

LOK SABHA DEBATES

[August 19 to 30, 1969/Sravna 28 to Bhadra 8, 1891 (Saka)]



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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 20, 1969 | Sravana
29, 1891 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be any point of order when there is nothing under discussion.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: The question has been called.

My point of order is on the admissibility of the question. Under Rule 41.

SHRI BAL RAJ MODHOK: There is a convention in this House that no point of order will be raised during Question Hour. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear what he has to say. Please be brief. I am sorry that point of order has affected the question hour also.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आपने वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर स्वीकार किया तो वह रोज़ आयेंगे और फिर आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे ।

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: There can be no point of order during Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will not raise it.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: I want to speak about the admissibility of the question.

1905 (Ai) LS—2.

MR. SPEAKER: Rules are all right. But there is a convention and practice also that there is no point of order raised during Question Hour.

SHRI UMANATH: But the convention was broken by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta the other day. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Although there is a convention, if a point of order is raised regarding the admissibility of a question, I do not think you should debar a member from raising it.

MR. SPEAKER: The questions are circulated quite in advance, say 3-4 days in advance. Any hon. Member who thinks that any question is inadmissible, can write to me or he can see me in my chamber; but this is not the time to raise it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Nowhere the Rules provide that once a question is admitted, the member should go and see the Speaker. There is no provision in the Rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I always adhere to the Rules. I will request the hon. Members that whenever they think that a question is not properly admitted or is inadmissible, they can see me in my chamber any time, because the question list is already circulated and there is enough time when they can come and see me.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, is your ruling for the future or for this moment only?

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it to convention.

SHRI HEM BARUA: He wanted to raise a point of order. He should be allowed, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, No.

Befriending of Indian University students by Foreigners

+

*631. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

SHRI J. SUNDAR LAL:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

SHRI KARTIK ORAON:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some officials of the Russian Embassy have been spotted befriending students and teachers in the Delhi University campus;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to stop exploitation of University students by foreigners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No activities of an objectionable nature indulged in by officials of the Soviet Embassy in their contacts with the University students and teachers have come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में विद्यार्थियों के साथ रूसी दूतावास के अधिकारी घूमा करते हैं काफी हाउस या अन्य इस प्रकार के जो स्थान हैं वहाँ पर उनको आराम से देखा जा सकता है लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि जाते ही नहीं हैं। . . (व्यवधान) जिन विद्यार्थियों का सीधा सम्बन्ध रूसी दूतावास से है वे विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिला लेकर वर्षों तक फेल होते रहते हैं और स्टूडेंट्स को भड़काते रहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: His answer is, nothing is being done.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो तीन सालों में

कितने ऐसे विद्यार्थी रहे हैं जो कि फेल होते रहे हैं और जिनको दाखिला दिया जाता रहा है (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise. Separate notice may be given. You must ask a specific question. How can they reply to it off hand?

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: My question was whether Government are aware that some officials of the Russian Embassy have been spotted befriending students and teachers and instigating them.

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. Your question was whether Government are aware that some officials of the Russian Embassy have been spotted befriending students and teachers in the Delhi University campus. But you have not asked how many students were sent abroad. That is a separate question. You can ask by giving a separate notice.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: The question is about befriending.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. It is not relevant. You can ask a separate question by giving separate notice.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या पेपर में इस किस्म की चीज आई थी और क्या मन्त्री महोदय किसी आदमी को डेप्यूट करवाकर इस बात का पता लगायेंगे कि काफी हाउस के अन्दर और इस प्रकार के अन्य स्थानों पर फारेन दूतावास के लोग मिलते हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जवाब में यह कभी नहीं कहा कि वहाँ रूसी इम्बेसी के लोग कभी नहीं जाते हैं। यह सही है कि वहाँ रूसी इम्बेसी और दूसरी इम्बेसीज के ग्राफिशियल्स भी जाते हैं, वहाँ जाकर टीचर्स और स्टूडेंट्स से मिलते भी हैं और जब उनके यहाँ कोई मोशल फंक्श होता है तो उसमें भी लोग पहुँचते हैं।

इसके साथ यह भी सही है कि उन्होंने किसी किस्म की कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं की है जोकि हमारे नुक़्त के खिलाफ़ हो।

श्री राम स्वरूप बिछाणी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 23 तारीख को दिल्ली यूनि सिटी का एलेक्शन हो रहा है उसमें रूसी दूता उस समर्थन एक सैडीट खड़ा है। 'सिथिय' को घर से लाया जाता है, पाश होटल में रखा जाता है, हर प्रकार की आराम आशायश उनको दी जाती है और जब तक एलेक्शन नहीं हो जायेगा उनको छोड़ा नहीं जायेगा। इस पर लाखों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच करायेंगी कि यूनिवर्सिटी एलेक्शन में जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है वह कहाँ से आता है ? (व्यवधान)

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : प्रभार माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में हम को विवरण देंगे तो हम जरूर इसकी जांच करेंगे।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्तमान समय में समस्त राजनीतिक पार्टियों और विरोध रूप से जो दो विदेशी कैम्प हैं—अमरीका और रूस—उन दोनों का प्रयत्न है... (व्यवधान)... हम भारत के कैम्प में हैं, विदेशी कैम्प में नहीं हैं लेकिन आप लोगों की बचनी जाहिर कर रही है कि आप बाहर के कैम्प में हैं, आपकी बैचनी ही इस बात का अच्छा सबूत दे रही है। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस देश को सब से बड़ा खतरा इस समय अमरीका और रूस, दोनों घुपन से है। दोनों ही इस देश में हर प्रकार से षड्यन्त्र चला रहे हैं जिससे कि उसके फेवर में हमारे यहाँ का राजनीतिक वातावरण जाये। विशेष रूप से हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ और स्कूलों के बच्चों को प्रभावित करने की चेष्टा दोनों ओर से हो रही है—एक ओर से ही नहीं हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सी० आई० ए० वाले भी कर रहे हैं

और रशिया और चाइना वाले भी कर रहे हैं (व्यवधान) इनको निकालिये बाहर। ये सब रशिया और चाइना के एजेंट हैं, अमरीका वाले यहाँ इन्फ़ाक से कोई भी नहीं हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी अभी त्यागी जी ने कहा कि ये लोग यहाँ पर जो हैं ये रशिया और चाइना के एजेंट हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के प्रीडिसेसर ने कई बार यह कहा है कि सदन के किसी भी सदस्य को किसी भी दूसरे देश का एजेंट कहना उचित नहीं है। यह उन की व्यवस्था है। उस व्यवस्था को यह लोग बार बार भंग कर रहे हैं। मैं आप के द्वारा आखिरी चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह इस तरह की बात उठायेंगे तो फिर हम भी इस का मुँह तोड़ जवाब देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ी हैरानी की बात है, कोई क्वेश्चन नहीं पूछता, कोई आन्सर नहीं देखता, और पहले ही जैसे कोई फ़ैसला किए होता है आपस में आते ही झगड़ पड़ते हैं। दो मिनट नहीं गुज़रे काय शुरू करते और झगड़ा शुरू हो गया। कैसे सात दिन गुज़रेगा आ का।

माननीय त्यागी जी आप संझा सवाल करें तो मेरा और उनका, दोनों का हेडएक बच जाय।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरा सोचा सबाल यह है कि इस देश के विद्यार्थियों के रखार्थ जिस से बे हिसाबी विदेशी ताबत से प्रभावित न हों, क्या सरकार बि विध्यालयों और शिक्षा संस्थाओं में विदेशी दूतावासों के किसी आदेश को बग़ैर सरकारी अनुमति दिए हुए जाने पर निषेध करने पर बिचार करेगी ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह मामला तो वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर के गौरव से का है।

कि यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर कौन जा सकता है और कौन नहीं जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक कि विदेशी छात्रावासों का सवाल है हम यह देखते हैं कि बाहर के जो छात्रावास के लोग हैं वे यहाँ की ई ऐसी कार्यवाही न करें जिससे कि किसी तरह से देश को हानि हो, और इन के लिये हम हमेशा कीर्तिशय करने रहते हैं।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Who is moving where, how and when and why is not material. But what is having a derationalising influence on our people is something which we should be concerned about. I would like to know from Government whether they have issued any specific instructions to the authorities of the universities, prohibiting them from hearing either from one embassy or the other, and if so, whether this has been brought to the notice of the Embassies of the various countries and whether there had been complaints from the students or the universities in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already answered that question. The hon. Member's question is moving nowhere.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I want to know whether there has been any complaint from the students or the universities.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am not aware of any complaints in this connection. Since the hon. Member has raised this question, may I say that it would not be inkeeping with the free society that we have that our students should live in some kind of isolation. They have got to face these problems in the world and ideologies and pressures and other things that come; provided that no undue advantage is taken they should be free to receive information from other parts of the world.

SHRI UMANATH: There are certain serious allegations of foreign interference in Delhi University affairs. It is said that the planning unit of the Delhi University has associated two Americans on its board. (Interruptions). I am basing myself on records. One of them is found in the 1967-68 edition of the American Who is Who as a CIA man. It is also said that from the Ford Foundation, certain Americans directly negotiated with the heads of departments and certain teachers, with regard to grant of loans, which was objected to by certain members of the planning unit. There is an allegation that one Mr. Gill Patrick has been giving loans on an individual basis directly to certain teachers and students in the Delhi University. I would like to know whether these allegations which are there in the minutes of the planning unit, on which I am basing my question, were brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. If not, may I know whether, since these allegations are there with regard to the Rajasthan University and certain other universities also, Government are prepared to appoint a high-powered commission to review the entire pattern of foreign aid and other things in the educational institutions of our country?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am sorry I cannot answer off hand in regard to the specific points mentioned by the hon. Minister (Laughter) I would beg of hon. Members on the other side not to feel jealous; I did not want to make any differentiation.

I shall pass on these matters to the hon. Minister of Education so that he may look into the matter.

SHRI R. GOPALAN: I understand that the granting of Soviet scholarships to the Indian students is processed through the Ministry of Education of the Government of India, whereas the granting of scholarships by various American institutions.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant to the main question.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: This is related to part (c) of the main question which is a general question.

The granting of scholarships by various American institutions is done directly, and I understand that many of these institutions have already been exposed as CIA agents in some American magazines like the *Ram-part*.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot allow this question. It is not relevant.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: This is a dangerous practice adopted by the American officials to use these scholarships as a means to influence the student community in India....

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: Kindly look at part (c) of the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry that I cannot allow it. It is not relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: A professor of the Delhi University, namely Prof. Subhas Chakravarti has brought out a very revealing book under the title *US Facts Speak about Aid and Education*. May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to this booklet, and if so, what the outcome is? This is a published book. This is about infiltration of CIA agents into Delhi University by giving scholarships and creating American stooges amongst university students. How can you overrule this book? It is very relevant. You are as much interested in the welfare of the students in this country as I am. Will the hon. Minister say whether Government knows about this book, and if so, what steps has Government taken to inquire into the facts disclosed in the book? If not, will he get a copy and inquire?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: 'are Government aware that some officials of the Russian embassy have been spotted befriending students,' not through this book.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Kindly see part (c).

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I have mentioned in reply to an earlier question that I will draw the attention of my colleague, the Education Minister, to it, if the hon. member would send me the copy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I will lay it on the Table. It is a wonderful document.

MR. SPEAKER: No, he can hand it over to the hon. Minister.

Import of Zinc

+
*632. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to import zinc from Poland and other foreign countries;

(b) if so, the quantity of zinc likely to be imported during 1969-70; and

(c) the funds allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Trade Agreements concluded with Poland, USSR, Bulgaria and the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea provide for the import of zinc from these countries to the tune of 20,000 metric tonnes during 1969. A similar quantity is expected to be imported from countries like Canada, USA and Japan.

(c) No precise indication can be given in this regard because there

are periodical and country-wise variations in the prices of zinc. However, the amount involved is expected to be of the order of Rs. 9 crores.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Again a big policy matter is involved in this question. Today the papers have reported the Prime Minister as telling some congressmen that the heads of the organisation have not been allowing Government to implement the ten-point programme of economic development. In this background....

MR. SPEAKER: Is it jantar man-tar?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I come to the point now. All these years, Government have not implemented the programme of economic self-sufficiency and have been depending on import of zinc from other countries whereas our country has got huge deposits of it in Udaipur in Rajasthan and in Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. Why are Government not exploring the possibility of organising our indigenous production of zinc effectively so that we can stop import. In this background, I would like to quote the *Economic Times* which has something very relevant to say on this.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It may be a relevant point, but not a relevant question. He has already taken a couple of minutes in the commentary. It is high time he framed his question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: So, Sir, the collective responsibility must be shared. The question pertains to the Ministry of Foreign Trade but it is a relevant point to mention this. There has been failure on the part of India to organise effectively the exploitation of zinc deposits. This paper says:

"It is unfortunate and highly regrettable that a totally uncalled for controversy should have been generated about the siting of a

zinc smelter at Visakhapatnam based on imported zinc concentrates. This arises from parochial pressure and counter-pressure from two State Governments."

MR. SPEAKER: Should I request you again and again to come out with a precise question. This is not a half an-hour discussion or a debate. It is a question and you should ask a supplementary question relevant to the answer given by the Minister. I request you to be careful in future and not to add further commentaries to your supplementaries.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is the price that the foreign countries are asking for zinc? What steps have been taken to explore possibilities of zinc available in the country?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The relevant question is about exports. Production in the country is expected to be 38,000 tonnes this year; it will be the same next year, but in 1972-73 it will go up to 76,000 tonnes. If the Vizag smelter about which a decision has to be taken by the Ministry of Mines and Metals goes into steam in 1973-74, it will go to about a lakh of tonnes. There is shortage of zinc not only here but in the outside world also and we are trying to explore to the fullest possible extent whatever indigenous sources are there.

About the price, it varies from country to country and ranges between Rs. 2,300 and Rs. 2,500 per tonne.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The paper further says:

"Most of the Japanese zinc smelters are located at ports based on imported concentrates. There ores are available not only in Canada from where the Alwaye plant is fed but also in Burma and Iran."

If we want to strengthen our economy, will the Government consider the possibility of financial participation by Iran so that foreign exchange need not be spent on imports?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That is a suggestion and we shall certainly look into that. If that source opens fruitful possibilities and it will also save foreign exchange, certainly it will be explored.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: This question about zinc has come at a time when the Government is sinking. Today we have a date with destiny. This country was producing zinc as early as 1100 AD and the production of zinc had been hit by allowing imports. The failure of the Government is obvious from the speech of the Chairman of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Jaipur, which is a public undertaking:

"...there has been a temporary glut in the market making it difficult to sell our zinc. Due to large imports of diammonium phosphate..."

While they formulate the import policy do they take into consideration the factor that national industries should be protected? If that consideration is weighing with the Government, why was that consideration not given precedence, while the Government formulated its import policy to import zinc into this country?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If the question is that the interests of national industries should be borne in mind, while formulating the import programme, then, that is very much taken into consideration. Only after taking into account the national production, and the overall shortage, it is imported.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक़्त जो ज़िंक हम ले रहे हैं वह क्या बार्टर बेसिस पर ले रहे हैं और क्या भन्नी महोदय यह भी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि हम इस मामले में कब तक सेल्फ-सफिशिएंट हो जायेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हम बार्टर बेसिस पर नहीं ले रहे हैं । इसी एरियाज से हम

रूपी अक्राउंट में लेते हैं, कनाडा से हमारा क्रेडिट एग्रीमेंट है उस के मातहत लेते हैं, जापान से येन क्रेडिट के मातहत लेते हैं, यू एस ए से फ्री फारेन एक्चेंज के अनुसार होता है । जहाँ तक सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी का नवाल है, जैसा मैं ने बतलाया चौबीस पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हम एक लाख टन तक बनाने की उम्मीद करते हैं । लेकिन देश में इस की डिमांड ज्यादा से ज्यादा होनी है । इसलिये अभी पूरी मात्रा में हम सेल्फ-सफिशिएंट नहीं हो सकते ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा : राजस्थान में उदयपुर और उदयपुर के पास जिक का इतना बड़ा भंडार है कि अगर उसे ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो हम इस मामले में अपने देश में भी आत्म-निर्भर हो सकते हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा भी बचा सकते हैं । देश को सेल्फ-सफिशिएंट बनाने की दृष्टि से क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि हम इस के आयात के बारे में अपने आप को कुछ नियन्त्रित करें । आज मंत्री महोदय ने आँखें दिखे हैं कि हमारे यहाँ 38 हजार टन का प्रोडक्शन होता है । हमारे यहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर में हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड है जिस में 18,000 टन का प्रोडक्शन हो सकता है और कोमिको बिनानी में, जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है वहाँ 10,000 टन होता है । इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 28,000 टन होता है । मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने का जो प्रयास चल रहा है उस में हमारे यहाँ जो राजकीय उद्योग चल रहे हैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर उन को किस प्रकार से हम नियन्त्रित करना चाहते हैं जिस से वह प्रयास सफल हो सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध आयात से है । प्रोडक्शन का सम्बन्ध माइन्स एंड मेटल्स मिनिस्ट्री से है । मैं ने बतलाया कि हर कोशिश की

जा रही है और अनुमान है कि इस साल 38,000 टन का प्रोडक्शन होगा।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Sir, the hon. Minister just now admitted that the Government is thinking of importing 40,000 tonnes of zinc. In Udaipur, there is a great volume of deposit of the ore. I understand that Mr. Mohanlal Sukhadia, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, has written to the Central Government that if encouragement is given to the Udaipur plant, it can definitely meet the demands of the country. In view of this, I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister: why are the Government of India thinking of importing concentrates which is also draining the foreign exchange, and why is the Government of India not concentrating on the public undertaking at Udaipur which could meet the entire demand of the country?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As I said, the production programme is being organised by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals. There is a non-ferrous metal group which meets every year, and also they take the overall position of the requirements and the demand as against the production, and whatever is to be imported is only decided after taking into account the maximum production that will be available. Whatever is unnecessary is completely cut out, and only what is absolutely essential is imported.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are not co-ordinated.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There is absolute co-ordination.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : जस्ते के मामले में सरकार ने किन किन प्रान्तों का सर्वे किया है और क्या राजस्थान का भी सर्वे किया गया है ? अगर किया गया है तो क्या रिपोर्ट मिली है ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Repeatedly, this question is being asked. The details can be given only by the Minister of Mines, because it is a question relating to him.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जहां तक आयात करने की बात है हम विदेशों में इस चीज को ढूंढते फिरते हैं और आयात के लिये दौड़ते हैं। भीख मांगने के लिये सरकार के लिये दुनिया पड़ी है।

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I know the progress made by Hindustan Zinc Limited after you have made Shri Raghunath Singh the Chairman of that body? After you have made the junk of the electorate as the head of that body, what progress has been made by it?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That question may be addressed to my colleague.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Shri Raghunath Singh, who was defeated and discarded in the last elections, has been made the Chairman of that body. While I am interested in the prosperity of Shri Raghunath Singh, I am also interested in the prosperity of that organisation. I want to know the progress made by this organisation after Shri Raghunath Singh has become its Chairman.

MR. SPEAKER: While the main question is about imports, I am sorry other questions are asked.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The only question is why import?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Even after we have fully developed the raw material available in Rajasthan and established a plant there, it will be meeting only about 10 to 15 per cent of our requirement. So, we still require the import of zinc from foreign countries. Instead of that, why can't we import the raw material and produce zinc in Visakhapatnam?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

Jute Industry

*633. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tripartite conference on jute industry's labour problems was held in Calcutta in the last week of May, 1969;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in that Conference;

(c) whether implementation of these decisions is further likely to increase the cost of production of jute goods, if so, to what extent; and

(d) the assistance which Government are contemplating to give to the industry in order to help them to meet this increase and to help maintain the position of exports of jute goods in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). Attention is invited to the statements made by me in this House on the 5th August, 1969, and the 11th August, 1969, regarding the strike in the jute industry.

SHRI HEM BARUA: What is this question going to serve after the settlement of the strike?

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: This was given notice of before the strike ended. Is the Government not satisfied that the Indian jute industry is losing in the world market in competition with Pakistan on account of certain natural advantages that Pakistan jute industry has and on account of the imposition of export duty on jute in India and no export duty in Pakistan? In view thereof, has the Government considered any steps whereby the jute industry in India may revive and get back its competitive position and, if so, what?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We are naturally very much concerned with the competitiveness of our jute products in the world market, particularly in competition with Pakistan. Pakistan has certain natural advantages in the matter of raw materials. Further, it issues special bonus vouchers which is cutting into our competition.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why don't you learn something from them?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We are looking into this. At the moment, the Tariff Commission is looking into the cost structure of the industry. As soon as the report is received, we will consider what steps may be needed to help the industry to maintain its position in the world market.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: The Chairman of the jute industry made a statement that about a year and a half ago the IFC had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 500 crores to the industry and in spite of the fact that individual cases have been examined the money has not been released.

Do the Government propose to take any action so that money can be released to enable the industry to modernise and improve itself?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: So far as carpet backing and the broad looms are concerned, there is a policy to give liberal licences for setting up new units as well as for modernisation. Cases that come up to us for sanction of these loans and for financial assistance are taken up on individual basis and they are given liberally.

SHRI SWELL: I would like to know what is the total amount in terms of rupees involved per day in our jute transaction in the world market and what is the amount lost in terms of foreign exchange in the last few days of the strike that we had and whether the strike had adversely affected our competitiveness in the world market.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As I said in my statement, the loss of production

every day is to the tune of about Rs. 1 crores, of which two-thirds is the loss in foreign exchange. The strike went on for seven or eight days.

SHRI SWELL: My last question has not been answered. The last question was whether the strike had in any way affected us adversely in competition in the world market.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As I said, there is a loss of production for seven or eight days on this basis and I have appealed both to the labour and to the industry to make it up over a period by increasing productivity.

SHRI SWELL: My question was different. I had not asked about the amount of loss but whether our competitiveness was adversely affected in any way.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Not by the strike, but if the hon. Member means that as a result of the interim settlement arrived at and the higher wage bill there will be an increasing burden on the industry (*Shri Piloo Modi: Loss of markets.*) to that extent the cost of production may go up. But, as I said, this can be made up by an increase in productivity and better relations. This should not be an unavoidable burden on the industry.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I want to know whether in the tripartite conference in May 1969 Government invited any representative of the growers; if not, why.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: In the tripartite conference the labour, the industry and the Government are there. That is the usual practice.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : पाट मिलों में खास तौर पर तीन चीजों बनाई जाती हैं, सैकिंग मेशिन और कारपेट बैकिंग। जहाँ तक सैकिंग का सवाल है उसका एक तरह से पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले के कारण एक्सपोर्ट

बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया है। इस लिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने पाकिस्तान के माडल पर जिस तरह सैकिंग के लिए वहाँ बोनस आउचर दिया जाता है, देने का विचार किया है या नहीं ?

जहाँ तक कारपेट बैकिंग का सवाल है, उसे अमरीका के सिथेटिक्स से बहुत जबरदस्त कम्पीटीशन का खतरा है। इसलिए बैकिंग पर जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी है, उसको कम करने पर क्या आपने विचार किया है और यदि किया तो कितनी एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी आप कम करेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर माननीय सदस्य का मतलब बोनस वाउचर से है तो वह हमारी नीति नहीं है। हमने तो इंटरनैशनल मानेटरी फंड में यह भी कहा था कि पाकिस्तान जो बोनस वाउचर देता है वह इंटरनैशनल ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट, गैट एग्रीमेंट, मानेटरी फंड इत्यादि की जो आबलिगेशंस हैं, उसके खिलाफ पड़ता है। इसलिए वह नीति हम नहीं अपना सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक निर्यात के लिए करों में छूट देने का सम्बन्ध है, पिछले बजट में वह दी गई है और जैसा मैंने कहा है कि अभी कास्ट स्ट्रक्चर की जांच हो रही है और रिपोर्ट आने के बाद इस पर हम फिर से विचार करेंगे।

SHRI P. G. SEN: May I know whether these decisions between the labour and the mills have been made at the cost of the agriculturists? I find that raw jute prices are going down and down.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No, Sir, The interest of the agriculturists, particularly of the raw jute producer, is paramount in this industry because the one advantage which our competitors have is the quality and the cheaper prices of raw jute.

Besides, we have taken action that the State Trading Corporation will enter into the market to purchase all jute that is available if the prices go

below Rs. 40. To that extent, the interests of the growers will be protected.

SHRI P. G. SEN: Is it not a fact there is no buyer in the market? Neither the mill-owners nor the S.T.C. is buying raw jute.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: This is a beginning of many strikes of this kind and the Government has a machinery and all these things are determined by adjudication at a legal level. I would like to ask the Government whether they are aware that the price of jute is going to be raised and of other commodities also in consequence and, if so, why do they not go in for adjudication.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There has been no increase in the price of jute. As for the process of adjudication or arbitration or negotiation, in any strike, that matter is gone into right since the strike begins.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I presume that the Government is as interested in earning foreign exchange as the industry is in selling its goods and earning profit. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he feels that there is any substance in the industry's longstanding complaint that it is precisely because of the high level of export duty that they are losing their markets abroad and if they are losing markets, the Government is also losing foreign exchange. What is the Government's view of this? Do they consider the prevailing level of export duty to be so high that it is for that reason we are losing our jute market abroad.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: In the last Budget, this question was considered and to the extent the export duty was coming in the way of its competitiveness, a corrective action was taken. Even today, there is a difference between the cost structure as given by the Jute Mills' Association and the Jute Commissioner. Secondly, the main factor that is coming in the way is the competitiveness that is offered by the synthetics in the American markets.

To that extent, the jute products which are exported have to be competitive and, from that point of view, since there is a difference in the Jute Mills' Association and the Jute Commissioner's cost statistics, the whole matter is being looked into by the Tariff Commission. We can have the whole picture of it only when the report comes.

Restrictions on Stock of Cotton held by Cotton Mills

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*634. **SHRI G. C. NAIK:**
SHRI S. XAVIER:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any rules in regard to the stock holding and purchase of cotton by the various textile mills in the country:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether reports have been received that certain mills are not adhering to these rules:

(d) whether Government have established contacts with the Indian Cotton Mills Federation in this regard with a view to ensuring that mills do not hold stocks of cotton in excess of the prescribed limit; and

(e) whether these curbs have given rise to certain difficulties for the textile industry and resulted in lay-off of workers and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Cotton Control Order, 1955 contains provisions empowering the Textile Commissioner to regulate purchases and stocking of cotton. While Textile Commissioner has not prescribed any limits or conditions for purchase of cotton, he has fixed stock limits for cotton.

(b) There is considerable fluctuation in the level of cotton production giving rise to variations in the availability and prices of cotton. Statutory provisions for the regulation of stock holding and purchases of cotton help in the orderly marketing and equitable distribution of the available quantities of cotton at reasonable prices.

(c) No complaints have been received recently.

(d) It has not been found necessary to make contracts with I.C.M.F. for enforcement of cotton stock limits.

(e) No, Sir.

SHRI G. C. NAIK: May I know what is the total stock position of cotton with the textile mills as of today, what is the total installed capacity of various textile mills, what is the percentage of utilisation of installed capacity and why there is no utilisation of the installed capacity? I would like to know from the Minister whether it is due to the availability of cotton or otherwise.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This question involves collection of statistics. If the hon. Member gives me notice, I will collect the information and supply it.

MR. SPEAKER: There are six names clubbed together for this Question. I see that a number of other friends also are very anxious to ask questions. What to do in such cases? This is a problem. . .

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Let those six be called first (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not deny them the right to ask questions. I see Mr. Banerjee and some other friends getting up. I would advise them not to get up till the list is finished.

Mr. Naik may ask his second question. He is asking questions calling for too many statistics. I would request him to ask a question which is relevant to the main Question.

SHRI G. C. NAIK: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been invited to a survey on

cotton textile manufacturing companies for the year 1967-68 as published in the *Economic Times* of 30th May 1969 wherein it has been brought out that as many as eighty textile mills closed down and another thirty per cent of the total installed capacity remained unutilised and that the profits of textile mills in general have considerably dwindled in the recent past, and if so, the reasons therefor?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is a fact that a number of mills closed down. We have given the number of such mills repeatedly in this House. The spindles may be unutilised. But I can tell the hon. Member that any allocation of cotton, particularly the global cotton, is done on a systematic basis; the spindle capacity is taken into consideration in allocating the cotton which is imported from outside.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: May I know whether it is a fact that the limit prescribed for stock holding does not allow the mills to ensure adequate stock to meet the requirements between the end of a season and the beginning of a new season. As you say, you do not allow them to hold stock and purchase beyond the limit prescribed. Does it lead to the mills purchasing and allowing the stock to remain with the traders?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We have received complaints that certain mills, particularly the mills which are more affluent, which can afford, keep their stocks with traders. But as this is an informal arrangement, we cannot trace it, how actually the position stands. But this is quite possible.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: What about the first part of my question? The limit prescribed does not allow the mills to ensure adequate stock between the end of the season and the beginning of the new season.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: At a particular moment they can keep the stock that is prescribed—upto 2 1/2 months or four months.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: That does not ensure them between the end of the season and the beginning of the new season.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: For that I will have to look into the chart of every mill at the end and at the beginning.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: If the textile industry is to survive, if the textile mills are to survive, it is necessary that each mill keeps sufficient quantity of cotton. It is admitted that there is shortage of cotton in the country and it is necessary to import cotton from other countries. May I know what arrangements have been made to supplement the production of cotton in India with imported cotton and from which country they have been obtaining this cotton and what arrangements have been made?

Secondly, how is this imported cotton distributed among the various mills? Is it being done on a judicious and equitable manner?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: According to the estimate of the Food and Agriculture Ministry upto date this year's indigenous cotton production will be higher than last year's by 3-4 lakhs bales. Even then we are arranging import of about 4 lakhs bales of global cotton and 2.5 lakhs bales of PL 480 cotton if the latter is available and is authorised by the United States Government.

SHRI RANGA: What about the distribution? He has put a question—is there any system by which there would be equitable distribution between the various cotton mills in the different parts of India?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: About the distribution of global cotton that is imported, the policy has been announced. It is on the spindleship basis. Then there is a special allocation for co-operative mills. All that policy has been announced. It is on the same basis as for the last year.

As for the indigenous cotton, the mills can buy and keep stock; that is permissible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether it is within the knowledge of the hon Minister that most of the textile mills which are producing medium and coarse yarn are in the grip of a crisis; if so, some of the mills which were closed have to be taken over by the Textile Corporation. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken to see that these mills are taken over by the Textile Corporation and if so, the number of mills which have been taken over.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We have given that information earlier—the number of mills which are closed and which are weak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is long ago.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If the hon. Member puts a question, I can give the information again. But I do not have the exact number as to how many. I can give the number subject to correction, if the hon. Member wants, 15 mills are under the Authorised Controllers before the Corporation came. 4 Mills have been taken over by the Corporation. 7 are under consideration. This is the present position. This may change as per the report of the Investigation Commission.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैकस्ट क्वेस्चन ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रारम्भ में ही खड़ा हो रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप ने मुझे मौका नहीं दिया । इस प्रश्न से मेरा सम्बन्ध है ।

MR. SPEAKER: What can the Chair do? Six members club into one and then a number of members from outside this bracket also ask questions. I have been hardly able to do 4 questions a day.

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़बाय : आप ने अन्य सदस्यों को भी बुलाया है। मैं तो शुरू से ही खड़ा हो रहा हूँ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में तिब्बत का मामला उठाया जाना

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636. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तिब्बत के मामले को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठाने के बारे में कुछ समय पूर्व प्राप्त हुए प्रस्तावों पर सरकार ने इस बीच विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस बारे में निर्णय न लिये जाने के कारण तिब्बतियों की संस्कृति, सभ्यता और धर्म पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) और (ख)- तिब्बत में मानवाधिकार के दमन के प्रश्न को भारत को संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के अगले अधिवेशन में उठाना चाहिए या नहीं, इस बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ग) तिब्बत में तिब्बती लोगों की संस्कृति, सभ्यता और धर्म की रक्षा करने का दायित्व तिब्बत के लोगों और चीन लोक गणराज्य की सरकार पर है। हमें यह जानकर बड़ा दुःख हुआ है कि तिब्बती लोगों के अधिकारों का हनन किया जा रहा है और हमें उनसे सहानुभूति है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है जैसा

मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार पराकाष्ठा को पहुँच गया है और शायद इसी का परिणाम यह है कि श्री पच्छेन लामा जिन के बारे में किसी प्रकार की कोई जानकारी नहीं है, क्या उन की मृत्यु कर दी गई है अथवा उन को किसी ऐसी जगह पर ले जा कर रख दिया गया है जहाँ से उन के बारे में किसी को कोई जानकारी न हो सके ? और दूसरी बात—जहाँ अभी आपने कहा कि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के अगले अधिवेशन में इस सवाल को उठाया जाये इस प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार अभी विचार कर रही है तो इतनी टाँकरें खाने के बाद सरकार कब तक विचार करती रहेगी ? क्या सरकार की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन होने की संभावना है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पच्छेन लामा के संबंध में कोई निश्चित सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है। यह हम ने अवश्य सुना है कि वह चीन में जहाँ पर नजरबन्द थे वहाँ से वह बाहर कहीं निकल गए हैं लेकिन वह कहाँ गए हैं इस के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल तो बिल्कुल स्पष्ट था कि जो इन्होंने कहा था कि अगले अधिवेशन में तिब्बत के सवाल को संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ में उठाने के संबंध में भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है तो क्या दिक्कत भारत सरकार के रास्ते में अभी भी ऐसी है कि जो सरकार विचार ही कर रही है और मानवाधिकार के प्रश्न को भी वहाँ नहीं उठा सकती ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि कई सालों से यह मामला संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठा नहीं है और जब तक कि काफ़ी देर उस के लिए तैयार न हो कि यह मामला उठाया जाय और इस के बारे में बहस हो तब तक खाली हमारे ... (अवधान) ...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चुनावों के दौरान मोटर गाड़ियाँ किराये पर लेना

*601. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री मतदाताओं को परिवहन सुविधाएँ दिये जाने के बारे में 25 मार्च, 1969 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 695 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग ने अवैध रूप से मोटर गाड़ियाँ किराये पर लेने अथवा प्राप्त करने की बुराई से रोकने सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उमका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन पर कब तक विचार कर लिया जायेगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित प्रस्तावों पर निर्वाचन आयोग विचार कर रहा है : -

(i) इस अपराध को संज्ञेय बना देना ;

(ii) उपयुक्त मामलों में जब कि अपराध साबित हो गया हो न्यायालय द्वारा यान के अभिग्रहण और समपहरण के लिए उपबन्ध करना ;

(iii) विधि में इस आशय का संशोधन करना कि यदि मतदान के दिन मतदान केन्द्र की ओर या निकट कुछ व्यक्तियों को ले जाते हुए कोई यान पाया जाता है तो उपधारणा (यद्यपि वह उपधारणा खंडन के योग्य होगी) यह होगी कि यान का उपयोग मतदान केन्द्र तक मतदाताओं के

प्रवहण के प्रयोजन के लिये किया जा रहा है और इसके विपरीत साबित करने का भार यान के स्वामी पर होगा ;

(iv) यह उपबन्ध करना कि मतदान के दिन किसी मतदान क्षेत्र में कोई यान रिटर्निंग आफिसर या जिला निर्वाचन आफिसर द्वारा दी जाने वाली अनुज्ञा के अधीन चलाए जाने के सिवाय नहीं चलाया जाएगा ;

(v) जहाँ भी सम्भव हो मतदान केन्द्रों को मतदाताओं के निवास स्थान के निकट स्थापित करना जिसमें कि अभ्यर्थियों को और निर्वाचन अधिकृतियों को मतदाताओं के प्रवहण के लिए यानों के किराये पर लेने की आवश्यकता अनुभव न हो और उपयुक्त मतदान क्षेत्रों के लिए चलते फिरते मतदान केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Action on Report of Commission on Hindu Religious Endowments

*602. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since implemented the recommendations made in the report, submitted by the Commission appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, relating to the Hindu Religious Endowments;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Although a Bill called the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, 1965, was introduced in the Third

Lok Sabha to implement the recommendations made in the Report submitted by the Commission appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri C. P. Ramaswami Iyer relating to the Hindu religious endowments, it lapsed on the dissolution of the Third Lok Sabha. A draft of a more comprehensive Bill called the Public Trusts Bill, 1968, applicable to all public religious and charitable trusts, incorporating therein the recommendations of the Commission has been circulated in August, 1968, to the State Governments and Union territory Administrations for comments. Some State Governments have yet to forward their comments. The Bill is likely to be finalised shortly after receipt of comments from all the State Governments.

Losses incurred by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*603. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, has incurred heavy losses during the last three years;

(b) if so, the quantum of such losses;

(c) when is the company expected to break even; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to improve the working of this Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The losses incurred by Heavy Engineering Corporation from 1966-69 are as follows:

1966-67—Rs. 6.23 crores.

1967-68—Rs. 16.47 crores.

1968-69—Rs. 17.60 crores (estimated).

(c) With adequate work load, the company is expected to break even in 1973-74.

(d) The top management of the company has been reorganised and steps are being taken to locate and remedy deficiencies.

Industrial Climate in West Bengal

*604. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial climate in West Bengal has shown any improvement during the last 8 months since the new Government came into power there;

(b) whether the attendance in different establishments has improved;

(c) whether the co-operation of the labour has been forthcoming and the production in the industries is picking up gradually; and

(d) if not, the shortfall in production of industrial goods in the State of West Bengal and the capacity which remains idle because of strained labour relations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Statistical data available with the DGTD shows that there is no significant fall in production in many of the industries during first and second quarter of 1969 as compared to 1968.

(b) and (c). This information is not available.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Steel

*605. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of steel, quality-wise, in the country both in public and private sectors;

(b) the annual requirement of steel, how much of it is met from the indigenous production and how much is imported;

(c) whether the existing Steel Plants can meet our needs or some more Plants will be set up and, if so, what is the programme;

(d) when is the country likely to become self-sufficient in the production of steel; and

(e) what kind of steel is not yet produced in the country and what is being done to produce it in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The following table shows the production (separately in public and private sectors) exports and imports of mild steel and alloy steel in the country during the year 1968-69:

(Tonnage in thousands)

		Mild Steel	Alloy & Special Steel
1. Indigenous production of saleable steel*	Public Sector	2685	40
	Private Sector	2121	58
	TOTAL	4806	98
2. Exports		816	**
3. Availability of indigenous steel (1-2)		3990	98
4. Imports		508	41
5. Indigenous consumption (3+4)		4498	139

*Excluding steel produced in electric furnace and steel rolled from scrap.

**Exports of Alloy Steel are not allowed.

(c) The Steering Group on Iron and Steel set by this Ministry had assessed the demand of finished steel by 1973-74 to be 8.42 MT per annum. The availability of finished steel from the main steel producers as well as secondary producers as per their present capacity at 90 per cent utilisation, is 6.346 MT leaving a gap of 2.07MT to be filled up. To fill this gap, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Steering Group, the Planning Commission has accepted a programme for the Fourth Plan consisting of introduction of technological improvements, installation of balancing and finishing facilities in the existing plants and expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant, apart from completion of Bokaro Stage I and expansion of IISCO. To meet the demand of plates in the Fourth Plan, a Plate Mill will also be installed. In addition, 1905 (ai) LS—3

with a view to meeting the rising demand in the Fifth Plan period, it is intended to go ahead with the second stage of Bokaro and initiate work on setting up one or more new steel plants. To fill up the gap between indigenous production and demand import of certain special categories of steel will have to be restored to. With the completion of the Fourth Plan programme, a capacity corresponding to 8.46 MT per annum for finished steel taking into account the utilisation factor is expected to be available.

As regards alloy and special steels the Steering Group on Iron and Steel have estimated the demand at 162,000 tonnes in 1969-70 and 294,000 tonnes in 1973-74. The output from Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, Mysore Iron

and Steel Limited and private sector producers is expected to meet the requirement of almost all types of tool and alloy steels, except for a few special categories.

(d) Plans have been drawn up to achieve self-sufficiency as far as possible by the end of the Fourth Plan. Whether self-sufficiency would be achieved would depend on the availability of resources and the timely implementation of the development programme.

(e) Some of the steels which are not yet produced or the production of the same are not stabilised are cold rolled, grain-oriented sheets, high speed steel, stainless steel and high alloy steels. Feasibility study for CRGO sheets has been taken up to produce them in Rourkela Steel Plant. In the case of high alloy steels, production capacity has been set up and efforts are being made to step up production of these steels.

Railway Firemen

*606. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Firemen have to work continuously for 14 hours without respite even for "meals or for calls of nature";

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have to face emitting shooting flames of engines which are poorly maintained and also to manage with poor coal ration; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Requirements of scarce categories of Steel

*607. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN:

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

SHRI R. K. AMIN:

SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of scarce categories of steel by the industry in the country;

(b) the total amount of this special type of steel;

(c) whether there are plans to liberalise import so as to meet demands of the industry and thus allow them to work to their rated capacity; and

(d) whether Government's attention has been invited in this regard to a report in the *Economic Times* dated the 27th May, 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The present demand for B. P. Sheets/strips has been estimated at 910,000 tonnes and of plates at 570,000 tonnes. Both sheets and plates are scarce categories.

(b) Imports of plates, in 1968-69, aggregated to 51,981 tonnes and of sheets, to 115,315 tonnes.

(c) and (d). The current import policy provides for liberalised issue of import licences to all actual users. The question whether bulk imports of scarce categories should be made is under consideration.

हरिजनों को रिहाइशी प्लाटों का हस्तांतरण

*608. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या बिचि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से राज्यों

में जिस भूमि पर हरिजनों ने मकान बनाये थे वह उनके नाम में हस्तान्तरित नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह समस्या किन किन राज्यों में विद्यमान है और किन किन राज्यों में इस प्रकार की भूमि हरिजनों के नाम से हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली की स्थिति क्या है और दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) क्या इस बारे में भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को अनुदेय जारी करेगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मृत्याल राव): (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना से पता चलता है कि जिन जमोनों पर हरिजनों ने मकान बना लिए हैं, उन पर कब्जे के अधिकार सामान्यतः स्थाई पट्टे अथवा किरायेदारों के द्वारा प्राप्त किए जाते हैं। कुछ मामलों में हरिजनों को मालिकाना अधिकार हस्तान्तरित करने के लिए कानून बनाए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली में ऐसी कोई फालतू भूमि नहीं है जिसे, यदि उसका अतिक्रमण कर लिया जाए, हरिजनों को हस्तान्तरित किया जा सकता है।

(घ) नहीं, श्रीमान ; क्यों कि इस विषय को संविधान के अधीन राज्य सूची के अन्तर्गत गिनाया गया है।

Setting up of a Plant for Manufacturing high pressure Gas Cylinders with Hungarian Collaboration

*609. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

SHRI SRADHAKAR

SUPAKAR:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a plant in India with the

Hungarian collaboration to produce high pressure gas cylinders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). It has been decided in principle to set up a plant in the public sector for the manufacture of H.P. Gas Cylinders. The feasibility-cum-project report prepared by National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi on this project is under consideration. The source of foreign technical assistance required for this project and also its capital cost will be decided only after a decision on the project report is taken. An offer of technical assistance has been received from Hungary.

Utilization of Imported Steel Sheets by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. and M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

*610. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of 24 gauge imported steel sheets sold by the Indian Oil Corporation to M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co. and M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., separately;

(b) whether Government have received any report that these two firms have misutilised 24 gauge imported steel sheets purchased by them from the Indian Oil Corporation; and

(c) whether Government propose to make investigations as to how these two firms have utilised the said imported steel sheets?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The Indian Oil

Corporation sold 24 gauge imported steel sheets in quantities as shown below:

(i) Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company—1300 tonnes.

(ii) M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.—600 tonnes.

(b) and (c). A letter on this subject was received from a private company, and the matter is being looked into.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची को हान

* 611. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री भटल बहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 मार्च, 1968 तक हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन का कुल घाटा 25.57 करोड़ रुपये था जिसमें 1967-68 का घाटा 15.57 करोड़ रुपये था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घाटे के लिये कौन कौन अधिकारी उत्तरदायी हैं तथा उनके पदनाम क्या हैं और उन में से प्रत्येक अधिकारी किस सीमा तक उत्तरदायी था ;

(ग) इस मामले में उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) कारपोरेशन की क्षमता के अनुपात में अब तक कितने क्रयदेश प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और कितना माल मन्वाई किया जा चुका है ; और

(ङ) इस समय क्षमता तथा क्रयदेश पर माल सप्लाई की स्थिति क्या है और भविष्य में कैसी स्थिति की संभावना है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चं० सु० पुनाच्छा) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1968 तक हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची, का कुल घाटा 26.0674 करोड़ रुपये था जिसमें 1967-68 का घाटा 16.4652 करोड़ रुपये था ।

(ख) इस आकार और प्रकार की प्रायो-जनांशों को पूर्ण क्षमता प्राप्त करने में काफी समय लग जाता है जिसमें कार्यकुशलता और उत्पादन धीरे-धीरे बढ़ता है । जिस अवधि में ये घाटे हुए हैं उसमें निर्माण-कार्य चल रहा था उत्पादन आरम्भ हुआ ही था तथा क्षमता धीरे धीरे बढ़ रही थी । इस लिए यह घाटा किसी विशेष वजह या अधिकारी के कारण नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) यह सूचना यथा संभव मात्रा में एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ङ) पक्के क्रयदेशों के आधार पर, स्थिति इस प्रकार है :-

(1) फाउण्ड्री फोर्ज प्लांट :

वर्ष	क्षमता	प्राप्त हुये क्रयदेश (टन)	उपलब्ध क्षमता
1969-70	32350	29721	2629
1970-71	48990	15120	33870

वर्ष 1971-72 और इससे आगे के लिए कोई क्रयदेश नहीं है ।

(ii) भारी मशीनें बनाने का कारखाना :

वर्ष	क्षमता प्राप्त हुये क्रयादेश (टन)	उपलब्ध क्षमता
1969-70	27000	27000 कुछ नहीं
1970-71	35000	34000 1000
1971-72	38000	24000 14000
1972-73 और उनके बाद के लिए क्रयादेश		नहीं है ।

(iii) भारी उपयंत्र बनाने का कारखाना :

इस समय वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए पर्याप्त क्रयादेश है जिसमें 41 उपयंत्रों का निर्माण करने की क्षमता है । 1970-71 और उसके बाद के लिए क्रयादेश नहीं है ।

रेलवे उपकरणों की चोरी

*612. श्री सा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री महन्त विम्विजय नाथ :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में विभिन्न रेलवे खण्डों से कुल कितने मूल्य के उपकरण चोरी किये गये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन चोरियों में रेलवे कर्मचारियों का अत्रिक्त हाथ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन चोरियों को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) 1967 और 1968 में चुराये गये रेल उपकरण का मूल्य क्रमशः 35.28 लाख और 32.54 लाख रुपये था ;

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं, परन्तु कुछ मामलों में कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों का हाथ पाया गया है । जब कभी चोरी के मामलों में रेल

कर्मचारियों का हाथ पाया जाता है तो उन पर कानून की सम्बन्धित धाराओं के अधीन मुकदमा चलाया जाता है और यदि किसी कारणवश उन पर मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जा सकता तो उनके विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

अप्रैल, 1968 से रेल सम्पत्ति (विभिन्न विरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1966 का लागू किया जाना भी ऐसी चोरियों को रोकने के लिए एक और निवारक उपाय सिद्ध हुआ है ।

Press Report Re. Chaotic Conditions at New Delhi Railway Station

*613. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a report in the *Indian Express* dated the 29th May, 1969 regarding the complete chaotic conditions at the New Delhi Railway station; and

(b) if so, what efforts, if any, are being made to streamline the administration and to provide proper amenities for passengers at the Railway station?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Amenities for passengers at New Delhi Railway Station.*

The position in regard to the provision of proper amenities at New Delhi station, with particular reference to those which are mentioned in the report of the "*Indian Express*" dated 29-5-1969, and efforts made by the Railway Administration to streamline the arrangement are indicated below:—

(i) *Late running of South-bound trains from New Delhi.*

(Owing to disruption of train services on the South Central Railway

in May, 1969, the incoming trains from the South arrived New Delhi abnormally late. Consequently, the trains to the South left New Delhi late on some days. Announcements were made over the Public Address System at frequent intervals to keep the public informed about the arrival/departure of the trains.

(ii) *Drinking water arrangements.*

The position in regard to supply of drinking water at New Delhi station was reviewed and the strength of watermen was suitably augmented in the summer months to meet the requirements of passengers. The number of water trolleys/huts/Electric water coolers at the station is found to be adequate.

(iii) *Confusion caused due to changing of platforms.*

During the 3-day period from 27th to 29th May, 1969 all the south-bound trains left New Delhi from the nominated platform except 16 Up G.T. Express on 27.5.1969, when it was started from platform No. 2 instead of platform No. 1. The change of platform was announced at 16.00 hrs., one hour in advance of the scheduled departure of the train.

(iv) *Overcharging by porters for carrying luggage from one platform to another.*

No such complaint was brought to the notice of the Railway authorities at New Delhi station. The Station Supdt. and the Licensed Porters Inspector are available at New Delhi station for immediately attending to any complaints brought to their notice.

(v) *Absence of any Railway staff to guide passengers in occupying accommodation reserved for them and late attendance of conductors.*

Conductors and Travelling Ticket Examiners attend to their duties immediately after the rake is placed on the platform. In addition, ticket

checking staff on reservation duty are also available at the platforms to assist passengers in finding their reserved accommodation. However, as reservation charts are also displayed in advance, some passengers are able to occupy their berths/seats without the assistance of conductors and Ticket checking staff.

(vi) *Announcements on the Public Address System were mostly incomprehensible.*

The audibility of announcements made through the Public Address System is generally satisfactory.

Public Sector Steel Plants

*614. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the expansion plans for the three Public Sector Steel Plants during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) when will production begin at the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(c) the total estimated investments in Steel Plants in Public Sector by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) what will be the position with regard to profitability, unit-wise in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) There is a proposal to expand Bhilai Steel Plant from 2.5 to 3.2 million tonnes. There is also a proposal to take up the second stage of Bokaro in continuation of the first stage.

(b) According to the present schedule production of pig iron should start from March 1971 and steel should be produced and rolled sometime after June 1972. A more definite indication is expected to become available towards the close of this year.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The total capital expenditure of HSL upto 31st March 1968 was Rs. 11323.2 millions. The capital expenditure (provisional) for the year 1968-69 is Rs. 413.2 millions. The Fourth Plan envisages an expenditure on continuing schemes of Rs. 194.7 millions for the HSL Plants. The estimated investments by the end of the

Fourth Plan on the first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant proper, which has been sanctioned by the Government, is of the order of Rs. 620 crores. The total investment on the project (1st stage) is expected to be about Rs. 700 crores as provided in the draft 4th plan.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The unit-wise approximate working results on the basis of optimum levels of production and current cost prices during the Fourth. Plan are given below :

	Rs. in crores.				
	Profit/Loss.				
	(+) (—)				
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Bhilai Steel Plant	(—)4.22	(—)5.0	(—)1.0	(—)1.0	(—)1.0
Rourkela Steel Plant.	(+)4.70	(+)20.1	(+)20.1	(+)20.1	(+)20.1
Durgapur Steel Plant .	(—)15.80	(—)7.9	(—)5.4	(—)5.4	(—)5.4
Alloy Steel Plant.	(—)1.12	(—)1.0	(+)0.4	(+)0.4	(+)0.4

Profitability of Bokaro Steel Plant has not been worked out so far. It is, however, expected that the plant will yield profits after the completion of the 4 million tonne stage.

M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd., Calcutta

615. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri P. C. Sen, ex-Chief Minister of West Bengal vide his D.O. letter No. 116/CM dated the 4th May, 1963 had requested Shri Nityanand Kanungo, the then Minister of Industry to allow M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta to manufacture 40/45 gallons oil barrels on the ground that this firm was manufacturing and supplying these barrels to the Defence Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said letter of Shri P. C. Sen was one of the factors for recognition of their fresh capacity;

(c) if so, whether prior to recognising this fresh capacity Government had verified the facts represented in the said letter of Shri P. C. Sen; and

(d) if so, the results thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The entire matter has been gone into in detail by the Estimates Committee in their 85th Report presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969. Attention in particular is invited to pages 42-52 of that Report. The Committee have made a number of recommendations which are being examined by the Government. Government's views will be furnished to the

Committee and a final decision would be taken thereon after further recommendations of the Committee have been made known to the Government.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सैनिक अधिकारियों की पत्नियों द्वारा लड़े गये मध्यवर्षि चुनाव

*616. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" के पृष्ठ 5 पर प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मध्यवर्षि चुनावों में मेजर जनरल हबीबुल्ला और मेजर जनरल मिश्री चन्द की पत्नियों ने क्रमशः बाराबंकी और मुरादाबाद से कांग्रेस के टिकटों पर चुनाव लड़े थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई थी कि उक्त उम्मीदवार अपने पत्नियों के शासकीय पद से लाभ उठाने की स्थिति में नहीं थे और उन के पति अपनी पत्नियों के चुनाव अभियान में अपने शासकीय पद से लाभ उठाने की स्थिति में नहीं थे; और

(ग) क्या सेवा कर रहे वरिष्ठ सैनिक अधिकारियों की पत्नियों को गैर-कांग्रेसी दलों के टिकटों पर भी चुनाव लड़ने की अनुमति दी जायेगी ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी, हां, किन्तु मेजर जनरल हबीबुल्ला और मेजर जनरल मिश्री चन्द बहुत पहले निवृत्त हो चुके थे और जिस तारीख को निर्वाचन हुए उस समय सेवारत सैनिक अधिकारी नहीं थे ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

Manufacture of Scooters by Gujarat Small Industries Corporation

*617. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Small Industries Corporation has planned to manufacture a completely indigenous scooter;

(b) whether the Corporation has been given a licence to produce the scooters; and

(c) whether any aid has been provided to the Corporation by the Central Government and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). A scheme for the manufacture of an indigenous scooter had been received from M/s. Gujarat Small Industries Corporation in May, 1965. Their scheme was examined along with other similar schemes but was not considered suitable for the grant of an industrial licence. The scheme was accordingly rejected on the 9th September, 1968.

(c) No, Sir.

Privileges Enjoyed by Tribal Christians

*618. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the matter of enjoyment of the privileges for Scheduled Tribes, Tribal Christians are taking upto 90 per cent of such privileges when they form only 5.53 per cent of the total tribal population;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Tribal Christians are highly educated, economically sound, politically fully conscious and highly

vocal enough to be placed at par with other advanced communities, when considered community as a whole; and

(c) if so, the reasons why Government acquiesce in violation of the provisions of Article 46 of the Constitution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) to (c) Religion is not taken into consideration for determining whether a person belongs to a Scheduled Tribe, and no distinction can be made between tribals on grounds of religion. The question whether religion should be a qualifying factor in the case of the Scheduled Tribes is at present under the consideration of the Joint Committee on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत्चालित पम्पों का उत्पादन

*619. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत्चालित पम्पों की उत्पादन क्षमता नहीं बढ़ाई जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या 90 प्रतिशत पम्पिंग सेटों की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता तथा 300 प्रतिशत पम्पिंग सेट लगाने के निर्धारित लक्ष्य के बीच के अन्तर को पम्पों का आयात कर के पूरा किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) 13-5-66 से उद्योग अधिनियम के अधीन लाइसेंस देने सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों से शक्ति चालित पम्पों के निर्माण को छूट दे दी गई है तथा इसकी क्षमता में भी वृद्धि करने की अनुमति

दे दी गई है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में इसका उत्पादन लक्ष्य 3,50,000 नग प्रति वर्ष है। विद्यमान एकक थोड़ी वृद्धि करके कृषि सम्बन्धी प्रयोजनों की मांग को पूरा कर सकते हैं। फिर भी, आवश्यक मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इस समय कुछ खास किस्मों की पम्पों का विशेष रूप से जिनकी आवश्यकता पेट्रो रसायन, उर्वरक तथा रसायन उद्योगों के लिए पड़ती है आयात किया जा रहा है, इस कमी को कुछ अंश की पूर्ति के उद्देश्य से खास किस्म के पम्पों के निर्माण को सरकारी क्षेत्र में पम्प तथा कम्प्रेसर का निर्माण करने वाली प्रस्तावित परियोजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

स्कूटरों का निर्माण

*620. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री न० रा० देवघरे :
श्री एम० सुदर्शनम :
श्री विक्रम चन्द महाजन :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विभिन्न नगरीय क्षेत्रों में स्कूटर परिवहन का मुख्य साधन बन गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में स्कूटरों की मांग के बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो देश में कितने स्कूटरों की मांग है और प्रत्येक कारखाने की निर्माण क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है; और

(घ) मांग और निर्माण के अन्तर को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सहाय-कार्य मंत्रा (श्री फलरुहीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) मशीन उद्योग के योजना समूह द्वारा 1973-74 तक स्कूटरों, मोटर साइकिलों, तीन पहिए वाले स्कूटरों मोपेडों आदि की मांग का अनुमान प्रतिवर्ष

2,00,000 लगाया गया है । केवल स्कूटरों की ही मांग का अनुमान अलग से नहीं लगाया जाता है ।

लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता तथा इस समय देश में बनाए जाने वाले तीनों किस्मों के स्कूटरों का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :—

निर्माताओं का नाम	गाड़ी का मॉडल	लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता प्रति वर्ष	उत्पादन 1966-1967	1968-1969 (जून जुला तक)
1. म०ए०पी० आई० लि०, लम्बेटा बम्बई ।		24,000+	8,632	13,270 6,367 13,829
2. मे० वजाज आटो लि० पूना ।	वेसा	24,000+	10,389	15,982 19,040 15,592
3. मे०ए०फ़ोल्ड इण्डिया लि०, मद्रास ।	फेंटरबुलस	6,000	1,950	1,050 545 268

(घ) सरकार ने 50,000 स्कूटर वार्षिक क्षमता वाले एक और कारखाने को लाइसेंस देने का निश्चय किया है । ब्रैसा कि इस समय पूर्वानुमानित है कि विद्यमान एकक तथा प्रस्तावित नए एकक के उत्पादन से देश की काफी हद तक मांग पूरी की जा सकेगी ।

Shortage of Steel by 1970

*621. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH;
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Economic Times dated the 28th March, 1969 wherein it has been stated that at the present rate of increase in the demand of steel, there will be a shortage of steel by March, 1970, which will push

up the cost of steel and may also lead to short-time working in the production units;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to step up the production of steel in the country during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c) With the improvement in our economy after the recent recession and with a marked increase in the export of steel product as a result of the Export drive undertaken, a position of shortage has emerged in regard to certain items such as billets and flat products. To meet this situation steps are under consideration to increase production on the one hand, and to improve distribution, on the other. Import of certain categories of steel also is being

(+) स्कूटरों की (तीन पहिए वालों को शामिल कर) लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता ।

liberalised to meet the shortage. On the production side certain steps suggested by a Steering Group appointed by Government, such as introduction of technological improvements, installation of balancing facilities and expansion of capacities of some of the existing plants are being pursued, apart from pushing ahead with construction of Bokaro Steel Plant which when completed will produce quantities of flat products which are now in short supply. On the distribution side, close and continuous watch is being kept, and as and when necessary, steps are being taken to streamline the system and to meet as far as possible the needs of essential consumers so that the present scarcity does not lead to rise in price of steel products.

Consumer Goods Production in Fourth Plan

*622. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the investment on consumer goods is only of Rs. 36.99 crores out of the total investment of Rs. 2910 crores on industrial development;

(b) whether any consumer goods production is envisaged in the private sector and, if so, whether it has been identified and whether it would be given credit as for small scale industries, in an indicative Plan for raising the standard of living of the common people;

(c) the benefit of the other investments specified to the common people particularly when both taxes and prices are rising; and

(d) whether his Ministry has suggested Tax Certificates and other tax concessions for consumer goods industries, which are having unutilised capacities?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d) The provision of Rs. 36.99 crores out of the total investment of Rs. 2910 crores on industrial development envisaged in the Fourth Plan is only in so far as the consumer goods that are being produced in the public sector units or to be produced in some new public sector units to be set up for the purpose are concerned. Some of the more important items of consumer goods of this nature are watches, footwear, security and bank note paper, drugs and pharmaceuticals. This is in accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, which will continue to govern the main policy of industrial development during the Fourth Plan. The Industrial Policy Resolution provides for a feasible approach to the development of industries within the public, private and co-operative sectors. The programmes in the public sector relate to high priority fields to fill the gaps in the industrial structure. Only for a few consumer goods industries like drugs, security and bank note paper, watches etc. has a provision been made in the public sector. The rest of the field is left for development in the private sector. The Fourth Plan document already laid on the Table of the House contains targets and estimates for production in various fields of consumer goods desirable of achievement. Attention is invited to Annexure 3 and Annexure 4 of the chapter "Industry and Minerals" on pages 261 to 265 of the Plan document. It will be seen therefrom that in a number of fields of consumer goods industries like bicycles, sewing machines etc. the small-scale sector is expected to contribute substantially to industrial development. Provision also exists in the Fourth Five Year Plan document for transfer of funds to the extent of Rs. 250 crores from the Government to term-lending institutions to enable the latter to advance loans to the private and co-operative sectors.

While the overall resources available can support an investment programmes of this nature, the realisation of programme would largely depend upon the effectiveness with which the private and co-operative sectors are able to tap these resources. No suggestion has been made so far for the grant of Tax Certificates or other tax concessions specifically for the consumer goods industries.

वरिष्ठ रेलवे अधिकारियों तथा निम्न पदाली के अन्य अधिकारियों को स्थायी बनाने के बारे में नियमों में असमानता

*623. श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के एक नियम के अनुसार ऐसे वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को, जिन्होंने तीन वर्ष लगातार सेवा की हो, स्थायी होने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने अथवा कोई परीक्षा देने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती परन्तु निम्न पदाली के अधिकारियों पर यह नियम लागू नहीं होता तथा विभाग में उन्होंने चाहे कितने ही वर्ष सेवा की हो, जब तक वे परीक्षा नहीं देते हैं, वे अस्थायी ही रहते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें दबाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Overhead Mono-Rail System in Delhi and New Delhi

*624. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is technically feasi-

ble to introduce an overhead mono-rail system in New Delhi and Delhi;

(b) the likely cost on the project; and

(c) whether the project will require foreign technical help or it can be built with indigenous resources?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). The question of providing mass rapid transit systems (such as the provision of underground or overhead Railway lines) for the metropolitan cities in the country such as Delhi is being examined by the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission. The Team has not yet made its recommendations in regard to the provision of such a system in Delhi. It is, therefore, too early to comment on the feasibility of such a system or the technical assistance (foreign or otherwise) that will be involved.

Loss due to Catering on Railways

*625. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have been incurring loss due to catering; and

(b) if so, the extent of loss incurred during the years 1965-1968 in each zone?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Prior to the year 1966-67, Departmental Catering on Railways had incurred losses except in the year 1963-64. During 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, Departmental Catering on Railways has earned some profits on an overall basis.

The profit/loss position departmental catering for the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 in each Zonal Railway was as under:—

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Railway	Profit(+) Loss(—)		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	(—)3·94	(—)1·64	(+)0·34
Eastern	(+)5·22	(—)5·86	(+)2·55
Northern	(—)1·37	(—)0·46	(+)0·17
North Eastern	(—)0·44	(+)0·54	(+)1·03
Northeast Frontier	(—)0·91	(—)0·05	(—)0·01
South Eastern	(—)3·31	(+)1·28	(+)0·77
South Central		(—)0·52	(—)0·42
Southern	(—)0·68	(—)2·22	(+)1·56
Western	(—)1·17	(—)1·60	(—)0·14
TOTAL	(—)6·60	(+)1·19	(+)5·85

Abolition of Bihar Vidhan Parishad

*626. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the growing demand in the Bihar Vidhan Sabha for the abolition of the Bihar Vidhan Parishad, as provided under Article 169 of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring in a suitable legislation for its abolition?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) The Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Repayment of Loans and Interest by M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co.

*627. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND

HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount due from M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co., to the Government of India towards loans and interest;

(b) whether any repayment of the loan was made since 1965, and, if so, the total amount repaid; and

(c) the rate of interest charged on these loans and the total amount received by way of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The following amounts were outstanding on 31-3-69 out of the loans due by TISCO to the Government of India:—

Special Advance: Rs. 4,28,00,000

Payment due against accruals of interest for the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1965: Rs. 1,49,95,304

(In addition interest has to be paid on the outstanding

amount of the Special Advance at the Reserve Bank of India rates current from time to time).

(a) Yes, Sir. The total amount of the Special Advance repaid since 1965 is Rs. 5.72 crores in accordance with the Agreement dated 31st January, 1966.

(c) Interest is charged at the Bank Rate current from time to time on the outstanding principal. For the period from 1st April, 1965, to 31st March, 1969, an amount of Rs. 139.62 lakhs was paid towards interest on the outstanding amount of the Special Advance. Besides, an amount of Rs. 24.99 lakhs was paid on 3-3-69 against accruals of interest for the period from 1-4-1961 to 31-3-1965.

Lifting of Control on Distribution of Lambretta Tyres

*628. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government have lifted the control imposed on the distribution of Lambretta tyres in the month of May, 1969; and

(b) whether the control is imposed on the distribution of tyres in other States as well and, if so, when it is likely to be lifted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b), The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

विधान सभा तथा विधान परिषद् के सदस्यों के लिये निःशुल्क पास और कूपन

*629. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने विधान सभाओं और विधान परिषदों के

सदस्यों के लिए अपने राज्य के अन्दर यात्रा करने की सुविधा देने के लिए निःशुल्क पास और कूपन जारी करने की व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारें इसके लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय को ठीक समय पर नियमित रूप से घन दे रही हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि निःशुल्क पास व्यवस्था के परिणामस्वरूप पहले दर्जे के रेल डिब्बों में स्थानों का अभाव हो गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न रेलगाड़ियों में पहले दर्जे के स्थानों में वृद्धि करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम, सुभग सिंह) :

(क) निम्नलिखित राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी विधान सभाओं/विधान परिषदों के सदस्यों को रेल-यात्रा कूपन जारी करने की व्यवस्था की है :—

- (i) महाराष्ट्र
- (ii) पश्चिम बंगाल
- (iii) उत्तर प्रदेश
- (iv) गुजरात
- (v) बिहार

हरियाणा सरकार ने भी अपने विधान मंडल के सदस्यों को यह सुविधा देने का विनिश्चय किया है और कूपन छप जाने के बाद इसे लागू कर दिया जायेगा ।

पश्चिम बंगाल और हरियाणा के मामले में, कूपन किसी भी भारतीय रेलवे में यात्रा के लिए उपलब्ध हैं । बाकी चार राज्यों में उन पर केवल सम्बन्धित राज्य के अन्दर यात्रा की जा सकती है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Production of Stainless Steel Utensils

*630. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units producing stainless steel utensils in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of licences issued for the import of stainless steel and the total quantity that was imported during 1968-69 and the total cost in terms of foreign exchange;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of permit holders for the import of stainless steel have no plants of their own and sell it in black-market; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to restrict its import and check black-marketing?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) There are 9 units in the large scale sector for the manufacture of Stainless Steel Utensils:—

Haryana	2 units
Rajasthan	1 unit
Maharashtra	4 units
Tamilnadu	1 unit
Kerala	1 unit.

The requisite information relating to units in the small scale sector is not available.

(b) to (d) The quantity and cost of stainless steel imported during 1968-69 is as follows:—

Details.	Quantity in tonnes.	Value in crores of Rs.
Stainless Steel in utensils and other manufactures.	1692	4.56
Stainless Steel Sheets in different thickness & gauges.	6547	4.02
TOTAL	8540	8.58

Rest of the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta

*635. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the working of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta during the last three years in relation to grants-in-aid allowed by them;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found during the above period with regard to utilisation of grants-in-aid allowed by Government to the Council; and

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. Grants-in-aid to the Engineering Export Promotion Council are approved after a thorough assessment of the results of the work done in the preceding year and due scrutiny of the proposed items of work in the current year. The result of the effort of the Council is reflected in the exports of engineering goods which rose from Rs. 31.14 crores during 1966-67 to Rs. 84.97 crores during 1968-69.

(b) and (c). The minor cases of irregularities were brought to our notice—one relating to travel on official work by the Council's foreign officer in Singapore but without prior permission and the other involving double payments through oversight in the foreign office in Dusseldorf. In the first case disciplinary action was taken against the officer who eventually resigned, while in the second case although the amount over-paid was small a serious note was taken by the Council and the amount was refunded and the officer concerned was warned.

Soviet Helicopters for India***637. SHRI YAJNA DATT****SHARMA:****SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:****SHRI JAI SINGH:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Soviet team came to India in May, 1969 to sell their latest M-8 helicopters;

(b) whether any demonstration trials of these helicopters were also given by the Soviet team;

(c) whether any contract for the supply of these helicopters has been signed with the Soviet team; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SAWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Russian team brought a Mi-8 helicopter to India recently for evaluation trials under Indian conditions. The trials were held at two places.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Demand for Cashewnuts in Western Countries

***638. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large demand for cashewnuts in Western countries;

(b) if so, the steps which Government are taking to promote their exports; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage their sale in packets after processing so as to obtain good prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps taken to promote exports are as follows:—

(i) Raw cashewnuts are allowed to be imported under Open General Licence.

(ii) Imports of packing materials are permitted at 2 per cent of the F.O.B. value of export of cashewnuts.

(iii) Production of raw cashewnuts in India is being stepped up.

(iv) Quality control is imposed on exports of cashewnuts.

(v) The Cashew Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam, sponsored by the Government is carrying out a number of export promotion measures like market surveys, dissemination of market information, publicity and propaganda abroad through advertisement, documentary film, journals, booklets, pamphlets, participation in exhibitions, staging special shows in departmental stores, distribution of cashewnuts in certain Air India flights, sending trade delegations etc.

(c) The Council's foreign office in Brussels has also undertaken various sales promotion measures on the above lines.

Manufacture of Electronic Computers in India

***639. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major international computer manufacturing concern has made an offer to set up a plant in India to manufacture electronic computers;

(b) if so, the terms offered by the concern; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Two major foreign computer manufacturing Companies viz M/s. International Business Machines (IBM) of U.S.A. and M/s International Computers Ltd. (ICL) of U.K. are operating in India. Both hold licences for manufacture of computers and both have submitted schemes for further expansion of their activities.

(b) M/s. IBM are a 100 per cent foreign owned Company and they do not propose to associate any Indian capital. M/s. ICL who have two Companies in India, a manufacturing Co. viz. International Computers India Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (ICIM) which has 40 per cent Indian equity and a trading Co. M/s ICL which is 100 per cent foreign, have submitted a proposal for the merger of the two Companies into one Company with 40 per cent Indian equity.

(c) The latest proposals of ICL and IBM are under examination.

Aerial Photos of Indo-Burma Boundary

*640. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the photographs taken by Air Survey Company of the Indo-Burmese boundary demarcated in 1968-69 have tallied with those taken from the Burmese side;

(b) whether the films so taken are now in the custody of some Government agency, and

(c) the considerations for entrusting this work to that Company instead of I.A.F.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The films are in the custody of the Survey of India.

(c) The work was entrusted to the private company as the Indian Air Force did not have the equipment of the required specifications to undertake the work.

Decline in Imports

*641. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a substantial decline in Government's purchase of imported stores;

(b) if so, the main items in respect of which there has been decline;

(c) how much foreign exchange has been saved as a result thereof; and

(d) whether the decline in the imported goods has in any way affected the industry for the manufacture of items in which the imported stuff is used?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM STWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Food grains, soya bean oil, fertilizers, petroleum oil and lubricants, earthmoving machinery, power plants copper ingots, etc.

(c) It will take some time to collect the required information.

(d) In view of the continuous efforts being made in the field of import substitution, the decline in imports has not affected the development of industry in any way.

Creation of a Ministry for Science and Nuclear Technology.

*642. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether she has considered the suggestion for a separate Ministry for Science and Nuclear Technology;

(b) whether lack of clarity in National Scientific Policy has resulted in serious difference of opinion between the different Ministries dealing with Science Affairs; and

(c) the steps to be taken to build an indigenous base for self-reliant technology with particular reference to the nuclear technology?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Defence Research and Development Organisation and several other research and development establishments which are functioning under various Ministries, organise activities and effort for the development of a self-reliant technology base.

A base for nuclear technology is being steadily developed. This will progressively increase the indigenous content of the Atomic Power Plants at Tarapore, Rana Pratap Sagar and Kalpakkam. Our nuclear scientists keep abreast of the latest knowledge in their field and are also engaged in the theoretical and experimental work which is required for the development of the entire range of peaceful uses of atomic energy, specially in the context of our development plans and programmes.

Orders placed by Director of Supplies (Textiles), Bombay for purchase of Lining Cloth

*643. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Supplies (Textiles), Bombay placed an order for the supply of lining cloth during July-November, 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the firm fraudulently obtained advance payment for the supplies alleged to have been made by it against the contract by quoting bogus numbers and dates of railway receipts;

(c) whether this fraud was not reported to Audit as required under the General Financial Rules;

(d) if so, the name of the firm and the action taken against it and those responsible for this payment; and

(e) the action taken against the Director of Supplies for this failure to report the fraud to Audit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The firm quoted the correct Railway Receipt numbers and dates on their advance payment bills, but obtained payments fraudulently, by falsely stating to the Pay and Accounts Officer that the Railway Receipts, which had not been made out in the names of the consignees, had been despatched to the consignees.

(c) to (e). The fraud was committed by M/s. Khushal bhai Patel and Sons, Bombay. The Director of Supplies (Textiles), Bombay, did not report the matter to Audit as such; all the same, he issued instructions to stop all payments due to the firm and reported the matter to the Special Police Establishment, Bombay. Who have since completed their investigations. One of the accused partners of

the firm was arrested on 31st July, 1969. The Special Police Establishment have filed a chargesheet against the accused and the firm in the Court of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The firm has also been blacklisted. No action against any official appears to be called for at this stage.

Imparting of Military Training

*644. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration for imparting all the three types of Military training (Army, Navy, and Air Force) to all the recruits of the three Wings of the Indian Defence Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such training is likely to be introduced; and

(d) the extent to which the strength of the Indian army will be raised?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

मिग विमानों का निर्माण

*645. श्री छतल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सुरज भान :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में मिग विमानों का निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ किया गया था ;

(ख) अब तक ऐसे कितने विमानों का निर्माण हुआ है और 1970 में ऐसे कितने विमानों के निर्माण होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) रूसी सहायता अक्समात रुक जाने के कारण मिगों के निर्माण कार्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) मिग विमानों के उत्पादन का प्रथम चरण 1966 में आरम्भ हुआ था ।

(ख) यह सूचना देना जनहित में उचित न होगा ।

(ग) यह एक काल्पनिक प्रश्न है, तथापि सामग्री आदि के अस्थायी अभावों के कारण उत्पाद कार्यक्रम पर कोई प्रभाव न पड़े इसकी सुनिश्चितता के लिए पूरी सावधानी बर्ती जाती है ।

जल्दी बिजली पैदा करने वाले (फास्ट ब्रीडिंग) परमाणु रिएक्टर की स्थापना

*646. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस सरकार एक ही समय में दो बड़े परीक्षण करने में सफल हो गई है तथा अब वह कैस्पियन सागर के तट पर जल्दी बिजली पैदा करने वाला एक रिएक्टर लगा रही है जो एक तो कम लागत से बिजली पैदा करेगा तथा दूसरे डेढ़ लाख टन पानी छानेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रूस की सरकार के सहयोग से भारत सरकार द्वारा ऐसा रिएक्टर न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) फास्ट ब्रीडिंग टेक्नोलॉजी का विकास करने के लिये आवश्यक विशेषज्ञता में वृद्धि करने के कार्य का आरम्भ मद्रास में कलपक्कम नामक स्थान पर एक प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट रिएक्टर के निर्माण कार्य को शुरू करके

किया जा चुका है। सोवियत संघ के अनुभवों का अध्ययन परमाणु बिजली के उत्पादन के साथ-साथ पानी का अपक्षारीकरण करने वाले संयंत्र की स्थापन के बारे में निर्णय करने से पहले किया जायेगा।

M/s. Delhi Small Scale Industries

*647. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started prosecutions against M/s. Delhi Small Scale Industries on charges of cheating Government in the matter of supplies of certain Defence Department requirements;

(b) if so, the details of the charges; and

(c) the stage at which the case against the firm is at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cases are under investigation by CBI/SPE, Delhi Branch.

पाकिस्तान को विरोध-पत्र

*648. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 14 मई, 1969 के अतारोकित प्रश्न संख्या 1695 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं पर किये जा रहे अत्याचारों के विरोध में तथा विवश होकर बड़ी संख्या में हिन्दुओं के भारत आते रहने के बारे में भारत ने पाकिस्तान के 7 मार्च, 1969 के विरोध-पत्र की प्राप्ति के बाद पाकिस्तान को कुल कितने विरोध-पत्र भेजे हैं और पाकिस्तान सरकार से उनका क्या उत्तर मिला है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत में पाकिस्तानी उच्च आयोग के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों पर वैसे ही प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है जैसे पाकिस्तान में भारतीय उच्च आयोग के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा लगाये गए हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जैसा कि सदन को याद होगा पाकिस्तान का 7 मार्च, 1969 का नोट कलकत्ता के एक प्रदर्शन के बारे में था, इसका संबंध पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में अल्प संख्यकों के प्रति व्यवहार से नहीं था। पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में अल्प संख्यकों के प्रति व्यवहार के बारे में पाकिस्तान से हाल ही में विरोध प्रकट नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) इस समय हम इस प्रयत्न में हैं कि पाकिस्तान में स्थित हमारे हाई कमिशन पर प्रतिबन्ध कम किया जाए।

Communication System on North East Frontiers

*649. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any credit has been offered by the U.S. Government for installation of equipments needed to improve the communication system on the North East Frontiers of India, if so, when and for how much amount the credit was offered by the U.S. Government and whether it has been accepted by India:

(b) whether any other country has also offered similar credit or other equivalent facility to India if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the equipments needed for communication system have already been installed, if not, the reasons thereof and the time by which the installations will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The U.S. Government offered in

1967 a credit of \$ 17 million for installation of a modern Troposcatter Communication System which had originally been planned to be given in 1964-65 on a grant basis. The credit offered was accepted by us in May 1968.

(b) No, Sir.

Tenders have been invited from the U.S. Air Force, Bharat Electronics Ltd and Department of Atomic Energy for establishment of the Troposcatter Communication System. These are yet to be received and considered. The time for completion will depend upon the schedule given by the tenderer whose bid is finally accepted.

State Trading Corporation

*650. SHRI PREM CHAND

VERMA;

SHRI DEVEN SEN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are re-considering their policy with a view to increasing the field of operation of the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether Government are also considering the proposal that those items of import which give monopolistic powers should be imported through the State Trading Corporation;

(c) whether Government have under consideration the policy of nationalisation of import and export trade;

(d) if so, when a decision is likely to be reached and if not the reasons which stand in the way of nationalisation; and

(e) the value of imports and exports of the State Trading Corporation and profit or loss which was incurred during 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). It

is the policy of the Government to extend progressively the scope of activities of the State Trading agencies in the import and export trade. In accordance with this policy import and export of a number of commodities has been canalised through STC and MMTC. Such canalisation is proposed to be extended in future to such new items as are found suitable for state trading.

(e) The trade of State Trading Corporation and the profit during 1968-69 were as follows:—

	Rs. crores
Exports	48.46
Imports	114.06
Domestic Trade	4.66
TOTAL	167.18
Profit before tax	12.09
Profit after tax	3. 7

Price of Shaktiman Trucks

*651. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of a Shaktiman truck is much higher as compared to the prices of other trucks manufactured in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to bring down the price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tagore House in East Pakistan

*652. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the house of late Poet Rabindra Nath

Tagore, in Pabna, East Pakistan, has been seriously damaged in cyclone;

(b) if so whether the attention of Pakistan Government has been drawn to this; and

(c) if so, what is their reaction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have received reports that poet Tagore's house called Kacharibari was damaged by the tornado that hit East Pakistan in April 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A reply from the Government of East Pakistan is still awaited.

Indigenous T.V. Sets

*653. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any indigenously produced T. V. Sets have already come in the market;

(b) if so, the Companies which have manufactured these sets and the extent to which these sets contain indigenous components;

(c) the salient features and retail prices of each type of set; and

(d) the further efforts being made to produce cheap T.V. Sets in large numbers and the details of the programme to be implemented under the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) J. K. Electronics. The indigenous content is more than 85 per cent.

(c) This set is manufactured on the know-how developed by CEERI Pilani and the retail price is Rs. 1,900.

(d) A market survey is being undertaken to assess the requirement

of T. V. Sets over the next few years. Mass scale production of electronic components and larger production of T.V. Sets will gradually bring down prices.

Return of Underground Naga Leader

Mr. Issac Swu from China

*654. SHRI RAM CHARAN:

SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Issac Swu, Leader of the underground Nagas, who was a delegate of the Naga Talks between Government and underground Nagas, has returned from Peking;

(b) if so, whether he has joined the underground Nagas; and

(c) if not, what are his whereabouts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the information available with Government, Issac Swu entered Nagaland in March, 1969 and seems to have rejoined the underground Nagas. He is in hiding and his present whereabouts are not known.

Rate of Growth of Economy

*655. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the requisite rate of growth of the economy to provide the basic minimum or a minimum income of Rs. 100 per family of five at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the rate of growth envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan is adequate to fulfil this target; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to achieve the requisite rate of growth?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF

ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). It is not possible to provide any meaningful answer to the first part of the hon'ble Member's question because a number of assumptions are involved, such as the price-level growth of population, the income distribution visualised, etc.

There is no easy way of stepping up the rate of growth within a short span of time. A higher rate of growth will require a higher rate of capital formation, much higher private and government saving, taxation, profitable operations of enterprises, larger foreign aid, higher exports, the slowing down of population growth and a sustained increase of agricultural and industrial production at much higher rates.

After taking into account the capacity for mobilisation of additional resources, the need to achieve early self-reliance and all other relevant factors, the Planning Commission has, with the approval of the National Development Council, provided for a target of 5.5 to 6 per cent rate of growth in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

India Supply Missions in U.K. and U.S.A.

***656 SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE & SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the supplies procured by the India supply Missions in U.S.A. and U.K. and corresponding percentage of expenditure on the Missions during the last year;

(b) the details of product promotion assistance and commodity development assistance given and the steps taken to ensure that information is supplied to all eligible for the same; and

(c) whether Government maintain information in respect of Indian traders in foreign countries and, if so, in what way they are used and helped for export promotion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE & SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The total value of contracts for stores entered into by the Supply Missions in U.S.A. and U.K. during 1968-69 were Rs. 233.49 crores and Rs. 4775 crores respectively. The corresponding percentage of expenditure on the Missions during the same period was 0.3 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively;

(b) The details of the purchases made by the Missions are published in the Indian Trade Journal. Goods produced indigenously are normally not allowed to be imported.

(c) The commercial representatives abroad keep an index of the Indian Commercial Community with the details of the nature of their business connections with India, capital invested, etc. They are also advised to maintain list of local agents of all Indian business houses trading with that country.

Finalisation of Fourth Five Year Plan

***657. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the final report of the Fourth Five Year Plan is likely to be published; and

(b) whether any further modification of the size of the Plan has been suggested by any State?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Sometime later this year as indicated in the note attached to the Fourth Five Year Plan—1969—74—Draft when it was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 21st April, 1969.

(b) Several State Governments have requested for higher Plan outlays based on allocation of larger Central assistance.

Military Achievements of Netaji Bose and INA and Naming of a Military Academy after Netaji

*658. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4448 on the 26th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to honour the inspiring military tradition of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and INA as a national duty and for the benefit of the Defence Service of free India;

(b) whether the Historical Section of the Ministry had set up a Committee to draw up a history of I.N.A. nearly 20 years back, and if so, why the history of I.N.A. has not been published so far;

(c) whether Government are agreeable to honour Netaji Bose by naming any of the Military Academy in our country after him; and

(d) whether Government have any plan, whatsoever, to honour Netaji Bose and I.N.A. particularly in the aspects of their military achievements in the cause of Indian freedom movement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government have already indicated their policy in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 4448 dated 26th March, 1969.

(b) As already indicated, the Historical Section have compiled the history of the INA. This is under examination.

(c) Government consider that this is not feasible.

(d) In order to honour the memory of Netaji Bose a commemorative stamp was issued by the Posts & Telegraphs Department. A Biography in Hindi of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and other publications containing his important speeches and writings have been brought out by the Publications Division.

Change in Foreign Policy

*659. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce certain changes in the foreign policy followed till the 20th July, 1969; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the changes proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. The foreign policy inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru remains valid.

(b) Does not arise.

Demands made by Ex-servicemen League

*660. SHRI R. K. BIRLA:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ex-Servicemen League at its recent annual meeting has reiterated its demand for higher pensions, facilities for re-employment in public and private sectors and welfare schemes for the widows and dependents of those killed in action;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to these demands; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to meet these demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). The Indian ex-Services League, at its fourth Annual General meeting held on the 17th-18th April, 1969, passed certain resolutions which cover the points mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, though there is no specific reference to widows and dependents of those killed in action. These resolutions were formally communicated to Government by the Indian Ex-Services League on the 8th August,

1969, and the various suggestions are under examination by the Government.

Non-Reserved third Class Seats in Delhi-Madras Janata Express

3910. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-reserved third class seats available in the Delhi-Madras Janata Express;

(b) whether such accommodation is insufficient to cope with the demand because the Janata Express is a mean between fast and slow trains; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to relieve the public of the hardship?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The number of non-reserved third class seats available on Delhi-Madras Janata Express is 120 between Delhi and Kazipet and 200 between Kazipet and Madras on 4 days of the week and 40 between Delhi and Kazipet and 120 between Kazipet and Madras on the remaining 3 days of the week.

(b) On 4 days of the week the unreserved third class accommodation is reasonably sufficient but on 3 days of the week the accommodation is not adequate and overcrowding takes place between Agra and Bhopal.

(c) On this train a dining car runs on three days of the week, correspondingly reducing the unreserved third class accommodation on these days. It is being examined whether the Dining Car service on these trains may be entirely withdrawn so that adequate unreserved third class accommodation may become available on all days of the week.

Import Substitution Inventions Promotion Awards

3911. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether since 1968 Government have instituted awards for those inventors who contribute towards import substitution;

(b) whether these awards have actually been presented to needy entrepreneurs; and

(c) whether the D.G.T.D. and the Invention Promotion Board are keeping track of the developments made by the past awardees?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) With a view to focus larger public attention on the problems of import-substitution and to afford adequate incentives and public recognition to persons and institutions bringing forward practical ideas and schemes for replacing imported material by indigenous substitutes, the Government of India instituted a scheme of awards for import substitute towards the end of 1966, through a Board constituted for the purpose.

(b) During the year 1967-68, awards were given to 16 individuals and 5 organisations and during 1968-69 to 18 individuals and 12 organisations, for successfully developing substitutes of imported items. These were given after evaluating the substitute claimed, for its functional utility, its acceptability to the consumer and the foreign exchange saving involved vis-a-vis the imported item.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Ticketless Travel

3912. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways lose annually nearly Rs. 25 crores on account of ticketless travel;

(b) the number of ticketless passengers caught last year ending 31st March, 1969;

(c) the amount of fare and fine collected from them during the same period;

(d) the number of persons punished with imprisonment and the average imprisonment given;

(e) the practical steps taken to prevent and punish ticketless travel; and

(f) whether Government would consider the practical benefits of giving 10 per cent of the collections from ticketless travellers as extra incentive to the Travelling Ticket Examiners and members of the Special Squads and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The annual loss on account of ticketless travel has been estimated to be between Rs. 20 and 25 crores.

(b) 1,11,75,508.

(c) The amounts realised were as under:

Fare—Rs. 2,58,54,237

Excess Charges—Rs. 82,51,772

Fines realised by Courts—Rs. 15,17,715.

(d) The number of persons imprisoned was 1,13,265. The average imprisonment given varies from 2 days on the Western Railway to 37 days on the North Eastern Railway.

(e) The traditional methods of ticket checking have been supplemented by surprise checks on a massive scale wherein a large force of ticket checking staff supported by an adequate contingent of Railway Protection Force men and G.R.P. personnel with railway magistrates accompanying, who try cases on the spot, are deployed.

The assistance of students, village elders and social service organisations

has also been availed of in the campaign against ticketless travel.

Educative propaganda through various means of mass communication is also being carried on to curb this evil.

The penalties for ticketless travel have been enhanced by amendment of the Indian Railways Act so that they act as sufficient deterrents.

(f) Incentives have already been provided for good work done by the Ticket Checking Staff. They are given monetary awards and commendation certificates depending upon their performance and results achieved. The position in this regard was reviewed recently and the awards have been further liberalised. Any incentive in the shape of a percentage of realisations made by a Travelling Ticket Examiner from ticketless passengers is not feasible as such a step is fraught with possibilities of harassment to passengers. Further such a payment would be in the nature of a Commission to the paid employees of the Government which would not be justified in relation to normal work performed in the normal term of duty.

Production of Cars

3913. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fiat, Standard and Ambassador cars manufactured during the year ending 31st March, 1969, make-wise;

(b) the number of registered customers on the waiting list as on the 31st March, 1969, make-wise;

(c) the practical steps taken by Government to meet the constantly increasing demand for cars;

(d) the reasons why Government do not invite two more car manufacturers to manufacture their cars in

India to meet the demand and also to provide healthy competition in quality and prices; and

(e) how long Government propose to keep this product in the seller's market?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The production of the three makes of cars during the year April, 1968—March, 1969 is as under:—

Ambassador	21,400 Nos.
Fiat	12,116 Nos.
Standard	2,283 Nos.
TOTAL	35,799 Nos.

(b) The number of orders for cars pending with the various dealers in the country as on 31-3-1969 is as follows:—

Ambassador	29451
Fiat	39480
Standard	192
TOTAL	69123

(c) to (e). The existing three manufacturers are being afforded all possible assistance to increase their production to their full installed capacities. In addition, the question as to how additional capacity for the manufacture of passenger cars is to be created, is under the consideration of Government. The addition of two more units like the existing ones will not meet the situation. The only way to provide healthy competition in quality and price is to organise manufacture in one sufficiently big economic unit with modern lines of production. It is in this context that the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of a low cost car in the public sector is being considered. A decision on the project involved the allocation of funds for the project within the overall plan resources and priorities. All relevant aspects have to be given careful consideration and this is taking time.

Investment in Central Industrial Projects

3914. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in Central Industrial Projects during the period 1951 to 1968 in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal;

(b) the total investment in the Central Industrial Projects in the above period in Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(c) the reasons why Maharashtra and Gujarat have been neglected so badly?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The total investment made on the Central Industrial Projects during 1951—68 was about Rs. 2450 crores. The investments made on these projects during this period in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat are indicated below:—

State	Investment (Rs. crores)
1. Bihar	356.5
2. Madhya Pradesh	459.1
3. Madras.	245.8
4. Orissa	418.1
5. Uttar Pradesh	147.9
6. West Bengal	408.2
7. Maharashtra	49.9
8. Gujarat	48.0

The major share of the investment on central industrial projects during 1951—68 has gone to the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal as the steel plants in the public sector have been set up in these States. The locations of large industrial projects are decided primarily on techno-economic considerations. Availability of natural resources governs the location of projects to a considerable extent. The special

needs of backward regions are, however, kept in view subject to technoeconomic considerations in locating industrial projects.

Income-tax Appellate Tribunals

3915. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals pending before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal as on the 30th June, 1969;

(b) how many of these were filed by the Assesseees and how many by the Income-tax Department;

(c) the number of Income-tax Appellate Tribunals in the country and their location;

(d) whether it is a fact that these Tribunals have evolved a very expensive and cumbersome procedure which handicaps the assesseees and causes delay;

(e) whether it is proposed to simplify the procedure and appoint more tribunals to clear off the arrears of appeals; and

(f) if not, in what manner Government propose to deal with the ever-mounting arrears?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There are at present 19 Benches of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal located as under:—

Bombay	4 Benches
Calcutta	4 Benches
Delhi	3 Benches
Madras	1 Bench
Allahabad	1 Bench
Hyderabad	1 Bench
Patna	1 Bench
Cochin	1 Bench
Ahmedabad	1 Bench
Bangalore	1 Bench
Indore	1 Bench

TOTAL . 19 Benches

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of (d) above the question of simplification of procedure does not arise. As regards the clearance of the arrears four more Benches of the Tribunal are being created shortly.

(f) The pendency of cases before the Tribunal is constantly under review. In order to cope with the increasing number of the institutions of appeals and to reduce the pendency, various measures have been taken to enhance the rate of their disposals.

Repair of approach road leading from Jahanabad Court Station

3916. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway approach road leading from the Jahanabad Court Station (on the Gaya-Patna section) to the town is in a bad shape, causing much inconvenience to the public coming to the station; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to have it repaired and put into good shape for the convenience of the people?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The road leading from the Jahanabad Court Station is water bound macadam and is in good state. Further the tar-surfacing of this road is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

Waiting Room at Jahanabad Court Station

3917. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Waiting Room available for the benefit of the I and II class passengers at the Jahanabad Court Station on the Gaya-Patna section, despite its

being an important station from the traffic point of view; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to establish Waiting Rooms for I and II class passengers separately for the convenience of the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The average daily sale of Upper Class tickets at this station is two only and this does not justify provision of an Upper Class Waiting room at the station.

Drinking Water at Jahanabad Court Station

3918. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no adequate drinking water facilities available on the platforms of the Jahanabad Court Station on the Gaya-Patna section; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to construct at least four permanent *piaos* on the platforms of this station for the convenience of the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a)

No. A tubewell on the platform and an open well near the waiting hall are provided for supply of drinking water. Besides, drinking water is kept stored for passengers in pitchers which are filled in by the porters. During hot weather a waterman is also provided for supply of drinking water.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above. Besides the above facilities it is proposed to provide piped water supply at this station and work in this connection has already been sanctioned.

Industrial Production in different Industries

3919. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the yearly compound rate of growth in industrial production, year-wise, for the last three years in respect of (i) All Industries; (ii) General engineering; (iii) Electrical engineering; (iv) Chemicals (v) Non-Ferrous metals; (vi) Iron and Steel; (vii) Jute textile and (viii) Cotton textile?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing Index of Industrial Production during 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968

(Base 1960=100)

Industry Group	Weight	1965	1966	1967	1968	Percentage change		
						1956 over 1965	1967 over 1966	1968 over 1967
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>General Index</i>	100.00	153.6	152.4	151.4	160.8	-0.8	-0.7	+6.2
1. Metal Products	2.51	205.6	208.4	192.1	181.3	+1.4	-7.8	-5.6
2. Machinery except electrical machinery	3.38	316.0	291.2	299.3	326.6	+7.8	-2.8	+9.1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Electrical machinery apparatus appliances and supplies	3.05	204.4	225.1	243.4	297.6	+10.1	+8.1	+14.1	
4. Iron & Steel basic Industries.	6.23	185.3	193.6	177.7	185.4	+4.5	-8.2	+4.3	
5. Non-ferrous basic metal industries.	1.15p	152.1	167.5	204.0	238.5	+10.1	+21.8	+16.9	
6. Jute Textiles	3.97	120.3	100.4	104.1	96.4	-16.5	+3.7	-7.4	
7. Cotton textile	21.18	111.7	106.5	104.9	111.7	-4.7	-1.5	+6.5	
8. Chemicals and Chemical Products.	7.26	153.9	168.4	172.2	197.4	+9.4	+2.3	+14.6	

Extension of Railway Line from Bihar Sharif-Jahanabad to Arwal

3920. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has formulated any scheme to extend the Railway line from Bihar Sharif-Jahanabad to Arwal on the Eastern Railway in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the likely date of commissioning of this proposed new line for Rail traffic.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

New Railway Lines in Gujarat

3921. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct new railway lines in Gujarat during the year 1969-70;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the construction of Bhavnagar-Tarapur Railway line in Gujarat;

(c) whether the survey work undertaken for this Railway line has been completed;

(d) if so, when the work on this Railway line is likely to be started; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) to (e). The revised traffic survey reports of the Bhavnagar-Tarapur railway line are still under examination of the Railway Board and a decision on its construction or otherwise will be taken after this examination is completed.

Special Project in Gujarat

3922. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTER-

NAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have not so far set up any special project in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an Atomic Power House in Saurashtra (Gujarat State) to help the industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). An Oil Refinery at Koyali (Gujarat State) with a capacity of 3 million tonnes crude throughout per annum has already been established by the Government of India and proposals for its expansion are under consideration. The provision for the Fourth Plan envisages the establishment of an Aromatic Plant and a Naphtha Cracker Project in Gujarat State. Also a proposal to set up the Heavy Water Plant at Baroda has been recently approved. While there is no proposal to set up an Atomic Power Station in Gujarat State at present, the output of the Tarapore Atomic Power Station will be shared by the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Damage to Rail Tracks and Bridges due to floods on Western Railway

3923. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the damages caused by the record-devastating floods in 1968 to Rail track and bridges between Bulsar and Surat on the Western Railway in Gujarat, have since been completely repaired;

(b) if so, whether works are contemplated to improve and strengthen the track and bridges against future possible devastation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a)

Damages to track and bridges have been completely repaired but speed restriction will continue to be in force at some locations till the repaired bank gets fully consolidated and temporary arrangements made for rehabilitation of bridge are removed.

(b) Yes.

(c) Details are being worked out by the Railway.

Damage to Rail Tracks and Bridges in Gujarat

3924. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage done in terms of money to the Railway Track bridges and property in Gujarat on the Western Railway by yast year's flood;

(b) whether the damaged track and bridges have been fully restored;

(c) whether all the Passenger trains running on the route from Bombay to Baroda have been resumed;

(d) whether the bridges on the track for escape of flood water are being widened at different points where breaches had occurred; and

(e) if so, to what length they are proposed to be widened at the different breach heads?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Rs. 135.82 lakhs.

(b) Damages to track and bridges have been completely repaired but speed restriction will continue to be in force at some locations till the repaired bank gets fully consolidated and temporary arrangements made for rehabilitation of bridge are removed.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). Investigations to increase the waterway or improve the

bridges against future damage by floods are in hand.

Industries in Gujarat

3925. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Groups appointed for making the comparative study of the regional imbalances have submitted their recommendations; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and the steps taken by Government to remove the backwardness of Banaskantha, Subarkantha and Panchmahal regions of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The reports of the Working Groups on regional imbalances have already been placed on the Table of the House during the last session. Attention is invited to the recommendations in chapters III of the reports. The reports submitted by the Working Groups have been referred by the National Development Council to its Committee for detailed consideration. Government will take decisions on these recommendations after they have been considered by the National Development Council.

High Speed Train between Delhi and Ahmedabad

3926. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start a high speed train between Delhi and Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). It has been decided to carry out feasibility studies for introduction of high-speed train on Delhi—Ahmedabad Metre Gauge Route. The

actual introduction of a high-speed train, would depend upon the outcome of the studies.

Reconstruction of Anand Railway Station

3927. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat or the Western Railway has put any proposal for the reconstruction of the Anand Railway station;

(b) whether his Ministry has approved the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Credit Facilities to Tribals in Madhya Pradesh

3928. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request was received last year from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the grant of an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs as subsidy and another Rs. 10.00 lakhs as loan for implementing a scheme for providing credit facilities to the tribal population in 20 TD blocks in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the scheme had been sanctioned and the extent of fund that had been made available to the State Government for this purpose; and

(c) how much amount has been made available during the current financial year for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) The State Government had proposed Rs. 10 lakhs as loan for extending the scheme of providing credit facilities to the tribals for non-productive purposes to 20 D. Blocks during 1967-68.

(b) and (c). The Scheme which is of a pilot nature, was intended to explore the feasibility of extending and

recovering credit for non-productive purposes such as festivals, marriages and deaths. The recovery of the amounts advanced to individual beneficiaries during the previous years has not commenced in full swing so far, thereby rendering difficult any assessment of its effectiveness. The experiment is, therefore, not yet complete; the recovery aspect is vital, and has still to be established. As soon as this aspect of the experiment is clear, further amounts will be released to the State Government.

Attack on Railway Properties

3929. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway properties are attacked by the mobs frequently;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have taken any steps to secure the help of the State Governments for the safety of Railway properties; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a)

(a) The figures are as under:—

	Target	Actual production
(i) Heavy Machine Building Plant	30000 tonnes.	23849.20 tonnes.
(ii) Foundry Forge Plant	21650 tonnes.	16641.82 tonnes.
(iii) Heavy Machine Tools Plant.	33 Nos. of machine tools and 10 Nos. of C.I.W. traction gears.	8 Nos. of Machine tools (In addition accessories and internal jobbing work totalling 127.8 tonnes valued at Rs. 8.25 lakh was done).

(b) (i) *Heavy Machine Building Plant*: The shortfall was due mostly to inadequate availability of castings, forgings and various bought out items. There was also shortage of skilled operators in some shops.

(ii) *Foundry Forge Plant*: The shortfall was mainly on account of the following reasons:

(1) Tool down strike of all crane operators of the Plant from

1905 (Ai) L.S.—5.

Yes. There has been sporadic incidents of mob attacks on Railway properties.

(b) and (c). Yes. The State Governments have been helping to the extent possible.

Production in Heavy Engineering Corporation

3930. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the target and actual production of the different units of the Heavy Engineering Corporation in 1968-69;

(b) the reasons for shortfall in the targeted production;

(c) the target of production for 1969-70 and the actual production in the first quarter of the year, unit-wise; and

(d) whether he can assure that the targets for 1969-70 will be actually achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):

27th March, 1968 to 20th April 1968.

(2) Go slow tactics adopted by Moulders in Grey Iron Foundry from 20th May 1968 to 4th June, 1968.

(3) Go slow tactics adopted by Loco Drivers in the Plant during May, 1968.

(4) Non-availability of facilities

in Sand Dressing unit Mould and Core Drying Furnaces in Steel Foundry as anticipated at the time of drawing up the production programme.

(5) Break down of some of the items of equipment.

(iii) Heavy Machine Tools Plant: The shortfall was mainly due to short supply of castings.

	Target for 1969-70	Actual production for period April-June 1969.
Heavy Machine Building Plant.	27000 tonnes.	6248.2 tonnes.
Foundry Forge Plant.	45384 tonnes (includes 13034 tonnes of Synthetic pig iron and steel ingots)	6455.3 tonnes
Heavy Machine Tools Plant.	41 Nos of machine tools and 40 Nos. of C.L.W. traction gears.	3 Nos. of machine tools.

(d) while every efforts would be made to attain the targets, no assurance can be given at this stage.

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आयुक्त

3931. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बिच तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री 13 मई, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 9376 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के आयुक्त के कृत्यों, योग्यताओं, अनुभव, वेतन और भत्ते तथा उन्हें दी जाने वाली अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मृत्याल राव) : अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त के कार्य संविधान के अनुच्छेद 338(2) में दिए गए हैं। इस पद के लिए कोई अर्हताएं विहित नहीं की गई हैं। इस सिद्धान्त का पालन किया जाता है कि इस पद पर ऐसे लोक विख्यात व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया जाए, जिसे प्रशासनिक अनुभव तथा पिछड़े वर्गों की समस्याओं की सहानुभूतिक समझ हो।

पदधारी के प्रत्येक परिवर्तन पर वेतन निश्चित किया जाता है। वर्तमान पदधारी को 2,000 रुपये प्रति मास वेतन दिया

गया है। आयुक्त को दी जाने वाली अन्य सुविधाएं वही हैं, जो भारत सरकार के सचिवों को दी जाती हैं।

सिक्वोरिटी प्रिंटर्स आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, कानपुर

3932. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समन्वय कार्य मंत्री सिक्वोरिटी प्रिंटर्स आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, कानपुर, के बारे में 24 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 7198 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समन्वय-कार्य रंशो (श्री फ़ज़लुन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा जाता है। पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या

1724/69 LT

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

ट्रेक्टरों के निर्यात में आत्मनिर्भरता

3933. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भारत स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 20 वर्ष बाद भी ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सका है और अब भी खेती मुख्य रूप से बैलों द्वारा ही की जाती है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : ट्रेक्टरों का देशीय उत्पादन आन्तरिक मांग को पूरा करने में पर्याप्त नहीं है। ट्रेक्टरों की देशीय उपलब्धि तथा मांग की खाई को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ हद तक ट्रेक्टरों की आयात की अनुमति दी जा रही है। सरकार ट्रेक्टरों में यथाशीघ्र आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने में सभी सभव पग उठा रही है। विद्यमान निर्माताओं को पृथगीत वस्तुओं को आयात करने के लिए सरकार ने सहायता दी है ताकि वह अपने उत्पादन का अधिकतम सम्भव सीमा तक बढ़ा सकें। नए एककों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार ने ट्रेक्टर उद्योग को लाइसेंसिकरण से मुक्त कर दिया गया है। निम्नी क्षेत्र में ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए नई परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति दी गई है और ऐसी आशा है कि उनमें से कुछ आगामी दो या तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन आरम्भ कर देंगे। सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी एक परियोजना की स्थापना का भी प्रस्ताव है। फिर भी बैलों से खेती अभी की जा रही है।

Losses incurred by Heavy Electricals, Bhopal

3934. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, has incurred heavy losses during the last three years;

(b) if so, what is the quantum of such losses;

(c) when the company expected to break even; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve the working of this plant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The losses incurred by Heavy Electricals (India) Limited during the last three years are as under:

1966-67	Rs. 677 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 580 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 576 lakhs

(subject to the finalisation of accounts).

(c) The company is expected to break even at an output level of about Rs. 50 crores per annum which is expected to be achieved by 1973-74 with the present order prospects.

(d) All possible measures are being adopted by the company to reduce production and operational costs. These losses are not unusual for a capital intensive project of this magnitude during its construction period and initial years of production. Such losses were anticipated by the Consultants in the Detailed Project Report.

Dieselisation in Rajasthan

3935. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme of dieselisation

of some of the Rail routes in Rajasthan both for passenger and goods traffic;

(b) if so, the routes where it will be introduced;

(c) what targets have been drawn up under the Fourth Plan for this purpose; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the detailed reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (d). Dieselisation of rail traction is being done according to a phased programme based on the anticipated operational and traffic needs of various sections on the Indian Railways. No separate programme has been drawn up for dieselisation of routes in Rajasthan.

Manufacture of Diesel Hydraulic Engines at C.L.W.

3936. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works will undertake the manufacture of diesel hydraulic engines to replace old engines on various narrow gauge lines;

(b) what are the precise requirements of replacement of old engines on different Railways; and

(c) what would be the cost of replacement and what is the schedule of production drawn, if any?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provision has been made to build 10 Diesel Locomotives on replacement account during the 4th Plan period.

(c) The estimated cost of these 10 diesel locomotives is expected to be about one crore. Production has tentatively been scheduled for 1972-73.

Suspension of Booking of Potatoes to Assam

3937. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the advent of potato season, booking of potatoes to Assam from U.P. was closed for 45 days which resulted in the wastage of a very large quantity of potatoes;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made to find out why contrary to normal practice the booking of potatoes was suspended from U.P. and when it was needed most and, if so, the findings of the inquiry;

(c) whether the Railways have fully assessed their requirements for wagons for perishable goods during the Fourth Plan in view of the "green revolution" which country is experiencing; and

(d) if so, the extent of requirements and when these will be available?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The potato season in U.P. this year commenced from December, 1968. The bulk of the loading of potatoes for Assam is done from stations on North Eastern Railway. From 4th October, 1968, through communication on Northeast Frontier Railway was disrupted due to heavy breaches on account of rains. Though through communication on Metre Gauge was restored from 6th November, 1968, that on Broad Gauge could not be restored till the end of December, 1968. Movement of traffic to stations on Northeast Frontier Railway east of Siliguri on Metre Gauge had to be regulated for some time even after the resumption of through running to clear the heavy accumulation of traffic waiting for clearance during the breaches. Moreover, there was heavy pressure of high priority essential traffic like foodgrains, fertilisers, military stores over the Metre Gauge till through running on the Broad Gauge also could be restored.

To avoid congestion consequent on the hold up of traffic on Northeast Frontier Railway, in December, 1968, when the potato season commenced from U.P., North Eastern Railway had to impose restriction for a period of 11 days in three spells.

Despite the difficulties referred to above, special arrangements were made by the North Eastern Railway for clearance of potato traffic for Assam. 410 wagons were loaded for Assam in December, 1968 and indents for 179 wagons withdrawn. Clearance was gradually stepped up to 726 wagons in January 1969, 797 wagons in February 1969, 1200 wagons in March 1969, after which, the demand tapered off to 358 wagons in April and 73 in May 1969.

During the period 1st December, 1968 to 31st May, 1969, 3564 Metre Gauge and 31 Broad Gauge wagons were loaded with potatoes for Assam, as compared to 3003 Metre Gauge and 17 Broad Gauge wagons loaded during the corresponding period of 1967-68. Indents for as many as 4442 Metre Gauge and 13 Broad Gauge wagons for loading potatoes to Assam were either cancelled after physical supply of wagons or withdrawn by the parties, during 1968-69.

No complaints were received about wastage of potatoes due to restriction on booking, as large number of wagons were loaded to other destinations. During 1968-69, 8957 Metre Gauge wagons were loaded with potatoes from North Eastern Railway. In addition, 9471 Broad Gauge wagons were loaded from Northern Railway.

(c) The Railways have fully assessed the requirements of wagons in the Fourth Plan for all traffic anticipated, including perishables, taking into account the traffic in foodgrains expected due to "green revolution".

(d) The additional wagons required will be procured on a programmed basis during different years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan on the basis of anticipated requirements year by year.

The total number of wagons programmed for the 4th Plan on additional accounts are 66,557 on the Broad Gauge, 8,323 on the Metre Gauge and 1312 on the Narrow Gauge.

Equity Capital, Loans and Advances raised for Public Undertakings

3938. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of equity capital and loans and advances raised in respect of public undertakings under his Ministry separately for each undertaking;

(b) what have been the working results of these undertakings giving profit and loss, sale and production and stocks held and whether Government are satisfied with their performance;

(c) what have been the special achievements and, if not, what are the reasons; and

(d) whether Government have paid special attention to those undertakings which are running at loss and what steps have been taken to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1725/69]. Precise information for the year 1968-69 is not yet available. The performance of Hindustan Steel Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation was not satisfactory during the year 1967-68.

(c) A special achievement on the part of Hindustan Steel Ltd., was a major break-through in the export market; the f.o.b. value of their exports rose from Rs. 93.5 million in 1966-67 to Rs. 309.6 million in 1967-68.

(d) Yes, Sir. The steps taken by Government to improve the working and profitability of public enterprises

were indicated in the Memorandum on Public Sector Enterprises circulated with Budget Papers in February, 1969. The specific measures taken in the case of Hindustan Steel Limited were indicated in the Pamphlet "Performance of Hindustan Steel Ltd." placed on the Table of the House on 5th April, 1968. In the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, two senior experienced railway officers have been appointed as Chairman and Deputy Chairman in April, 1969.

Working Results of National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Ltd.

3939. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results of the National Newsprints and Paper Mills Ltd. for the year ending 31st March, 1969 have been seen by him and whether any progress or deterioration has been reported;

(b) whether the working of the Company is comparatively better than past years; what are the comparative figures regarding profit and loss, production, sale export and stock inventories;

(c) whether during the last three years, the company was being run by the same set of officers; what are the names of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary, for how long they have been in that position and details of their pay and allowances and from which organisation or Department they have come there; and

(d) the steps taken during the last year to eradicate shortcomings of the past and whether anything is done in order to build up the reputation and image of the Company among the public?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Working results of Triveni Structural Ltd., Allahabad

3940. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results of the Triveni Structural Ltd. Allahabad for the year ending 31st March, 1969 have been seen by him and whether any progress or deterioration has been reported;

(b) whether the working of the Company is comparatively better than past years; what are the comparative figures regarding profit and loss, production, sale, export and stock inventories;

(c) whether during the last three years the Company was being run by the same set of officers; what are the names of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary; for how long they have been in that position and what are their pay and allowances etc. and from which organisation of Departments they have come there; and

(d) what special steps were taken during the last year to eradicate shortcomings of the past and whether anything is done in order to build up the reputation and image of the Company among the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The factory of the company which is nearing completion started commercial production in respect of limited items only in July, 1968. In spite of delays in commissioning of E.O.T. cranes for reasons beyond the control of the company, the total production during the year

was 2146.9 tonnes or about 350 tonnes per month against the target of 500 tonnes per month. The accounts of the company for 1968-69 are still to be finalised.

(c) The Chairman and the Managing Director of the company are appointed by the President and the Secretary is appointed by the Company. The Chairman is part-time and does not draw any salary and allowances besides travelling allowances for attending to the Company's duties and sitting fees for attending Board meetings. The first Chairman of the Company was Shri K. B. Mathur, retired Chairman of the Railway Board, and he held the post from the 7th December, 1965 to the 6th December, 1966. His successor was Shri R. V. Raman, Executive Director, Indian Investment Centre and he held the post from 12th January, 1968 to the 14th October, 1968. The present Chairman, is Shri O. M. Misra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering. He has been Chairman since the 29th December, 1968.

Shri P. P. Dani has been Managing Director of the Company since the 15th November, 1965. Immediately before his appointment he was Officer on Special Duty in the Administrative Ministry and was dealing with the project. His pay is Rs. 3000 p.m. (fixed).

The Secretary-cum-Administrative Officer of the Company is Shri J. C. Pande, an officer of the U.P. Civil Service who is on deputation from the U.P. Government. He has been holding the post since the 29th March, 1966 and his present pay is Rs. 2000 in the scale of Rs. 1600—100—2000.

(d) The question of eradicating past shortcomings does not arise. It is a new concern which has just started production. Similarly no special steps are considered necessary to build up the reputation and image of the company among the public. This will automatically be taken care of when the company shows good results.

नये स्टेशन, प्लेटफॉर्म तथा हॉल्टिंग स्टेशन के लिए दिल्ली का सर्वेक्षण

3941. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे ने दिल्ली में यह पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि वहां कितने नये रेलवे स्टेशनों, प्लेटफार्मों, हॉल्टिंग स्टेशनों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार कोई सर्वेक्षण करायेंगी; और

(ग) आगामी दो वर्षों में अधिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) से (ग) दिल्ली क्षेत्र में अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर अध्ययन किया गया है। इस समय विभिन्न प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

रेलवे इंजन तथा डिब्बे

3942. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री शारदानन्द :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में रेलवे इंजनों तथा डिब्बों के निर्माण के बारे में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे, वह लक्ष्य कहाँ तक पूरे हो गये हैं, लक्ष्य पूरे न होने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में किन देशों को रेलवे के सामान का निर्यात किया गया तथा कितना ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये सख्या LT — 1726/69]

Export of Billets

3943. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of billets and pig iron during the year 1968-69 has been much below the targets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Steering Group on Iron and Steel had recommended a progressive rise in the iron and steel exports; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):
(a) No, Sir. Export of pig iron exceeded the target, whereas in the case of billets, there was only a marginal short fall.

(b) The reason for the shortfall in export of billets is that in view of the rising demand of the rerollers for billets the Government decided early in 1969 to restrict the export of billets mainly to past commitments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Action is being initiated to increase production of steel in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Conversion of Baraunni-Katihar Line into Broad Gauge Line

3944. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to convert the Baraunni-Katihar line into broad

gauge has been approved;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be taken up; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider taking up the work immediately?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys for the conversion of the Baraunni-Katihar metre gauge section into broad gauge, sanctioned on 9th June, 1969, are in progress. A final decision regarding this conversion will be taken after the results of the above mentioned surveys are known.

Restriction on installation of Balancing Equipment to attain Efficiency in Production

3945. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Rules made thereunder, a unit is debarred from installing balancing equipments to attain efficiency in its production without increasing the capacity of its plant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): No, Sir. In fact, as a measure of liberalization of licensing procedures, announced on 29th November, 1966, industrial undertakings have been given freedom to increase their production to the extent of 25 per cent above their licensed capacity, provided they can do so without any addition to plant and machinery (except minor balancing equipment procured indigenously) and that no additional expenditure of foreign exchange or additional allocation of scarce raw materials is involved.

खतर तथा पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स को स्थायी बनाना

3946. श्री रणजीत सिंह :
 श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री सूरज भान :
 श्री राम गोपाल शालवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली डिवीजन में वर्ष 1966 से, बीकानेर डिवीजन में वर्ष 1956 से और फतेहगढ़ तथा इज्जतनगर में वर्ष 1955 से सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स को स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उनके द्वारा एक वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर लिये जाने के बाद उन्हें स्थायी समक्षा जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या इस अवधि में हुई हानि का उन्हें मुआवजा दिया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) विभिन्न मंडलों में सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स के स्थायीकरण की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

मंडल का नाम	वह अवधि जिस तक स्थायी करने के आदेश दिये गये हैं
दिल्ली	सितम्बर, 1947
बीकानेर	जुलाई, 1968
फतेहपुर	1969
इज्जतनगर	1969

(ख) दिल्ली मंडल में सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स को स्थायी करने में देरी का कारण यह है कि विभिन्न वर्गों के सहायक स्टेशन

मास्टर्स की वरिष्ठता निश्चित करने का विवाद था। वरिष्ठता के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जा चुका है और स्थायी करने के लिए आवश्यक आदेश शीघ्र ही जारी किये जायेंगे।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। स्थायीकरण स्थायी पदों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है और इसके अलावा सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों द्वारा उपयुक्तता, प्रथमोपचार परीक्षा जैसी आवश्यक परीक्षा में सफलता, जमानत की अदायगी आदि जैसी कुछ पूर्वपक्षित बातों को पूरा करने की भी शर्त रहती है।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना सम्बन्धी समिति

3947. श्री रणजीत सिंह :
 श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री सूरज भान :
 श्री राम गोपाल शालवाल :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना सम्बन्धी समिति का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हो चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(घ) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इस असमर्थता का कारण क्या है ?

इसके साथ ही इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). समिति को दिए गए कार्यों में मुख्य भूमि की आवश्यकता नगर-निर्माण, और बोकारो की कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं में मितव्ययिता की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाना है । इस कार्य के लिए और बोकारो की मौजूदा और भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं से सम्बन्धित सभी अध्ययन एवं पूछताछ पूरे हो गए हैं । अध्ययन दल के एक सदस्य के विदेश में होने और कुछ सदस्यों की व्यस्तता के कारण समिति के प्रतिवेदन का अन्तिम रूप देना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है ।

Committee on Uneconomic Branch Railway Lines

3948. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of the Committee appointed by Government to go into the working of Uneconomic Branch lines of Indian Railways have been held so far; and

(b) the recommendations or suggestions made by that Committee?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The Committee have so far held three meetings and have toured over 15 uneconomic branch lines.

(b) No recommendations or suggestions have so far been made by the Committee, as the investigation is still not completed.

वातानुकूलित डबे के कैबिनों की चोरी

3949. श्री ज्ञान सुन्दर लाल :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टाधी :
श्री ए० मु० सईद :
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 17 मई, 1969 के "इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि वातानुकूलित डिब्बे के जिस कैबिन से उन्हें यात्रा करनी थी, उनकी चोरी हो गई थी तथा पूछे जाने पर रेलवे अधिकारियों ने बताया कि चोरी की यह एक साधारण घटना है और ऐसा आम होता रहता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे अधिकारियों ने सुरक्षा पुलिस के विरुद्ध जो चोरी की ऐसी घटनाओं को रोक नहीं पाई है, क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) चोरी की ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां, जिस डिब्बे में रेल मंत्री यात्रा कर रहे थे उसके बाद लगे डिब्बे का कैंट कप्लर काटने का प्रयत्न किया गया था, जिसका समय पर पता चल गया और कैंट कप्लर, जो चुराया नहीं गया था, बदल दिया गया ।

(ख) हाल के वर्षों में दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली यादों में बिजली की फिटिंग की चोरी की घटनाओं की रोक-थाम करने में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल सफल रहा है ।

(ग) दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली यादों में गश्त लगाने का काम तेज कर दिया गया है और अपराध आसूचना इकट्ठी करने के

लिए प्रतिरिक्त कर्मचारी तैनात कर दिये गये हैं ।

दिल्ली से बाराणसी रेल सर्व गाड़ी सेवा

3950. श्री ज० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री नारायण रक्षक इर्मा :

श्री ओ.म प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरादाबाद-लखनऊ के रास्ते दिल्ली से बाराणसी तक कोई सीधी गाड़ी नहीं है और इस रेलवे लाइन पर यात्रियों को पर्याप्त कठिनाई हो रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली तथा लखनऊ के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों में भारी भीड़ होती है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार मुरादाबाद-लखनऊ के रास्ते दिल्ली से बाराणसी तक सीधी रेल सेवा शुरू करने पर विचार करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस लाइन पर यात्रियों को सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये और क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) दिल्ली और बाराणसी के बीच सफर करने वाले यात्रियों को सुविधा के लिए इलाहाबाद के रास्ते सीधे मार्ग से चलने वाली 13 अप/14 डाउन अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां सुविधाजनक सेवा प्रदान करती हैं । हफ्ते में दो बार चलने वाली 81/82 हावड़ा-नयी दिल्ली वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को भी 1-10-69 से बाराणसी के रास्ते चलाने का विचार है । इसी तरह, मुरादाबाद-लखनऊ और बाराणसी के बीच सफर करने वाले यात्रियों को बहुत सी सीधी गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं, जिनमें 5/6 हावड़ा-

अमृतसर डाक, 51/52 सियालदह-यथानकोट एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां शामिल हैं ।

दिल्ली-मुरादाबाद खंड में दिल्ली से बाराणसी की ओर सफर करने के इच्छुक थोड़े से सीधे यात्रियों के लिए मुरादाबाद/लखनऊ में, गाड़ियां बदलने पर, सुविधाजनक मेल लेने वाली गाड़ियां भी उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य के अलावा, मुरादाबाद के रास्ते बाराणसी और दिल्ली के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से भी अभी व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि मार्गवर्ती कुछ खंडों आदि पर लाइन क्षमता के रूप में अपेक्षित साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । 1-7-69 से 29 अप/30 डाउन लखनऊ-नयी दिल्ली डाक गाड़ियों को डीजल इंजनों से खींचे जाने के फलस्वरूप इन गाड़ियों में डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ गयी है, जिससे नयी दिल्ली-मुरादाबाद-लखनऊ मार्ग पर सफर करने वाले यात्रियों को काफी राहत मिली है ।

Dalmia Group of Firms

3951. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Dalmia Group of firms in the country at present;

(b) the capital investment of these firms;

(c) the number of employees working therein;

(d) the amount of money advanced by Government to this group of companies during the last three years; and

(e) the names of agencies which advanced the amount and at what rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of companies included in the Dalmia Group by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and the paid-up capital of each of these companies in 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1727/69].

(c) Information is not available as companies are not required to furnish this under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

M/S. STANDARD DRUM AND BARREL MANUFACTURING CO. BOMBAY

3952. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed lists of machinery and equipments installed by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay at Sewri in the year 1954 and additions made by them in their plant till 1959;

(b) the detailed lists of machines and equipments shifted by them from Sewri to Trombay in the year 1959 and additions made thereafter;

(c) whether after shifting of their oil barrel plant to Trombay they had in their possession any plant at Sewri for the manufacture of small drums also; and

(d) if so, whether any raw material is being allotted to them by Government for the manufacture of small drums?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to list 'T' referred to in reply to part (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 374 for 23-7-68 which gives information about machinery available with the firm in 1954. The rest of the information is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Manufacture of High Speed Rotary Machines

3952. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:**
SHRI D. N. TIWARY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high speed Rotary machine has been produced in India by Shri Hardial Handa of Bombay;

(b) if so, whether Shri Handa has approached the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., offering to provide all the technical knowhow of his invention;

(c) whether the H.M.T. has rejected Shri Handa's proposals;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the H.M.T. is proposing to enter into collaboration with a foreign firm to manufacture high speed Rotary Machines in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Shri Gurdial Handa of Messrs. Graphic Rotary Manufacturing Corporation, Bombay has claimed that he has invented a fully indigenous High Speed Rotary Machine.

(b) No such offer has been received by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. Shri Handa has, however, requested help from the Government for getting proper recognition of his achievement.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. propose to take up the manufacture of Rotary Machines under collaboration arrangements in the last stage of their Printing Machinery Project, after they have established manufacture of simpler types of machines such as Cylindrical Letter Presses and Offset Printing Presses.

रेलवे के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अधिकाारी तथा हिन्दी अनुवादक

3954. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्याधी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कितने कार्यालय तथा स्वायत्तशासी संगठन हैं और वे कहां-कहां पर हैं ;

(ख) उन कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा हिन्दी अनुवादक कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) उन कार्यालयों में, जिसमें हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा अनुवादक नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं, हिन्दी का काम किस प्रकार होता है तथा क्या हिन्दी के पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाता है ;

(घ) क्या ऐसे सभी कार्यालयों तथा संगठनों में हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा हिन्दी अनुवादक नियुक्त करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय का हिन्दी विरोधी वातावरण इसमें रुकावट बन रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) रेल मंत्रालय के अधीन कोई स्वायत्तशासी संगठन नहीं हैं । रेल मंत्रालय के अधीन मुख्य कार्यालयों में नौ क्षेत्रीय रेलें, तीन

उत्पादन यूनिट और एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

क्षेत्रीय रेलवे **प्रधान कार्यालय**

1 मध्य	बम्बई
2 पूर्व	कलकत्ता
3 उत्तर	नई दिल्ली
4 पूर्वोत्तर	गोरखपुर
5 पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	गुवाहाटी
6 दक्षिण	मद्रास
7 दक्षिण मध्य	सिकन्दराबाद
8 दक्षिण पूर्व	कलकत्ता
9 पश्चिम	बम्बई

(इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के अधीन मण्डल/जिला कार्यालय हैं)

उत्पादन यूनिट **प्रधान कार्यालय**

1 चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना	चितरंजन
2 डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना वाराणसी	
3 सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	पेरम्बूर (मद्रास)

सम्बद्ध कार्यालय
अनुसंधान, अभिकल्प और मानक संगठन

संखनऊ

(ख) इस समय क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर हिन्दी अफसरों के कोई पद नहीं है । जिन कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अनुवादक नियुक्त किये गये हैं उनके नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं । मुस्तकाज में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या एल. टो. 1723/69

(ग) हिन्दी का काम हिन्दी जानने वाले अफसर और कर्मचारी देखते हैं । हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तर यथा सम्भव हिन्दी में दिये जाते हैं ।

(ब) रेल प्रशासनों से कहा गया है कि वे अनुवाद कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्तमान प्रबन्धों की ममीक्षा करें और यदि अपेक्षित ह तो अतिरिक्त पदों के लिये प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करें।

(ङ) कुछ रेल प्रशासनों से अभी भी प्रस्ताव आने बाकी हैं। हिन्दी के काम के लिये अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर सभी रेल प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव आ जाने के बाद विचार किया जायेगा।

**Repairing and Commissioning of
Durgapur Steel Plant's Blast
Furnace No. 2**

3955. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durgapur Steel Plant's Blast Furnace No. 2 which suffered a major break-down recently, has been repaired and commissioned;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on repairs; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid such happenings in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) There was a refractory failure in Blast Furnace No. 2 of Durgapur Steel Plant on the 12th April, 1969. After necessary repairs, the furnace was blown in on the 16th April, 1969.

(b) No cost was incurred directly. Repair was carried out by filling the area of brick failure with refractory clay mass.

(c) Necessary technological steps have been taken in the working of the Blast Furnace and its refractories. Such breakouts however are not rare

or unknown even in the most advanced countries.

High Speed Trains

3956. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are planning to speed up trains in the near future;

(b) if so, the routes planned to be covered by high-speed trains; and

(c) the time by which the high speed trains will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to carry out feasibility studies for introduction of high-speed trains on the following two routes:—

(i) Delhi—Bombay via Kota; and

(ii) Delhi—Ahmedabad (Metre Gauge).

(c) The programme for introduction of high-speed trains would depend on the results of the studies.

Definition of 'Minorities'

3957. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have the definition of the term "Minorities" as a guideline;

(b) whether there are special circumstances when a member of a minority group can become a member of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) whether the right to have different identities for different purposes is possible under the provisions of the Constitution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) to (c). Article 29 of the Constitution guarantees to any section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture, the right to conserve the same, and article 30 confers on all minorities whether based on religion or language the right to administer educational institutions of their choice. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are specified under articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. It is possible for any section of citizens—including the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or sections thereof—to claim the rights under articles 29 and 30.

Viva Voce Test of SC/ST Students for All India Services

3958. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing at the viva voce test conducted by the Union Public Service Commission for the purpose of recruitment to I.A.S./I.P.S./I.F.S./Indian Forest Service, are found unsuitable even against the quota reserved for them; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government for adoption of suitable methods in favour of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to enable them to be successful at this test so as to fill up the reserved vacancies meant for them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is running pre-examination training centres at Allahabad and Madras for imparting coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who intend to appear at the I.A.S. etc. examinations.

भारी कम्प्रेसरों और विशेष पम्पों का निर्माण

3959. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आर्थिक व्यापार तथा सन्वाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारी कम्प्रेसरों और विशेष पम्पों के निर्माण में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस मामले में देश कब तक आत्म निर्भर हो जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकदीन अली अहमद): (क) हाल ही में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कुछ फर्मों को विशेष परास के कम्प्रेसर के बनाने के लिये आशा दी गई है परन्तु भारी कम्प्रेसरों का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, अभी तक देश आत्म निर्भरता में काफी पीछे है। इसी प्रकार जहाँ विशेष प्रकार के पम्पों की सारी आवश्यकताओं को देश में ही पूरा किया जा रहा है, वहाँ अभी भी कुछ जटिल प्रकार के पम्पों का आयात किया जा रहा है। विशेष प्रकार के पम्पों तथा भारी कम्प्रेसरों के उत्पादन के लिये जो अभी भी आयात किये जा रहे हैं, सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि विशेष प्रकार के पम्पों तथा कम्प्रेसरों के बनाने के लिये प्रस्तावित संयंत्र में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होने के पश्चात् देश की आवश्यकताओं के एक बड़े भाग को पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

भारतीय रेलवे पर प्लास्टिक के माल डिब्बे चालू करना

3960. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि फ्रैकफर्ट,

जर्मनी में भूमिगत रेलवे में प्लास्टिक के माल डिब्बों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे माल डिब्बों का भार 25 प्रतिशत कम है और इस प्रकार कम शक्ति से अधिक भार लाया ले जाया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत के बड़े नगरों में भारी यातायात की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने प्लास्टिक के माल डिब्बों की उपयोगिता तथा भित्ति-व्यवस्था पर विचार किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, फ्रकफर्ट, जर्मनी में भूमिगत रेलवे में केवल बानी गाड़ियां चलती हैं और इस रेल-प्रणाली में कोई माल गाड़ियों न होने के कारण माल डिब्बों के उपयोग का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Biju Patnaik Group of Industries

3961. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Biju Patnaik Group of Industries/firms in the country at present;

(b) the capital investment of these firms;

(c) the number of employees working therein;

(d) the amount of money advanced by Government to this group of companies during the last three years; and

(e) the names of agencies which advanced the amount and at what rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a), (b), (d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The information is not available as companies are not required to furnish this under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

बम विवाद के कारण दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के उत्पादन में कमी तथा सम्पत्ति को क्षति

3962. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में गत तीन वर्षों में अनुशासनहीनता तथा श्रमिक विवाद आदि के कारण उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई और मशीनरी, सम्पत्ति आदि की कितनी क्षति हुई ;

(ख) क्या इस कारखाने में शान्ति स्थापित रखने तथा तोड़-फोड़ की ऐसी घटनाओं को न होने देने के लिए राज्य सरकार से सहयोग मांगा गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :

(क) दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने की प्रवर्तमान सामान्य श्रमिक स्थिति से कारखाने की कई इकाइयों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है तथा न्यूनाधिक मात्रा में क्षति भी पहुंची है । यह बताना कठिन है कि "अनुशासनहीनता" "श्रमिक अशान्ति" आदि से प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी मात्रा में हानि हुई है । ताहम

अनुमान लगा या गया है कि श्रमिक विवादों से उत्पादन में हुई हानि निम्नलिखित है :-

विक्रेय कच्चे लोहे और
विक्रेय इस्पात की हानि
(टन)

1966-67. 62098 904 पहियों
की जोड़ियाँ ।

1967-68. 72416

1968-69. 78485 1-100 पहियों
की जोड़ियाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए राज्य सरकार से सहयोग देने के लिए कहा जाता है। इस्पात और भारी इन्जीनियरी मंत्री ने इस बारे में पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री और उपमुख्य-मंत्री से भी विचार विमर्श किया है। और आशा है कि स्थिति सुधरेगी।

Charter of Demands by All India Station Masters Association

3963. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the charter of demands which was presented by the All India Station Masters' Association to him on the 2nd December, 1968;

(b) if so, the details of the charter of demands; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). The demands of the Station Masters Association which generally related to revision of pay scales, channel of promotion etc. have been examined but could not be acceded to except that the question of laying down a unified channel of promotion for them is already being examined

in consultation with the Railway Administrations. Also the question of providing some relief to staff who may have reached the maximum of their pay scales is under examination.

Wasteful Expenditure on Wardha Foundry Forge Project

3964. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) by whom was approval given to the Foundry Forge Project at Wardha which had to be abandoned after an investment of Rs 27.98 lakhs, as it was found to be surplus to requirement; and

(b) whether any responsibility has been fixed and enforced on those responsible and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Taking into consideration the capacities available in various public sector projects, of the industry, it was decided by Government to plan the establishment of a Foundry Forge Project at Wardha and Czech, collaboration was obtained for preparation of a Detailed Project Report. By the time the Detailed Project Report was received and was examined, the demand projections in respect of this industry had materially altered and in view of the existing available capacity in this industry as related to the subsequent assessment of demands for castings and forgings. Government decided not to proceed with implementation of the project for the present. In the circumstances, the question of fixing responsibility does not arise in this case.

Production in Shoe Last Factory Agra

3965. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the Shoe Last Factory in Agra was allowed to continue production for five years at an average cost of Rs. 33.30 per pair against the estimate of Rs. 9.60 and sale price of Rs. 12.10; and

(b) whether the responsibility has been fixed and action taken for the loss of Rs. 7.01 lakhs upto 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The main objective in setting up the pilot project for Shoe Lasts was to introduce precision shoe lasts to Small Scale Manufacturers of shoes and to educate them in the use of precision lasts especially for export trade and to render common facilities service and training to existing shoe last manufacturers. The Centre has been conceived as a development project and not exclusively as a commercial unit. The original estimate was based on certain types of wood which proved unsuitable and wood which was three times costlier had to be selected. Some of the other reasons for the higher cost of the Shoe Lasts are lack of large orders owing to conservative nature of the small scale shoes manufacturers; lack of local facilities for seasoning of wood, and irregular supply of wood.

2. Steps have already been taken to reduce the cost by various measures including reduction of over-heads.

3. The question of responsibility for the loss being fixed on any of the officers does not arise as the unit was started as a pilot project for improving the quality of production of small scale units and not exclusively as a commercial venture.

Small Service Institute, Agra

3966. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why land for the Small Service Institute at Agra has been taken in 1959 on a premium of Rs. 1.16 lakhs and annual rent of Rs. 292 but has not been put to use; and

(b) whether any responsibility for the delay has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Land for the Small Industries Service Institute at Agra was purchased in 1959. The question of construction of a building for SISI was linked with the construction of buildings for the Precision Shoe Lasts factory and the Centralised Footwear Training Centre, Agra. While the layout drawings of these three buildings were being examined in 1960, a proposal was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for construction of the SISI building at the Industrial Estate, Agra where the U.P. Government were prepared to give land. A tentative decision was, therefore, taken that the SISI building would be constructed in the Industrial Estate area and the PSL factory would be housed in a building available for purchase in the Industrial Estate and that the CFTC building alone would be constructed on a portion of the land purchased originally for the SISI and the remaining and would be returned to the State Government. The State Government however, were not agreeable to take back the land in part and less than 5 acres in area.

Before a final decision could be taken in the matter, National Emergency was declared in 1962 following Chinese aggression and a ban was imposed on the construction of new buildings.

The ban was lifted in 1966 and the question of construction of new buildings for SISI in several parts of the country was taken up afresh. Owing to shortage of funds and the need for observing the strictest economy in order to reduce the budget deficit, it was decided by the Government that in future construction of SISI and Extension Centre buildings would be taken up only in those cases where the rent being paid at present is extremely high. The Institute in Agra would qualify under this criterion and the action has been initiated for getting drawings and estimates ready through the C.P.W.D.

कारों पर भारी कर लगाया जाना

3967. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में निर्मित विभिन्न कारों का कारखाना द्वार मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार की प्रत्येक कार पर सरकार विभिन्न प्रकार के कितने कर वसूल करती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार भारी कर लगा कर और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कारों का मूल्य बढ़ाकर कार उद्योग के कार्य संभालन और उनकी मांगों को पूरी करने के बारे में कठिनाईयां उत्पन्न नहीं कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कारों पर भारी कर लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलस्फुडन अली अहमद) : (क) तीन मेकों की कारों का कारखाने से निकलते समय का खुदरा मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :-

कार का मेक	कारखाने से निकलते समय का खुदरा मूल्य
एम्बासेडर	14,892.00 रु०
फिएट .	13,551.00 रु०
स्टैण्डर्ड हेराल्ड 4	
दरवाजे की .	14,003.00 रु०

(ख) प्रत्येक कारों पर लगाए गये विभिन्न प्रकार के करों की राशि निम्न प्रकार है :-

	एम्बासेडर	फिएट	स्टैण्डर्ड हेराल्ड
पूरी गाड़ी पर लगाया गया उत्पादन शुल्क	रु० 1,840.00	रु० 1,688.00	रु० 1,779.80
तथा अधिभार			
केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर	472.94	430.95	455.67
राज्य बिक्री कर, जैसा कि दिल्ली में है	1,796.16	1,624.75	1,737.41
पंजीकरण	16.00	16.00	16.00
एक तिर्माही का सड़क कर	25.00	20.00	20.00
योग :	4,150.10	3,779.70	4,008.88

इसके अतिरिक्त, पुर्जों तथा कच्चे माल, जिसका इस्तेमाल कार के बनाने में किया जाता है, इस पर सरकार कुछ कर संग्रहीत है

लेकिन प्रत्येक मेक की कार के मामले में इस प्रकार के कर की ठीक-ठीक राशि उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). कारों पर कराधान (अथवा अन्य किसी उत्पादन पर कराधान) सरकारी नीति का मामला है। इसके औचित्य तथा इन करों के परिणामों के बारे में प्रश्न के दिए गये उत्तर की परिसीमा में चर्चा नहीं की जा सकती।

औद्योगिक विकास के लिये विनियोजन

3968. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए किया गया विनियोजन गत वर्षों की तुलना में बहुत कम है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बैंकों को औद्योगिक विकास के लिए ऋण देने वाले ग्राहक नहीं मिल रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में इस गतिरोध के कारणों का पता लगाने और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) स (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सम्भाव्य रख दी जायेगी।

श्री जे० आर० डी० टाटा द्वारा भारत के औद्योगिक विकास की आलोचना

3969. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री जे० आर० डी० टाटा द्वारा केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में की गई इस

आलोचना की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सरकारी व्यवस्था की लापरवाही तथा विलम्ब से निर्णय लेने की उस आदत ने सरकार तथा देश के लोगों के बारे में विदेशों में गलत धारणा पैदा की है और मलेशिया जैसे देश में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने में कुल दो वर्ष लगते हैं जबकि भारत में दो वर्षों को कारखाने के लिए केवल परमिट लेने में लग जाते हैं।

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने अपने कार्यालयों में कार्य संचालन में सधीनी गति तथा असावधानी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) नई दिल्ली में 3 तथा 4 जनवरी, 1969 को हुई केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सलाहकार परिषद की बैठक में श्री जे० आर० डी० टाटा ने ज्ञात किया कि अनुकूल आर्थिक शक्तियों के विरुद्ध सभी रुकावटों को जो विरोध कर हमारा कृषि क्षेत्र में सफलता प्राप्त करने का प्रयास दिखाई है, दूर किया जाना चाहिए तथा जहाँ कहीं कार्यवाही करने की ही आवश्यकता हो, तुरन्त और निर्णायक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। श्री टाटा ने यह भी कहा कि सरकार का निर्णय लेने वाला तन्त्र जटिल और सूक्ष्म है इस संदर्भ में, उन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली में आयी एक अग्रगण्य जापानी शिफ्टमबल ने कहा था कि मलेशिया में एक कारखाना प्रारम्भ करने में दो साल लगते हैं जबकि भारत में एक कारखाने का प्रारम्भ करने के लिए अनुमति प्राप्त करने में ही 10 से 15 वर्ष लग जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). श्री टाटा ने बेविवार मुद्दत कुछ प्रस्तावों के संज्ञा में प्रस्तुत किए जैसे छोटी कार परियोजना, टाटा स्मॉल परियोजना, कोरबा थर्मल स्टेशन आदि, जिन

पर सरकार का निर्णय लेना अभी बाकी है। इन जैसे मामलों में जिनमें भारी निवेश तथा दूरगामी कठिनाइयाँ निहित हैं, सरकार द्वारा बहुत सावधानी पूर्वक परीक्षण करने की आवश्यकता होती है। उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस स्वीकृत करने में होने वाले विलम्ब को कम से कम करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने सबन्धी प्रक्रिया की निरन्तर समीक्षा होती रहती है। फिर भी योजना अंग्रेज तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग नीतियों तथा प्रक्रियाओं में अपेक्षित परिवर्तनों की आवश्यकता का सारा प्रश्न भारत सरकार के विचारधीन है।

Projects for the Blind in Union Territory of Delhi

3970. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects undertaken for the help of the blind in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up any industrial undertakings manned entirely by the blind?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The following are the projects for the education, training and rehabilitation of the blind in Delhi:—

Government: 1. A Centre for the Training of Teachers of the Blind for which the entire cost is paid by the Government of India.

2. Provision is made in the budget for 1969-70 for the setting up of a school for the blind by the Delhi Administration.

Voluntary: 1. Institution for the Blind at Panchukuin Road, New Delhi.

2. Blind Social Welfare Society, Panchukuin Road, New Delhi.

3. Rashtriya Virjanand Andh Kanya Vidyalaya, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.

4. Bhartiya Andh Vidyalaya, Shahdara, Delhi.

5. Blind Relief Association, New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

Difficulties faced by Dhobi Community in New Delhi

3971. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dhobies (Washermen) in New Delhi are economically and socially the worst off section of the population;

(b) whether these people are made to suffer humiliation at the hands of bungalow occupants, the police and the Municipal authorities; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to ensure the welfare of Dhobies in New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such instance has come to notice.

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has initiated a scheme for the construction of Dhobi Ghats. A proposal is also under consideration for the construction of quarters for Dhobis, but difficulty has arisen because of the non-availability of land.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पंजीकृत उद्योग

3972. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा संचाय-कार्य मंत्री 4 मार्च 1969 के अवतार-कृत प्रश्न संख्या 1722 के उत्तर के सबन्ध

में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में उक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट आर्थिक सूचना का क्या व्यापार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहरीन अली अहमद) : आर्थिक जानकारी के अन्तर्गत किसी विशिष्ट क्षेत्र में विशिष्ट उद्योग स्थापित करने की गुंजायश के बारे में पार्टी को परामर्श देना, इस प्रयोजन के लिए विनियोजन तथा अन्य तत्त्वों की आवश्यकता, इस प्रयोजन के लिए तकनीकी योजना देना, कच्चे माल की पूर्ति के स्रोतों की जानकारी देना, उस उद्योग के लिए मशीनों की आवश्यकता, मशीनों तथा कमी वाले आयातित कच्चे माल को प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया, उस प्रयोजन के लिए आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने के स्रोतों तथा संबंधित वस्तुओं के बारे में समय समय पर सरकार द्वारा अपनायी गई नीति और उत्पादकों को बेचने के बारे में परामर्श देना आदि सम्मिलित हैं। लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों द्वारा उद्यमियों को दी गई आर्थिक जानकारी का ब्योरा तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

उद्योगों का विकास

3973. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1969 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1723 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच आवश्यक सूचना प्राप्त कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो 13 फरवरी, 1969 के बाद से, की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है तथा इस बारे में अत्यधिक और असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उसका क्या प्रयोजन है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने 60 से 90 दिन के बीच आश्वासन पूरे करने की अपनी नीति

में परिवर्तन कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो क्या, कब से, और क्या परिवर्तन किये गए हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहरीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजे गये उत्तर के आधार पर तैयार किया गया विवरण लोक सभा के पुस्तकालय में अगले दस दिनों में रख दिया जायेगा क्योंकि बिस्तृत विवरण टाइप किया जा रहा है।

(ग) देर होने के कारण यह है कि आवश्यक जानकारी विगत 15 वर्षों में सभी क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता के बारे में थी तथा उसे सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से एकत्रित किया जाना है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

हरदुआगंज स्टेशन के निकट बस तथा गाड़ी में टक्कर

3974. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री बिजवनाथ पांडेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत 12 मई, 1969 से उत्तर रेलवे की आगरा-बरेली लाइन पर हरदुआगंज स्टेशन के निकट एक बस तथा गाड़ी में टक्कर हो गयी थी जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप 21 व्यक्ति मारे गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को अब तक मुआवजा दिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) इस दुर्घटना में कुल मिलाकर 23 व्यक्ति मारे गये : 14 मीके पर, 2 अस्पताल ले जाते हुये रास्ते में और 7 अस्पताल में।

(ख) श्री फट्टे फाटकवाला और श्री जफर, बस-चालक (मृत) को दुर्घटना के लिये उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है।

(ग) अभी तक किसी प्रतिकर के लिए दावा नहीं किया गया है, न ही किसी प्रतिकर का भुगतान किया गया है।

Comparative Running Cost of Diesel and Steam Engines

3975. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made about comparative capital and running cost of a diesel and a steam engine; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes. Studies have been undertaken with a view to comparing the relative cost (variable items only) of hauling traffic under certain given/existing conditions by diesel or steam traction on certain sections of Indian Railways.

(b) The studies have indicated that the costs are dependent on a number of variable factors and, therefore, the results vary. Results from a few case studies based on only such items of costs as vary with traction are as follows.

(i) Relative amounts per 1000 Gross Tonne Kilometers of traffic on sections served from Ratlam Shed of the Western Railway are estimated to be Rs. 2.88 for diesel and Rs. 3.40 for steam traction.

(ii) On Kanpur-Tundla section of the Northern Railway the relative amounts per 1000 Gross Tonne Kilometers are Rs. 3.76 for diesel and Rs.

4.76 for steam traction. However on this section for electric traction the amount comes to Rs. 2.25 only.

(iii) On Madras-Villupuram M.G. section of the Southern Railway the amount per 1000 Gross Tonne Kilometres of goods traffic has been found to be Rs. 5.73 for diesel and Rs. 5.83 for steam traction. For electric traction on this section the amount was found to be Rs. 2.72 (for goods traffic) and the section has since been electrified.

Cement Factory at Bokajan (Assam)

3976. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the location of a cement factory at Bokajan in Assam has been finally decided under the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the proposal investment in the plant and when it is expected to start functioning; and

(c) the quantity of cement expected to be produced?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 858 lakhs. The normal gestation period for a cement factory is three to four years.

(c) About 200,000 tonnes annually.

Utilization of Raw Materials Available in Andaman Islands

3977. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of raw materials available in the Andaman Islands;

(b) how these materials are utilized;

(c) the percentage of raw materials which are used in the islands and that sent to the main land; and

(d) the steps being taken to harness the resources in the Islands?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Timber, fish, coconut and arecanut.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1729/693*].

(c) About 20 to 30 per cent of timber extracted annually and 67 per cent of coconut produced, is exported to the mainland. Betelnuts are also exported after meeting local requirements.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1729/69*].

Executive Posts in Hindustan Steel Ltd.

3978. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of top executive posts in the Hindustan Steel Ltd.;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the top executive posts in the undertaking are not filled in;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many competent people have declined the offer to join the Hindustan Steel Ltd.;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to attract the experienced and competent people to join the Hindustan Steel Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) There are nine top executive posts (posts appointments to which are required to be made by Government or with the approval of Government) in Hindustan Steel Ltd.

(b) Three of the above nine posts are at present vacant.

(c) and (d) There has been only one such case in regard to these posts where a person declined an offer due to personal reasons.

(e) These are important assignments and the selection of suitable persons possessing the required ability and experience involves a search from diverse fields and often considerable negotiations.

Closure of Unremunerative Railway Lines

3979. **SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI:**
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Railway Minister has completed its investigation of the entire problem of 77 unremunerative sections of the Indian Railways and submitted its report;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several State Governments have opposed closure of majority of the non-paying Rail services;

(c) if so, the names of the States together with the reasons given by them; and

(d) the main recommendations of the Committee under reference?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) and (c). All the State Governments with whom the Committee have so far held discussions have opposed the closure of the branch lines on the ground that (i) these lines serve under-developed areas (ii) there would be severe public resentment and (iii) there are possibilities of improving the economics of these lines by various means.

(d) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Working Results of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

3980. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for the year ending 31st March, 1969 have been seen by him and whether any progress or deterioration has been reported;

(b) whether the working of the Company is comparatively better than past years, what are the comparative figures regarding profit and loss, production sale, export and stock inventories;

(c) whether during the last three years the Company was being run by the same set of officers; the names of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary, for how long they have been in that position and details of

their pay and allowances and from which Organisation or Department they have come there; and

(d) the special steps taken during the last year to eradicate shortcomings of the past and whether anything is done in order to build up the reputation and image of the company among the public?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Though the working results for the year 1968-69 and the audited accounts for this period are not yet available, preliminary accounts for 1968-69 show an overall improvement in value of production and also in the financial results. The comparative figures of loss, value of production, sales, exports, stocks inventories (preliminary) for the year 1965-66 to 1968-69 are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (Provisional subject to finalisation of account)
Loss	143.70	582.74	577.11	341.90
Value of Production	43.77	640.88	2,018.09	3,524.80
Sales	1.92	184.33	841.53	2,193.81
Exports	..	..	..	0.50
Stock Inventories.	724.14	2,262.80	3,814.99	5,437.13

(c) Name & Designation	Grade	Dt. of joining	Date of handing Over.	Pre-Deptt.
	Rs.			
1. Shri D. C. Baijal, Chairman.	3000/- fixed.	August 8, 1965.	Dec. 31, 1968 (Afternoon)	Retired from Railway Board.
2. Shri O. S. Murthy, Chairman.	3500—125—4000	December 31 1968 (Afternoon).		Min. of Railway.
3. Shri P. P. Khanna, Secretary	900—50—1000—60—1600—50—1800—/ Plus Rs. 300/- Spl. Pay.	April 27, 1964.	Nov. 15, 1968.	U. P. Cadre of the IAS.
4. Shri G. N. Tandon, Secretary.	1100—50—1300—1600—100—1800.	Dec. 24, 1968.		IAAS.

In addition to the pay the Officers are also entitled to city compensatory allowance, dearness allowance etc. as applicable to Central Government Servants from time to time.

(d) Performance of the undertaking is kept under constant watch and steps are taken to overcome difficulties which come to light in maintaining and stepping-up production. Special efforts were made during the year to locate alternative sources for supply of raw materials with a view to ensure that production was not interrupted. Steps have been taken for diversification of production to increase the loan on the plants. The possibilities of entering the export market are also being fully explored and export of valves has already commenced.

A team of journalists was taken round the Heavy Power Equipment Plant and Switchgear Unit, Hyderabad and High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli, to give them first hand knowledge about the progress and working of these plants. Periodical press conferences were also held by the Chairman and the General Managers where the press was briefed regarding the performance and achievements of the company.

Durgapur Steel Plant

3981. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in *The Statesman*, Calcutta edition, dated the 10th May, 1969, under the caption: "C.P.I. (M) leader's views on how to run D.S.P. Well";

(b) whether Government are aware that Shri Dilip Mazumdar, M.L.A. West Bengal and who is also Joint Secretary of the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, Durgapur, told a correspondent of a British newspaper

that the Durgapur Steel Plant could not run well until the basic demands of the workers were met and Government took steps to remove the defects in the management; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the said statement of Shri Dilip Mazumdar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are unable to agreeable that the difficulties of the Durgapur Steel Plant arise basically out of defects in management, and to lack of appreciation of the basic demands on the workers. Deficiencies of management, as and when noticed, have been reviewed from time to time and appropriate steps taken. This will be done in future too as a continuing process, and new and progressive techniques of management introduced whenever feasible and desirable. As regards the demands of the workers, machinery for constant dialogue and discussions between representatives of management and of workers exists at various levels. Settlements have in fact been reached on a number of issues. It is hoped that this will lead progressively to better understanding and to an identity of outlook leading to better co-operation between management and labour which alone can ensure smooth and efficient running of the Plant.

Shifting of Industries from West Bengal to U.P.

3982. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in the *'Statesman'*, dated the 22nd May, 1969 (from Lucknow dated May 21) under the caption "7 West Bengal firms want to shift to U.P."; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Please refer to reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 238 given in the Lok Sabha on 22-7-69.

Refrigerated Vans on Indian Railways

3983. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many refrigerated vans are there on the Indian Railways;

(b) how many are actually working as on the 30th April, 1969;

(c) whether the Food Department gave any financial help to the Railways for the vans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) There are 9 B.G. and 2 M.G. Refrigerated vans on the Indian Railways.

(b) As on 30-4-1969, 4 vans were in service and subsequently 3 more were put into service after attention and repairs.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, as part of their programme to promote Fish Traffic, have so far arranged for the construction of 6 B.G. and 2 M.G. Refrigerated vans in the Railway Workshops, at their cost. Two more B.G. and 2 M.G. vans are under construction at present for Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी द्वारा मैसर्स डल्हौजी होल्डिंग्स को शेयरों का हस्तांतरण

3984. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 13 मई, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 9489 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा मैसर्स डल्हौजी होल्डिंग्स को हस्तांतरित किये गये अंशों के बारे में विधि मंत्रालय की राय प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राय प्राप्त हुई है और उस मामले में उनके मंत्रालय का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अंशों के गलत हस्तांतरण से सम्बन्धित शिकायतों के आधार पर भविष्य में कोई और निर्णय करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकहीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). यह विषय विचाराधीन है ।

पटना में रेलवे डाक सेवा की इमारत का निर्माण

3986. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पटना में रेलवे डाक सेवा की इमारत के निर्माण को मंजूरी दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार निर्माण-कार्य कब तक आरम्भ करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) 6.69 लाख रुपए।

(ग) आशा है यह काम अगली कार्य-अवधि के दौरान शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

मैसर्स मैकेनेजी लिमिटेड, बम्बई

3987. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह: क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री मैसर्स मैकेनेजी लिमिटेड, बम्बई के बारे में 18 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 192 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यह जानकारी कब तक एकत्र हो जायेगी और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). चूंकि सामग्री विभिन्न स्रोतों से इकट्ठी की जानी है अतः अब तक पूरी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी है। जानकारी शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध हो जाने की आशा है।

बम्बई-वर्मा ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड,
बम्बई

3988. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा

समवाय-कार्य मंत्री बम्बई-वर्मा ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बम्बई के बारे में 18 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 187 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह जानकारी कब तक एकत्रित कर ली जायेगी और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). चूंकि सामग्री विभिन्न स्रोतों से इकट्ठी की जानी है अतः अब तक पूरी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी है। जानकारी शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध हो जाने की आशा है।

वोल्टास लिमिटेड, बम्बई

3989. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री वोल्टास लि०, बम्बई के बारे में 25 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1089 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यह जानकारी कब तक एकत्र हो जायेगी और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-1730/69]

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोको-मोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई

3990. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड के बारे में 19 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 191 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह जानकारी कब तक एकत्र हो जायेगी और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहरीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). चूंकि सामग्री विभिन्न स्रोतों से इकट्ठी की जानी है अतः अब तक पूरी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी है। जानकारी शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध हो जाने की आशा है।

गुड ईयर इंडिया (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता

3991. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री गुड ईयर इंडिया (प्राइवेट) लि० कलकत्ता के बारे में 4 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1757 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और यह जानकारी कब तक एकत्र हो जायेगी और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहरीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

मे० गुड ईयर इण्डिया (प्रा०) लि० ने उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु अब तक चार आवेदन पत्र दिए हैं। आवेदन पत्र दिए जाने की तारीख, निमित्त होने वाली वस्तु तथा कब से उनका उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होगा, इसके बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

आवेदन की तारीख	निमित्त होने वाली वस्तु	उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होने की तारीख	कुल उत्पादन
8-12-58	1. मोटर गाड़ी के टायर तथा ट्यूब	1962	1720146
16-1-61 (उप-विस्तार करने हेतु)	2. केमल बैंक टायर रेड्रेडिंग कम्पाऊण्ड)		5846343 संख्या
10-6-66	रबर डाक फंडेस	1967	172986
5-12-64	साइकिल के टायर तथा ट्यूबें	(उत्पादन अभी शुरू हुआ)	तक नहीं

उपक्रम का स्थान, निर्मित होने वाली वस्तु लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता तथा अवधि जिसमें उपक्रम की स्थापना हेतु "सप्रभावी" कदम उठाए जाएंगे आदि बातों पार्टी को स्वीकृत किये जाने वाले औद्योगिक लाइसेंस में निहित होती हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर आरक्षण प्रणाली

3992. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलाहाबाद से दिल्ली और कलकत्ता की यात्रा के लिए सरकार द्वारा 40 डाउन जनता एक्सप्रेस, 39 अप जनता एक्सप्रेस और आर-इंडिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में शायिकाओं और सीटों का कितना कोटा निश्चित किया हुआ है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर सीटों के आरक्षण की प्रणाली दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली की प्रणाली के समान नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सीटों के आरक्षण में लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आरक्षण खिड़की पर टिकट नहीं मिलते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार सामान्य टिकट और आरक्षण टिकट एक ही खिड़की से बेचने की व्यवस्था करने का है जैसा कि दिल्ली और अन्य स्थानों पर है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) इन गाड़ियों में स्थान आरक्षण के लिए इलाहाबाद स्टेशन का निम्नलिखित कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है :—

(i) 40 डाउन दिल्ली-हावड़ा जनता एक्सप्रेस :

तीसरा दर्जा—3 टियर वाले शयन यान में तीन शायिकाएँ।

() 39 अप हावड़ा-दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस :

तीसरा दर्जा—3 टियर वाले शयन यान में बारह शायिकाएँ।

(iii) 14 डाउन अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस :

तीसरा दर्जा—3 टियर वाले शयन-यान में भागलपुर तक तीन शायिकाएँ।

(iv) 13 अप अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस :

पहला दर्जा—प्रत्येक सोमवार, बुधवार, बृहस्पतिवार और शनिवार को दस शायिकाएँ और मंगलवार, शुक्रवार, और रविवार को चार शायिकाएँ।

तीसरा दर्जा—3 टियर वाले शयन यान में आठ शायिकाएँ।

(ख) और (ग). इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर आरक्षण की प्रणाली दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली स्टेशनों की प्रणाली के समान है, सिवाय इसके कि नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर तीसरे दर्जे और वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान के लिए आरक्षण और बुकिंग एक ही काउंटर पर की जाती है।

(घ) इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर बुकिंग एवं आरक्षण की मिश्रित प्रणाली चालू करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

पीलीबंगान स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर पेय जल की व्यवस्था

3993. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में पीलीबंगान स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए पेय जल की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्थानीय लोग, यात्री तथा रेलवे कर्मचारी इस स्टेशन पर तथा उसके समीपस्थ बाजार में भूमिगत खारे जल से अपनी प्यास बुझाते हैं;

(घ) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार वहाँ पानी का एक टैंक बनाकर यात्रियों तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए पीने के साफ पानी की व्यवस्था करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी नहीं। जल संग्रह के लिए 6000 गैलन क्षमता की एक भूगर्भ टंकी पहले से ही मौजूद है। हनुमानगढ़ में लाई गयी जल टंकी द्वारा पीने के अच्छे जल में इस टंकी को भरा जाता है।

(ख) ऊपर (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) यात्रियों और रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए स्टेशन पर पीने का अच्छा पानी पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है।

(घ) भूगत जल टंकी पहले से ही मौजूद है।

(ङ) ऊपर (घ) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, सवाल नहीं उठता।

समस्तीपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में नैमित्तिक रेलवे कर्मचारी

3994. श्री रामबल्लभ शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर समस्तीपुर में काम करने वाले नैमित्तिक रेलवे कर्मचारियों को दो रुपये प्रतिदिन की दर से मजदूरी दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसी रेलवे पर बरौनी के निकट गड़हरा माल यार्ड में

काम करने वाले नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को दैनिक रूप से प्रतिदिन की दर से मजदूरी दी जाती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण तथा औचित्य हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ ने डिवाजनल सुपरिटेन्डेंट, समस्तीपुर को एक ज्ञापन दिया है जिसमें मांग की गई है कि नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को 3 रुपये प्रति दिन की मजदूरी दी जानी चाहिए; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). जी हाँ।

(ग) में (ङ). जो नैमित्तिक मजदूर न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम द्वारा शासित नहीं होते उन्हें स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों से अभिनिश्चित की हुई दैनिक दर पर मजदूरी दी जाती है। इन प्राधिकारियों ने समस्तीपुर और गड़हरा/बरौनी के लिए अलग-अलग दरें नियत की हैं। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर सभा से एक अभ्यावेदन मिलने पर, इन क्षेत्रों के लिए स्थानीय दरें फिर अभिनिश्चित की जा रही हैं।

भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची के निकट उद्योग समूह

3995. श्री बात्मीकि चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची के निकट उद्योग समूह स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समूह में क्या-क्या उद्योग स्थापित किये जायेंगे और प्रत्येक वस्तु के सम्बन्ध में उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, अन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) बिहार सरकार द्वारा हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, रांची के समीप एक सहायक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकसित किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, रांची के समीप सहायक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योगों को दिखाने वाला विवरण :—

1. ढांचे बनाने ।
2. सामान्य इंजीनियरी ।
3. धातु की चादरें ।
4. मशीन कर्मशालाएं ।
5. फोर्जिंग एण्ड फाउन्ड्री ।
6. औजार कर्मशाला ।
7. मानकहीन औजार ।
8. मशीन कर्मशालाओं में फोर्जिंग ।
9. लोहा ढालने की फाउन्ड्री ।
10. सामान्य कटाई के औजार तथा डाइयां ।

नोट : सभी एकक सामान्य प्रयोजन के एकक हैं और वह किसी विशिष्ट वस्तु का निर्माण नहीं कर रहे अतः इन एककों की उत्पादन क्षमता बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ग) इस समय 9 एककों में उत्पादन हो रहा है और उनका व्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

ढांचे बनाना	3 एकक
सामान्य इंजीनियरी	1 एकक
धातु की चादरें	1 एकक
मशीन कर्मशालाएं	2 एकक

फोर्जिंग तथा फाउन्ड्री	1 एकक
औजारों की कर्मशाला	1 एकक

ये एकक पार्टियों को दी गई योजना के अनुसार स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं और इनमें से कुछ ने अभी पूर्ण सुविधाएं स्थापित नहीं की हैं । निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं के निर्माण के लिये 5 और एककों के लिए शेडों का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है :—

मानकहीन औजार	1 एकक
मशीन कर्मशाला की सहायता से फोर्जिंग	1 एकक
मशीन कर्मशाला	1 एकक
लोहा ढालने की फाउन्ड्री	1 एकक
डाइयां तथा सामान्य कटाई के औजार	1 एकक ।

नई यात्री गाड़ियों का चलाया जाना

3996. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से लेकर अब तक भारतीय रेलवे ने कुल कितनी नई यात्री गाड़ियां चलाईं और इनमें उप-नगरीय गाड़ियां कितनी हैं; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार का विचार कितनी नई गाड़ियां चलाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) 1-4-69 से 35 उप-नगरीय गाड़ियां सहित सवारी ले जाने वाली 69 गाड़ियां चलाई गयी हैं या उनका चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया है ।

(ख) जैसाकि अब तक किया जाता रहा है विभिन्न भागों पर गाड़ियां में भीड़-भाड़ कम करने और/या बड़े हुए यातायात

की जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिए अतिरिक्त गाड़ियाँ चलाना या वर्तमान गाड़ियों का चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ाना जारी रहेगा, बशर्ते लाइन / टर्मिनल सुविधा, चल स्टाफ आदि के रूप में अपेक्षित साधन उपलब्ध हों। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी गाड़ियाँ चलाई जायेंगी या कितनी गाड़ियों का चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ाया जायेगा।

Replacement of N.G. Engines by Diesel Engines

3997. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Railway Administration to replace narrow gauge engines by diesel ones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of narrow gauge engines in operation at present?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten narrow gauge diesel locomotives on replacement account have been planned for manufacture in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(c) As on 1-4-1969 the following narrow gauge locomotives are in service:—

Diesel	33.
Diesel	33

Gherao of Trains at Dum-Dum Junction

3998. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the *Statesman*, dated the 9th June, 1969 published from Calcutta that trains were gheraoed for leaving on time at Dum-Dum Junction in the Sealdah Division; and

1905 (ai) LS—7.

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes. The report regarding hold up of train at Dum-Dum Junction on 7-6-69 appeared in the 'late City Edition' of *Calcutta Statesman*, dated 8-6-69.

(b) On 7-6-69 passengers travelling by train number N. 28 Down Naihati-Sealdah Local arrived at Dum-Dum Junction at 9.20 hours, running 13 minutes late and missed connection with train number BB-197 Up Sealdah-Bangaon Local, its departure time from Dum-Dum Junction being 9.18 hours (right time). The passengers staged a demonstration and stopped train number DD-271 Up Sealdah Dum-Dum Cantonment Local on its arrival at Dum-Dum Junction at 9.48 hours, by squatting on the track and demanding that the train should be extended upto Barasat. Though there were several Up trains for Bangaon section following each other, the first being BB-199 Up Sealdah-Bangaon Local due to pass Dum-Dum Junction at 10.33 hours which could have been availed of by them.

In the meantime, another group of passengers intervened in the matter and the barricade was subsequently lifted and train number DD-271 Up finally left Dum-Dum Junction at 10.20 hours after a detention of 33 minutes.

Corresponding down train number DD-272 Down from Dum-Dum Cantonment had consequently to be run on "open timings" (non scheduled).

Attack on Adivasis in Orissa

3999. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State in his Ministry got

a letter from a Member of Lok Sabha about the attack on the Adivasis of village Kerandipur in Puri Sadar P. S. of Puri District in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps she has taken on the issue raised in that letter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) A letter was received about an incident which occurred in Uttaran Mathasahi village in Puri District.

(b) The Minister of State took up the matter with the Minister for Tribal and Rural Welfare in Orissa. The latter made an on the spot study of the situation. A sum of Rs. 4,000/- was sanctioned from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund for construction of hutments for the 24 Adivasis families affected. The State Government also propose to provide them with fire-proof houses, four wells and a primary school, and to grant financial assistance to the families who sustained injuries.

Customers' Orders Pending with Heavy Engineering Corporation

4000. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 1800 customers' orders pending with Heavy Engineering Corporation;

(b) if so, the time by which these orders are going to be honoured;

(c) whether it is also a fact that non-compliance of these orders is due to the unutilized capacity of the Heavy Engineering Corporation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI

K. C. PANT): No, Sir. As on the 31st March, 1969 only 403 orders for equipment weighing 126,042 tonnes and valued at Rs. 119.01 lakhs were pending with Heavy Engineering Corporation.

(b) Out of the above 159 orders for equipment weighing 11,902 tonnes and valued at Rs. 4.71 lakhs were due for delivery in 1968-69 and are now expected to be completed during 1969. The remaining 244 orders for equipment weighing 114,140 tonnes and valued at Rs. 114.30 lakhs are due for delivery upto 1971-72.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The delay in fulfilment of orders is due to the initial difficulties of production and inadequate supply of castings and forgings. Production has also been affected due to labour and communal troubles during 1967-68.

Surplus Labour in Durgapur Steel Plant

4001. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hyderabad Staff College reported that there are about 500 surplus labour in Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, what is the methodology through which they came to such a decision; and

(c) the alternative avenues of employment that Government have devised to give employment to these people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Hindustan Steel Ltd. has undertaken in association with the Consulting & Applied Research Division of the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, certain

studies for the revision of their production incentive schemes. These include detailed work-measurement studies in order to establish standard time for different tasks and the standard crew required to carry out the tasks. These studies are still in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Steering Committee on Iron and Steel

4002. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has accepted the recommendations of the Steering Committee on iron and steel for expansion of the industry's capacity by an additional three million tonnes by the Fifth Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the proposal to create 3 million ingot tonne capacity during the Fifth Plan period, possibly through new steel plants, which was made by the Steering Group on Iron & Steel set up by the Planning Commission. The recommendation will be considered by the Planning Commission and the Government.

Crime in Railways

4003. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-report in the *Hindustan Times*, dated

the 14th June, 1969 that due to ineffective co-ordination between the Centre and the State and squabbles over the jurisdiction, active crime on Railways in Ghaziabad-Saharanpur-Moradabad area has increased abnormally;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sex crimes have increased abnormally and the ladies feel insecure to travel independently on these lines;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even though reports are made to the General Manager, the cases are simply passed on to the State Government for action and no action is taken by the Centre; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the Railway Police play an ineffective role in tackling the ever increasing crime on Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, but the details contained in the news-item are gravely exaggerated and put forward a garbled and distorted version of a few cases which occurred in 1968 and 1969. There has been no increase in the incidence of crimes on these sections and effective co-ordination is maintained between the Government Railway Police, Police of U.P. State and Railway Protection Force.

(b) No.

(c) Law and order being a State subject, report of crimes are made to the Government Railway Police, and not to the General Managers. Close liaison is, however, maintained with the State Government Railway Police and help is rendered to them by the Railway Protection Force wherever necessary.

(d) Government Railway Police have been taking appropriate action in the matter and there has been no increase in crimes in Ghaziabad-Saharanpur-Moradabad area.

**Production in Heavy Electricals Ltd.,
Bhopal**

**4004. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange saved by the production by the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal of items required for the establishment of big industrial projects during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and during the first quarter of the current financial year;

(b) how far the plant worked up to capacity during each of these years; and

(c) the volume of orders already secured by the Heavy Electricals Ltd., which still remain to be completed with and for how long it would be sufficient to keep the said undertaking work upto capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The foreign exchange saving due to the manufacture in Heavy Electricals (India) Limited of equipment required for power development and big industrial projects is indicated below:—

1967-68	Rs. 900 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 1275 lakhs
1969-70	Rs. 225 lakhs.

(first quarter)

(b) The percentage of the installed capacity utilised is as follows:

year	Value of total factory output (Rs. lakhs)	Installed capacity (Rs. lakhs	Percentage utilization of capacity
1967-68	2149	33.65	63.8
1968-69	2636 (approx- imately)	3600 (approximately)	73.3

(c) The total value of orders remaining to be supplied is about Rs. 115 crores. This represents equipment committed for delivery in different periods ranging from the next few months to the next six years.

Cost Estimates of Bokaro Steel Plant

**4005. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest estimates the actual cost of the Bokaro Steel Plant is likely to be much higher than the original esti-

mates prepared at the time of starting the construction of the project;

(b) if so, how for the latest estimates show a rise above the original estimates;

(c) the reasons for this increase in cost; and

(d) whether higher price of the components to be supplied by the Heavy Engineering Corporation and a larger amount of Soviet components being used in the erection of the plant are the two main factors contributing to the increase in the cost, if so, to what extent each of the factors is responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d) It has been ascertained from the Bokaro Steel Limited that the original estimates of the cost of the Bokaro Steel Plant framed in 1966, have not been revised. The estimates may, however, be exceeded because of the higher price, than had originally been provided for, having to be paid to H.E.C. for supply of equipment. They may also be exceeded if the actual time taken for completion of the Project is longer than had been planned for earlier.

III Class, I Class and A.C. Coaches

4006. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Third Class, First Class and A.C. Coaches manufactured in the last three years, year-wise, and the expenditure incurred thereon separately?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): The required details are furnished in the statement attached.

Statement

Total number of III Class, I Class and Air-conditioned I Class coaches manufactured during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 (year-wise) and cost thereof.

	Total number of coaches	Total cost in Lakhs.
		Rs.
III Class coaches—		
1966-67	339	465.21
1967-68	503	984.65
1968-69	517	938.84
I Class coaches—		
1966-67	63	118.58
1967-68	114	231.42
1968-69	76	163.78
Air Conditioned 1st Class coaches—		
1966-67	4	24.88
1967-68	1	6.22
1968-69	2	12.44

Punishment to Railway Officers

4007. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Officers who were challaned and sentenced to imprisonment during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of those officers who had been working in senior scale in Delhi within 15 miles radius for five or more than five years and for ten or more than ten year separately; and

(c) the reasons why they were not transferred?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Teerath Yatra (Pilgrim) Trains

4008. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Teerath Yatra (Pilgrim) trains or bogies which were reserved for Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Special trains/reserved coaches are allotted against specific requisitions from pilgrims and others, on first-come-first-served basis without regard to religion. No separate figures of special trains/reserved bogies allotted are maintained, religion-wise.

Travel Concession to Students on Central Railway

4009. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how many trains or bogies were reserved on the Central Railway for students on concession rate during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): No special trains exclusively for students have been run by the Central Railway during the last three years. The number of reserved coaches provided to student parties at concessional rates during the period 1966 to 1969 was as under:

Year	Third Class reserved coaches	First Class reserved coaches
1966	71	9
1967	29	2
1968	38	6
1969 (upto June, 1969)	24	Nil.

Cheap Grain Shops for Railway Employees

4010. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cheap grain shops working for Railway Staff in 1948, 1953, 1958, 1963 and in 1968 and the number of employees who were allowed to have the benefit of these shops; and

(b) the losses suffered by his Ministry on this account in each of the aforesaid years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The information relating to the financial years is indicated below:

Year	No. of grain-shops	No. of employees who were allowed the benefit of these grain-shops	Losses suffered (Rs. in thousands)
1948-49	490	6,32,838	3,50,054
1952-53	285	3,31,934	80,211
1958-59	15	11,992	7,103
1962-63	5	2,655	1,999
1968-69	2	873	1,229

This information is based on the records as far as available.

Collision between Kazipet-Madras Express and Delhi-Madras Janta Express

4011. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a collision between the Kazipet-Madras Express and Delhi-Madras Janata Express on the 16th May, 1969;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured and killed;

(c) the details of amounts paid to the injured families as compensation; and

(d) the details of the enquiry conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes. The accident occurred on 17th May, 1969.

(b) In this accident no one was killed. However, 11 persons sustained injuries of whom 3 were hurt grievously.

(c) No compensation has been claimed or paid so far.

(d) This accident was inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore. According to his provisional finding the accident was due to failure of the railway staff.

Leave Facilities to Railway Staff migrated from N.W. Railway (Pakistan)

4012. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff on the North Western Railway (now in Pakistan), who opted for India at the time of migration from North Western Railway, were entitled to all the privileges due under the revised Civil Service Rules, 1920 in force before the introduction of Fundamental Leave Rules in 1922;

(b) whether for the sake of bringing uniformity, the Railway Board allowed such staff to avail of the benefits of 28 months LPR as also under the FLR vide their letters Nos. E48/RT/9/2, dated the 14th December, 1948 and E52-RT/14/2, dated the 23rd December, 1953;

(c) whether the privileges thus granted were enjoyed by a large number of staff (Administrative) but were abruptly and arbitrarily withdrawn from 1958 with the result that those who had already partially availed of such leave had to pay back the leave salary drawn which in most of the cases were recovered from their Provident Fund; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps to be taken for redressal of the grievances of the aggrieved persons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Manufacture of Track Type Tractors

4013. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates for actual requirements of the track type tractors have been prepared and, if so, the details of requirements, horse-power-wise;

(b) whether licences have been issued for manufacturing these and, if so, the names of Indian firms and their respective collaborators, quantity licensed power-wise and whether production of each licensed firm has commenced;

(c) whether Government intend issuing further industrial licences and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have totally banned-import of track type tractors to protect indigenous industry and if so, since when; and

(e) whether Government will import such tractors under pressure from any Ministry or vigorously protect indigenous industry against unfair competition from imported tractors?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Working Group for Construction Equipment has estimated the demand for Track

type tractors by the end of the 4th Plan period as under:

50—100—HP	1,000	Nos.	per annum
1—20—200 HP	200	Nos.	Do.
225—300 HP	125	Nos.	Do.
Above 300 HP	30	Nos.	Do.
Track-type tractors for Front end Loaders-up to Approx 140 HP	125	Nos.	Do.
TOTAL	1,480	Nos.	Do.

(b) Licences have been issued as per details below :—

Name of Indian party	Name of foreign collaborators	Annual capacity approved (power-wise)	Whether in production or not
M/s. Standard Tractors Pvt. Ltd., Baroda.	M/s. Rudnap Yugoslavia	50 HP 200 Nos. 90 HP 200 Nos.	In production
2. M/s. Britania Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	M/s. Marshal Sons of U.K.	70 HP } 50 HP } 150 Nos.	Production not yet commenced.
3. Bird & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	M/s. Rheinstahl Hanomag of West Germany	50 HP } 84 HP } 150 Nos.	Do.
4. M/s. Hindustan Motors, Ltd., Calcutta.	M/s. General Motors Corporation, U.S.A.	200-300 HP 200 Nos. Over 400 HP 40 Nos.	Do.
M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore.	M/s. Komatsu of Japan.	84 HP 300 Nos.	Do.
		165 HP } 250 HP } 350 Nos.	In production

(c) A few applications for licences have been received recently and are under consideration. Decisions will be taken after receipt of the recommendations of the Licensing Committee.

(d) As the indigenous industry is not as yet able to meet the demand fully, imports have not been totally banned.

(e) Decisions regarding imports are taken in consultation with all the Ministries concerned and after taking into account all the relevant factors including the need to protect the indigenous industry.

कैपिटल फाइनेंस आफ इंडिया (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड

4014. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुसम खन्द कछवाय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 12 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 206 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने व्यक्तियों ने कैपिटल फाइनेंस आफ इंडिया (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड

दिल्ली में नियत अवधि के लिए धन जमा कराया है तथा प्रत्येक द्वारा कितना धन जमा कराया गया है ;

(ब) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ जमाकर्ताओं ने धानी जमा राशि वापस मांगी है परन्तु उक्त कम्पनी उसे वापस करने में धाना-कानी कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उन जमाकर्ताओं को जमा राशि वापस करने के लिये उक्त कम्पनी से कमी जो अपनी राशि वापस माँगेगी ; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में उक्त कम्पनी ने नियत अवधि के लिये जमा की गई कुल कितनी राशि वापस की और उन जमाकर्ताओं की संख्या कितनी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहीन अली अहमद): (क) से (घ). कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत, धन जमाकर्ताओं की संख्या उनके द्वारा जमा किये गये धन तथा इस प्रकार के जमा-धन को वापस लेने की बाबत सूचना, कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रारों के पास मिसिल करना अपेक्षित नहीं है, अतः उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी यह सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है व सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Price of Borax Granular

4015. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Borax granular fixed by the Borax Morarjee Ltd., is about Rs. 1400 per ton approximately;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to very faulty distribution arrangement and deliberate delay in getting imported raw materials by the Dharamshi Morarjee Directors who are managing this Company market price is

still as high as Rs. 5000 per ton and was at one time Rs. 8000 to Rs. 9000 per ton;

(c) in view of such acute shortage of this essential raw material for glass industry, will Government ask/allow the State Trading Corporation immediately to import borax; and

(d) whether Government would allow new entrepreneurs to set up Borax manufacturing factories in North Indian States like Uttar Pradesh or Bihar which find it difficult to get borax from Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The ex-factory prices, as recently announced by Messrs. Borax Morarjee Ltd., are as follows:

1. Borax technical granular	Rs. 1,280 per tonne
2. Borax technical powdered	Rs. 1,400 per tonne
3. Borax technical crystal	Rs. 1,600 per tonne

(b) There was a temporary shortage during the first quarter of 1969, in the production and supply of borax due to the fact that certain essential raw materials which are imported from U.S.A. did not reach Bombay in time due to (i) non-availability of ships, (ii) dock strike in the U.S.A. and (iii) unexpected transshipment at Singapore. With the arrival of sufficient raw material against the import licence granted to them, the production of M/s. Borax Morarjee Ltd. for Borax has increased from 13 tonnes in January, 1969 to 1,137 tonnes in July, 1969. M/s. Borax Morarjee had advertised in May, 1969 in the Press wherein they had inter-alia indicated the ex-distributors prices at which various qualities of Borax are available from their authorised distributors. After the publication of the advertisement Government have not received any complaint regarding higher prices.

(c) It is expected that the production during the current year would reach a level of 9,000 tonnes. As the internal production is considered sufficient to meet the demands of various consumer industries in the country, there is at present no need for imports of borax through the State Trading Corporation.

(d) Since the present licensed and installed capacity of Borax is considered sufficient to meet the current demand there is at present no scope for further licensing in this line.

सेनाई स्टेशन के लिये नये स्थान का सर्वेक्षण

4016. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेगा कि :

(क) रेलवे द्वारा तब रेलवे मंत्रालय के उन अधिकारियों के जनम क्या-क्या हुआ जिनकी, 1947 से आज तक मरणा-दण्डस योग्य लक्षणों से निर्यात एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि में सर्वेक्षण करने की कार्यवाही की गयी है,

(ख) उनके द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण-कार्य के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं तथा क्या यह सर्वेक्षण उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों की उपस्थिति से किया गया था और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने सरकार को इस बारे में सलाह दी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जनवरी, 1947 से अब तक सेनाई स्टेशन के स्थल के सर्वेक्षण के लिए कोई अधिकारी नहीं गया।

(ख) मजान नदी पश्चात् ।

(ग) श्री संसद सदस्यों द्वारा प्रवेष्टित एक प्रश्न मिला है ।

Irregularities in Recognition of Additional Capacity in Barrel Industry

4017. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 85th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the irregularities committed, in the recognition of additional capacity in the Barrel Industry in spite of its being on the banned list;

(b) if so, whether any action has been initiated against any officers or persons by Government in the matter;

(c) whether any officer has been suspended/pending Departmental investigations etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in their 85th Report presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969 are being examined by Government. Government's views will be furnished to the Committee and a final decision would be taken thereon after the further recommendations of the Committee have been made known to Government.

Circumvention of Provisions of the Companies (Amendment) Act

4018. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a four-point memorandum from a Member of Parliament about the attempts likely to be made to circumvent the provisions of the Companies (Amendment)

Act (which has received the assent of the President recently);

(b) if so, what are these four points; and

(c) the action taken by Government on this communication?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The memorandum contains the following four suggestions:

- (i) The principle of ban on political donations needs to be extended to trusts and partnership firms;
- (ii) The possibility of checking the practice of big business houses bringing pressure on the selling agents and distributors to make political contributions, should be examined.
- (iii) Any increase in the remuneration of managing directors should not be sanctioned, on principle. Steps should be taken to reduce the existing remunerations where they are excessive.

(iv) No sole selling agency agreement should be permitted in future as several business groups have decided to switch over to this system as a substitute for managing agencies.

(c) The matter is under examination.

National Institutes for Physically Infirm, Blind and Mentally Affected People

4019. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any National Institutes are being run or are proposed to be established for physically infirm, the blind and mentally-affected persons in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Government of India is already running the following four centres:

Name 1	Location 2	Brief particulars 3
(1) National Centre for the Blind	Dehra Dun	It offers several services including education, training, manufacturing of appliances, publication of books, sheltered workshop and a library service.
(2) National Centre for the Deaf	Hyderabad	This Centre offers training to deaf between 16 and 25 years of age in engineering and non-engineering occupations. A school for partially deaf children is being added shortly.
(3) National Centre for Mentally Retarded Children	New Delhi	A Model School for Mentally Retarded Children which offers educational and training opportunities to

1

2

3

about 130 educable retarded children between 6 and 15 years of age with the I. Q. ranging between 50 and 75 has been set up. Other units will be added gradually.

(4) National Centre for the Orthopaedically Handicapped To be Chosen

A Committee has been appointed by the Government of India's Resolution to suggest suitable blue print.

Termination of Service of Assistant Inspectors of Works of Western Railway

4020. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the services of some senior Assistant Inspectors of Works of the Western Railway were terminated, whereas juniors were allowed to work as A.I.O.s;

(b) whether it is a fact that now when they have been absorbed as APWIs on the Northern Railway, they are treated as new recruits and are being denied the benefits of their previous services, whereas juniors to them are being treated as serving employees;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the question of condoning their break in services (caused due to Administration error) is being considered; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Due to completion of works certain Assistant Inspectors of Works on the Western Railway were declared surplus. They were offered alternative posts of Clerks initially which juniors among them accepted whereas seniors did not accept. Hence the seniors were discharged. The

juniors who accepted alternative appointment plus 3 more juniors who brought "Stay" orders from the Court for their continuance as Assistant Inspector of Works thus continued in service whereas the seniors suffered "discontinuity of service". As the orders provide that those having discontinuity of service are not eligible for the benefit of their previous service on absorption against alternative posts, the discharged Assistant Inspectors of Works cannot be allowed the benefit of past service on their employment subsequently, whereas their erstwhile juniors who maintained the continuity of service have had to be extended the benefits as normally admissible under the rules.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of the position explained against parts (a) to (c).

Training of Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors

4021. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the condensed course for the training of Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors fixed for 6 months according to the decision of the Railway Board is being extended to 10 months on the Northern Railway, which will result in disadvantage to the APWIs having discontinuity of service;

(b) whether these APWIs. having discontinuity of service will be entitled to all the privileges like T.A., increments etc. and they will be treated as serving employees during the increased training period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The syllabus of six months condensed course of training for the posts of Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors initially drawn up by the Northern Railway did not cover effectively some important aspects of modern high speed track, mechanical maintenance of track, planning and execution of track renewals etc. It was, therefore, decided by the Railway to increase the condensed course of training from six to ten months. However, the Railway has since been asked to reduce the period of training for future batches by so adjusting the training course as to cover all aspects within six months.

(b) No.

(c) Surplus staff with discontinuity of service are treated as direct recruits from the open market during the training period before being put in charge of working posts in the alternative employment.

Refreshment Room/Restaurant at Ranchi Road Station (Eastern Rly.)

4023. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a complaint that there is no Refreshment Room/Restaurant at Ranchi Road Station (Eastern Railway);

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up one for the benefit of travellers; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) A Refreshment Room was functioning at Ranchi Road Station until recently but the contractor working it gave it up due to insufficiency of custom. A Refreshment Room is alternatively being provided at Barkakana station as this location is likely to attract more custom and thus serve the needs of passengers better. Arrangements for sale of tea, biscuits etc. are, however, provided at Ranchi Road for the convenience of passengers.

ग्रान्दोलनों के कारण रेलवे सम्पत्ति को हानि

4023. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या रेलवे में यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में अब तक के विभिन्न ग्रान्दोलनों में कितने रेल इंजन, स्लैब्स तथा रेलवे लाइनें नष्ट हुईं. और

(ख) उक्त ग्रान्दोलनों के कारण अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) 1968-69 और 1969-70 (जून, 1969 तक) के दौरान विभिन्न ग्रान्दोलनों में 16 इंजन और 214 स्लैब्स तथा 11 ग्रामिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त / नष्ट हुईं।

(ख) इन ग्रान्दोलनों के कारण रेल सम्पत्ति को अनुमानतः 20 लाख रुपये की क्षति हुई है। इसमें ऊपर भाग (क) में उल्लिखित चल-स्टॉक की हुई लगभग 17.5 लाख रुपये की क्षति भी शामिल है।

D.S. Office at Samastipur (N.E. Rly.)

4024. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likely to be any savings due to the introduction of Divisional Superintendent System and placing the Divisional Superintendent's Office at Samastipur; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the North-east Frontier Railway in Assam has three Divisional Superintendent's Offices, while Bihar's portion of North Eastern Railway has been dismembered and tagged with Banaras and Sonpur has been by-passed, where all the facilities for Divisional Superintendent's Office existed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The introduction of the divisional system on the North Eastern Railway with one of the divisional headquarters at Samastipur is expected to result in increase in operating efficiency and also economy in working expenses.

(b) Two divisional headquarters (one of them a Transportation division) of Northeast Frontier Railway are situated in the State of Assam. The location of divisional headquarters is decided on considerations of operating efficiency and economy in expenditure and not on the basis of state boundaries. It was with these considerations in view that the jurisdiction of erstwhile Sonpur Railway operating district was divided between the Samastipur and Varanasi divisions of North-Eastern Railway.

D.S.'s Offices at Samastipur and Banaras

4025. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Divisional Superintendent's Offices at Samastipur and Banaras are not working properly due to paucity of space and office accommodation, resulting in dislocation of traffic, late running of trains and erratic functioning of control system;

(b) whether the employees sent there have no residential accommodation and hence they are always late in reaching offices; and

(c) whether new constructions are to be undertaken costing about Rs. one crore or more?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Office and Residential accommodation is being provided at Samastipur at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.20 lakhs and 19.18 lakhs respectively.

Construction of quarters at Varanasi is being done at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.89 lakhs.

Setting up of Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Rajasthan to solve Unemployment

4026. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the youth of the country is feeling frustrated because of lack of employment opportunities and the only solution to this problem of unemployment is the creation of a net-work of small scale and cottage industries throughout the length and breadth of the country;

(b) whether Government are thinking of starting some small scale and cottage industries in the frequently drought and famine-hit areas of Bikaner Division where the problem of unemployment assumes very alarming dimensions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) We are aware of the unemployment problem. With a view to creating opportunities for self employment, young engineers are being encouraged to set up industries after giving them training in important aspects of small industries operation.

(b) and (c). Scheme for setting up small scale industries in particular Divisions are prepared by the State Govts. No information is available whether Rajasthan Govt. has prepared any schemes for the Bikaner Division.

Delay in authorising import of Machinery for Shoe Factory

4027. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. George, Proprietor of Fiaconi Shoe Manufacturing Co., Fano, Italy, be-moaned in Madras at a Press Conference on the 30th June 1969, the needless delay on the part of the Indian Government to authorise the import of the necessary machinery for the shoe factory, the building of which is already ready;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Fiaconi was a member of the Italia trade delegation which visited India some time ago and was invited by the Government of India to start a factory;

(c) the salient features of the agreement signed with this firm for the production and export of shoes;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Italian technicians recruited by the firm have threatened to cancel their contracts with it and work elsewhere and, if so, whether Government will expedite the import of machinery to get the factory working to schedule; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a Press report to this effect.

(b) Mr. Fiaconi was a member of an Italian Trade Delegation which visited India in March, 1969; Gov-

ernment did not invite him to start a factory in India;

(c) In March, 1969, Messrs. Sreenivas and Company, Madras have submitted their proposal for the manufacture of Leather Shoes, Sandals, etc., in collaboration with Messrs. G. Fiaconi Export Srl. of Italy, for approval of Government. The proposal has since been approved on the following terms:—

(i) the foreign collaborators would provide the technical know-how, plan and establish the factory in layout, supply the patterns and models and permit the use of their trade marks for export of the finished goods to all countries;

(ii) the foreign collaborators would select proper machines and appoint foreign technicians for the factory, subject to prior approval of the Government of India;

(iii) a new public limited company would be formed with an initial subscribed capital of Rs. 5.7 lakhs and the foreign collaborators would be allotted free shares to the extent of Rs. 1.9 lakhs and no royalty or technical fee shall be payable;

(iv) the foreign company shall have the right to appoint any person, firm or company as sales organisers or selling agents for export of the products of the company outside India and to whom the company shall pay a commission of 5 per cent of the turnover of exports;

(v) export of the finished goods shall be freely allowed and guaranteed to the satisfaction of Government in any manner that may be prescribed in this behalf and to the extent of not less than 63 p.c. of the total sales in the first year, 72 per cent in the second year and

80 per cent of the total sales thereafter.

(d) Government is not aware of this; no import application relating to this scheme is pending with Government.

(e) Does not arise.

भारत में वेश्यावृत्ति का उन्मूलन

4028. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न नगरों में अब भी वेश्यावृत्ति चल रही है;

(ख) उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वेश्याओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या वेश्यावृत्ति रोकने के लिये सरकार का कोई सक्रिय कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) कुलदेव गुह) : (क) और (घ). देश के विभिन्न नगरों में वेश्यावृत्ति के विस्तार के बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). देश में वेश्यावृत्ति के नियन्त्रण के लिए 1956 में मजदूरी द्वारा स्थितियों तथा लड़कियों का अधिनियम पारित किया गया था। अनेक राज्यों ने इस अधिनियम को लागू किया है तथा अपने अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत नगरों में वेश्यावृत्ति के दमन के लिए उपाय किए हैं। इस अधिनियम को राज्य सरकारें लागू करती हैं।

कानपुर सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन में मुख्यालय वाले टिकट कलेक्टर के विरुद्ध शिकायत

4029. श्री राम चरण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 18 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 125 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य टिकट कलेक्टरों के विरुद्ध (जिनका मुख्यालय कानपुर सेन्ट्रल, उत्तर रेलवे है), जिनकी सेवा का पहला रिकार्ड अनियमितताओं से भरा हुआ रहा है, इस संबंध में गंभीर अनियमितताओं की अनेक अन्य शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 125 के भाग (ग) से (घ) तक के उत्तरों में उल्लिखित टिकट कलेक्टरों पर नजर रखने के लिये जो जा रही कार्यवाही का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) इसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) जिन टिकट कलेक्टरों का मुख्यालय कानपुर है, उनके दस्त के प्रवान पर जो निगरानी रखी गयी है, जैसा कि अतारांकित प्रश्न 125 के भाग (ग) और (घ) के उत्तर में कहा गया है, उनके विरुद्ध कोई बात प्रकट नहीं हुई है।

Assets of Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

4030. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fixed assets of the Hind Galvanising and Engineering (P) Ltd., exceeded the limit of Rs. 25 lakhs in subsequent years after they were enlisted for the manufacture of 40/45 gallon oil barrels for a capacity of 6,000 tons per annum;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw the recognition of their capacity for manufacturing 40/45 gallon oil barrels; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of setting up of additional capacity in the barrel industry has been gone into detail by the Estimates Committee who have presented their Report (85th) to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969. The Committee have made certain recommendations with reference to the firm's manufacture of oil barrels. These are being examined by the Government. Government's views will be furnished to the Committee and a final decision would be taken thereon after further recommendations of the Committee have been made known to the Government.

Looting of goods and passenger trains in West Bengal

4031. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late, looting of goods and passenger trains, particularly in the State of West Bengal, has increased;

(b) if so, whether any statistics are available for the last few months; and

(c) what measures are being taken to check this?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The measures taken to check this crime are given below:

1. All important night passenger trains are escorted by armed personnel of Government Railway Police;

2. Armed Pickets and Patrols of Government Railway Police

are posted in vulnerable/no-torious sections;

3. Armed RPF guards are provided on goods trains over affected sections;

4. RPF Armed pickets and patrols are provided at vulnerable spots and sectors;

5. Close liaison is maintained between R.P.F., G.R.P. and State Police officials to exchange intelligence about criminals operating on railways;

6. Affected yards are patrolled by RPF dogs.

Small Car Project in Collaboration with Yugoslavia and U.A.R.

4032. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a small car project in the public sector in collaboration with Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). A proposal had been received from the Yugoslavian enterprise called Zavodi Crvena Zastava, for the manufacture in India of Zastava 750 cars in joint collaboration with U.A.R. Subsequently, M/s. Zavodi Crvena submitted a revised proposal for manufacture of Zastava 750 and Fiat 1100D in collaboration with M/s. Fiat of Italy. This proposal is under the consideration of Government, along with other similar schemes.

(c) A decision on this proposal will be taken, along with other similar

proposals, after a decision has been reached as to whether the small car project is to be taken up for implementation during the 4th Five Year Plan.

Utilisation of Industrial Estates

4033. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Estates set up in the various States are not properly utilised at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure proper and full utilisation of these Estates?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Due to bad location, lack of entrepreneurs, inadequate provision of electricity and water, a number of sheds built in some of the Industrial Estates are not being fully utilised or are being put to some alternative use.

(c) The programme of industrial estates has been reviewed by the Estimates Committee of the Parliament whose recommendations have been brought to the notice of the State Governments which are primarily responsible for setting up and maintenance of the industrial estates. State Governments have also been advised to review the working of each industrial estate and give adequate incentives to such of the estates as have growth potential but are not working properly.

Contracts to Co-operative Societies, Private Contractors for supply of drinking water and Food stuffs on Stations on North Eastern Railway

4034. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Stations on the North Eastern Railway where contracts were given to the Co-operative societies between 1966 and 1968 for supplying drinking water and Food Stuffs and the terms of such contracts; and

(b) the names of those places where such contracts have been given to private contractors for supplying food stuffs apart from the Co-operative societies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Between 1966 and 1968, no contract for supply of drinking water was given to any co-operative society. However, contract for sale of food-stuffs was given to a Co-operative Society at Palezghat during the years between 1966 and 1968, on usual terms and conditions applicable to vending contractors.

(b) The contracts for sale of food-stuffs have been given to private contractors, apart from Co-operative societies at stations on the North Eastern Railway, as given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1731/69].

Grants to U.P. Social Welfare Department

4035. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central grants given to the Social Welfare Department of the State of Uttar Pradesh in, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 separately as also the amount allotted therefor for 1969-70;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a reduction in such grants during the year 1968-69 as compared to earlier years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL

WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHUL-
RENU GUHA): (a)

	Rs. in lakhs.
1966-67	1.192
1967-68	2.36
1968-69	5.60
1969-70	3.10

For certain schemes no separate al-
location exists. The expenditure
will be met out of the block grant.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Derailment of 74 Dn. Passenger Train
on N.E. Rly.**

4036. SHRI VISHWA NATH PAN-
DEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
derailment of the 74 Down Passenger
train was averted due to the timely
warning to the driver between Lar
Road and Salempur Stations on the
North Eastern Railway in the first
week of July, 1969; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a)
No.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Steel to Cuba

4037. SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND
HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Government of
Cuba have offered to purchase
large quantities of steel from India;

(b) if so, the particular items of
steel they have offered to purchase
and in what quantity;

(c) the total amount involved; and

(d) the stage at which the negotia-
tions are now at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) to (d). Some enquiries are known
to have been received from Cuba by
some of Indian producers and ex-
porters of steel. Owing to the tight
supply situation and prior commit-
ments, it has not been possible for
those who have received these en-
quiries to respond to them positively.

**Promotional avenues for clerks of
Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway**

4038. SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) the exact number of years the
152 clerks of Sealdah Division, East-
ern Railway have put in the scale of
Rs. 110—180 the grade in which they
are stagnated with names;

(b) the reasons attributing to such
stagnation;

(c) the average period in terms of
years usually taken on the Indian
Railways for a clerk in grade
Rs. 110—180 to be promoted to the
next higher grade, i.e. 130—300; and

(d) how many Clerks in scale of
Rs. 110—180 have retired from Seal-
dah Division during the last five years
with names and rate of pay at the
time of their retirement including the
number of years stagnated at the
maximum of the scale, if any?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a)

A statement showing the names of
152 staff and the number of years of
service they have put in scale
Rs. 110—180 (AS) is laid on the Table
of the House. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-1732/69].

(b) (i) Non-availability of sufficient
number of vacancies in higher
grades.

(ii) Absorption on the Sealdah
Division of a large num-
ber of India Optee staff of

same age group recruited during the war on the ex. B.A. Railway.

(c) On an average, normally, it takes 15 years for a clerk on Railways to get promotion in the next higher grade. The actual number of years may, however, vary from 9 to 20 years according to the constituents of the cadre.

(d) 8 Clerks;

The rate of pay of these retired employees together with the number of years they stagnated in the maximum of the scale is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1732/69.]

Clerks of Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

4039. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 152 Clerks in the scale of Rs. 110—180 of Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway, have been stagnated for several years at the maximum of the scale, i.e. Rs. 180;

(b) whether any representation has been received to this effect from the staff concerned;

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to remove stagnation; and

(d) how long it may approximately take for Government to arrive at the decision?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The matter is being looked into.

जापान के सहयोग से उद्योगों की स्थापना

4040. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में विनियोजन करने के लिए आमंत्रित किये गये जापानी उद्योगपतियों के लिए उत्पादन के कौन से क्षेत्र नियत किये गये हैं;

(ख) उक्त उद्योगपतियों द्वारा भारत में स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योगों में भारत के कितने प्रतिशत शेयर होंगे;

(ग) उक्त उद्योगों द्वारा तैयार किये गये माल की किन क्षेत्रों में खपत होगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने जापान के सहयोग से उद्योगों की स्थापना के संबंध में कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्लहट्टोन श्री अहमद) : (क) उत्पादन का कोई क्षेत्र विशेष रूप से जापानी विनियोजन के लिए नियत नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Appendix IIA Examination in the Railway Accounts Department

4041. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of clerks in the Accounts Department on date who failed in the Appendix-IIA Examination but got exemption in one or two subjects giving the name of the subject and the number of candidates who got exemption marks on each Zonal Railway separately?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1733/69].

Confirmation of clerks grade II in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi

4042. **SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:**
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Clerks Grade II who even after completing more than 12 years service, are still temporary in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for their confirmation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a)

(b) Does not arise.

Suit filed by Junior Clerks Grade I of Accounts Department of Northern Railway

4043. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:**
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some junior Clerks I of the Accounts Department of the Northern Railway have filed a suit against their seniors;

(b) if so, whether any notification to this effect has been made by the Railway Board to enable the effected employees on other zonal Railways to intervene in the case; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, in the Supreme Court of India

through a Writ petition. The matter is subjudice.

(b) No.

(c) This does not arise.

Appendix IIA Examination in the Railway Accounts Department

4044. **SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:**
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff in the Accounts Department recruited by the ex-Company Railways now merged with the Southern Railway were exempted from the Appendix IIA Examination for the purpose of promotion to the higher grade;

(b) if so, whether the promotions to the posts of Clerks Grade I are still being made by exempting such of the staff from the Appendix IIA examination;

(c) if not, the reasons for deviation from the service conditions; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The ex-Company Accounts staff who had completed 45 years of age on 1-1-1950 were exempted from having to pass the Appendix II-A examination for promotion to posts of clerks grade I and higher posts.

(b) and (c). Further, from 1-11-1962 25 per cent of the vacancies of Clerks Grade I are filled on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability from persons who have not passed the Appendix II-A examination.

(d) Does not arise.

Electric Locomotives for Igatpuri-Bhusaval section (Central Railway)

4045. **SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH:**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Igatpuri-Bhusaval section of the Central Railway, which is newly electrified, will not be open for electric Passenger trains for the next two years for want of suitable Electric Locomotives; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to supply these electric locomotives in order to utilise this section to its full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). This Section has been electrified for hauling goods trains for the present. Passenger trains will be brought on electric traction when sufficient number of electric locomotives become available after meeting the requirements of freight traffic.

Electrification of Bhusaval-Nagpur Section

4046. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the electrification of Railway Section between Bhusaval and Nagpur;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started and the approximate time by which it would be completed; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred on these works?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Grant of Licences to firms to manufacture paper and pulp

4047. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of different types of paper and pulp;

(b) the targeted production of different types of paper and pulp in the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether any licences have been issued to firms to manufacture paper in Orissa, Bihar and Assam during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether such firms have started manufacturing paper; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in manufacturing paper by these firms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The production of Paper/Paper Boards and Pulp during 1968 is as under:—

(i) Paper/Paper Board (in tonnes)

Writing & Printing	Wrapping and Packing		Paper		Others	Special varieties	Total
	Kraft	Brown	Duplex/Triplex	Pulp Board			
393,680	93,159	34,262	47,695	30,003	28,425	18,441	6,46,580

(ii) Pulp (in tonnes)

Paper grade pulp 15,000 *	Rayon grade pulp 60,000
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*This does not include the pulp produced by the integrated paper mills, which is utilised by the Mills themselves as the production figures in this respect are not reported to Government. There is only one mill exclusively producing Paper grade pulp and its current annual production is 15,000 tonnes.

(b) The targeted production of Paper and Paper Board and Pulp is as follows:—

Paper—Paper Board*

*960,000 tonnes per annum

*(In the Fourth Five Year Plan the targets for different types of paper have not been fixed).

Pulp—Rayon Grade

**150,000 tonnes per annum

Paper Grade

**120,000 tonnes per annum.

** (No targets for Pulp have been fixed by the Planning Commission so far. These figures indicate the estimated demand at the end of 1973-74.

(c) from July, 1966, the Paper/Pulp Industry has been exempted from the Licensing provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The question of grant of any licences under the Act, for this industry during the IV Plan period, therefore, does not arise.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Shortage of orders for Heavy Electrical Thermal Plants

4048. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the order position for the public sector Heavy Electrical Plants, specially for the Thermal Plants, is not satisfactory at present and is likely to be worse after 1970 if steps are not taken to place advance orders with these Plants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the intervention of the Prime Minister is sought for persuading the concerned authorities to place advance orders with the Heavy Electrical Plants; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by him in respect of concerns in the private sector such as wagon units which are also suffering from shortage of orders?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The manufacturing load on the two public sector heavy electrical plants during the next few years would naturally be dependent on the final programme for power development as these undertakings are primarily designed for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment for power generation. To the extent that the power development programme falls short of the manufacturing capacity in these plants there is likely to be surplus manufacturing capacity. The final picture in this regard would only emerge in due course. Efforts are being made to diversify production in these undertakings to the extent possible so that the manufacturing capacity in the heavy electrical plants are utilised to the maximum extent.

(b) Government have under consideration a proposal to set up a high-level committee for coordination of basic problems and issues relating to public sector plants including, *inter alia* a periodical review of the order position of these plants, particularly, the heavy machine-building and heavy electrical units, consideration of resource requirements and allocations to ensure effective utilization of capacity besides review of capital structure etc. wherever necessary, together with any major issues and problems relating to these Plant. The

details of composition of the committee are yet to be finalised.

(c) Taking into account the available manufacturing capacity, the performance of the wagon building industry in the private sector in the past, the orders placed on the Industry in 1969-70, and the orders for wagons pending with the industry as on 1st July 1969, the Industry cannot be stated to be suffering from shortage of orders.

Expenditure incurred by H.E.C., Ranchi on Court Cases

4049. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in the Engineering Times dated 1st July, 1969 which pertains to wasteful expenses on court cases by the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) whether despite there being a well-staffed Legal department, the Corporation is engaging outside legal services in labour disputes;

(c) whether most of the cases for which outside legal services were obtained, were finally settled by negotiations;

(d) whether investigations into the matter have been carried out; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) Yes, Sir. The allegations made in the news item are not correct.

(b) Law Department of Heavy Engineering Corporation consists of only one Law Officer who is a whole time Officer of the Company. His duties are to give legal advice to the Management of the Corporation on various matters coming up before the

Corporation in its day-to-day functioning. As a whole time Officer he is under the existing law not permitted to appear as a lawyer on behalf of the Corporation or any other body/persons. His right to practice is suspended during the period of such whole time employment. Engagement of outside lawyers is, therefore, unavoidable.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Steel Plant at Salem

4050. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement of Shri R. Venkataraman, Member of the Planning Commission, as published in the Vijayawada edition of the Indian Express, dated the 4th July, 1969, which mentions *inter alia* that the Planning Commission has approved the inclusion of the Steel Plant at Salem in Tamil Nadu's Fourth Plan and that an amount of Rs. 10.0 crores has been earmarked for the purpose; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Salem Steel Plant has been included in the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. We have been informed by the Planning Commission that Shri R. Venkataraman, Member of the Planning Commission, has been wrongly reported in the Indian Express, and he has already contradicted the report.

उत्तर रेलवे में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बढ़ियों की सप्लाई

4051. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के चौथी श्रेणी के

कर्मचारियों के किन-किन वर्गों को बढ़िया सप्लाय नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस रेलवे के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को गमियों की बढ़िया दी जाती है परन्तु सदियों की बढ़िया नहीं दी जाती;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह):

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की उन कोटियों की सूची जिन्हें बढ़ी नहीं दी जाती समा पटल पर रखी जाती है [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। देखिए संख्या LT—1734/69]

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

Running time of passenger trains on Jabalpur-Itarsi Section

4052. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the running time of Passenger trains on the Jabalpur-Itarsi Section after doubling is over nine hours when on single line in 1957 and 1963 it was six and six and half hours, respectively;

(b) whether by increasing the running time the intention is to show that Passenger trains on this section reach their destination in time even when they are late by 2-3 hours on that section; and

(c) if not, the other reasons for the longer running time on the said section?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (c). The increase in the running

time, compared to the time table in force from 1st October 1961 (when Itarsi-Jabalpur was a single line section) varies from 3 minutes to 55 minutes in respect of Mail/Express trains and from 1 hour to 2 hours in the case of Passenger trains.

The marginal increase in the running time of Mail/Express trains is chiefly due to the additional time allowance for engineering works in connection with doubling.

Prior to 1st October 1961, passenger trains on this section were booked at a speed of 87 Kmph. The maximum permissible speed in respect of passenger trains carrying 4-wheeler wagons was reduced in 1961, on safety considerations, to 72 KMPH, resulting in reduction in the booked speed to 60 KMPH. The increase in the running time of Passenger trains has been occasioned by reduction in their booked speeds as well as due to the additional time allowance for engineering works in connection with doubling.

(b) No.

Socio-Economic Survey of Koch-Raj Bonshi Community in Assam

4053. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey into the socio-economic conditions of the Koch-Raj bonshi Community in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have been demands from this community to be declared as belonging to the Scheduled Castes; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) and (b). The Department has not made socio-economic survey of this community.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir; the matter is under the consideration of the Joint Committee of Parliament on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

Memorandum from Ticket Checking Staff

4054. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the Ticket Checking Staff of the Indian Railways demanding that Ticket Checking staff might be considered as Running Staff; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been examined and it has been decided that Ticket Checking Staff could not be treated as Running Staff.

Complaint with Respect to Claims of Railway Property taken over by Siddaraju of Tumkur, Mysore State

4055. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a complaint with respect to claims of the Railway property near Tumkur Railway station on the Southern Railway which has been illegally and fraudulently taken over by Siddaraju of Tumkur, Mysore State;

(b) if so, the action taken to claim Railway property which has been fraudulently attempted to be taken over by the said Siddaraju; and

(c) the steps taken to restore the Railway property?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter was taken up through the Revenue Authorities

of the State Government of Mysore and as per their advice, legal proceedings against the party to establish the right of the Railway are under investigation.

Under/Over-Bridges in Mysore State

4056. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of under-bridges and over-bridges sanctioned in Mysore State in the last three years;

(b) the number of works pending in the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to execute the pending works at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Number of works sanctioned year-wise is as under:—

1966-67—7

1967-68—2

1968-69—6

Total: 15

(b) (i) Twelve out of those sanctioned in the last three years commencing from 1966-67, (ii) Five out of those sanctioned earlier to 1966-67.

(c) The Railway Administrations plan execution of the bridge works so as to synchronise with the progress on the construction of approaches by the State Government/Road Authority. Progress on pending works could not be expedited by the Railways due to the State Government being either slow in progressing their portion of the work on the approaches or wanting revision of plans. The matter is being pursued with the State Government.

Utilisation of Indigenous Raw Materials and encouragement of local talent

4057. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new policy has been evolved by his Ministry in order to make use of indigenous raw materials in the field of industrial development and to encourage local talent; and

(b) if so, details thereof and in what manner this policy is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The policy of making use of indigenous raw materials in the industrial development and of encouraging local talent is being followed by the Government for the last two decades in accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolutions. No raw material which is produced indigenously in adequate quantities is being permitted to be imported. The D.G.T.D. and other technical bodies like the C.S.I.R. are continually engaged in developing indigenous substitutes for imported materials.

A policy of progressive encouragement of local talent, where it is available, has also been followed. Even when, in the context of shortage of technical personnel in any particular field and technical know-how, it is necessary to employ foreign technicians, a policy of progressive indianisation is being insisted upon.

Industrial development in Backward areas

4058. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of

India has prepared certain measures to spark industrial development in the 'Backward areas' of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these measures would apply to the Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The measures outlined by the Reserve Bank of India for Industrial Development of backward areas are as follows:—

- (1) Opening more Branches in Rural and Semi urban areas of less developed and under-banked States.
- (2) Increasing credits and deposits in such States.
- (3) Assistance by banks to State bodies in under-banked States especially where their credit and deposit ratio is low.
- (4) Assistance to Industrial and commercial projects which are likely to stimulate investment in backward States.

(c) Yes Sir, if Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh is identified as a backward area.

बांदा और चित्रकोट रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच रेलगाड़ियों में अधिक भीड़भाड़ का होना

4059. श्री जगदेवर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में अभावस्था के अवसर पर चित्रकोट के मेले में जाने वाले बहुत से यात्रियों के कारण मध्य रेलवे के बांदा और चित्रकोट रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में बहुत ही अधिक भीड़-भाड़ थी

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 13 से 15 जुलाई, 1969 तक उपरोक्त स्टेशनों के बीच पुल में से जाती हुई रेलगाड़ियों से बहुत से व्यक्ति नदी में गिर पड़े और डूब गये थे;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थी;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलगाड़ियों के डिब्बों की छतों पर बहुत से यात्री यात्रा कर रहे थे और उनके भार के परिणामस्वरूप डिब्बों की छतें टूट गई जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से यात्री मारे गए और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) डिब्बों के छतों के टूट जाने के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां। भ्रमावस मेले के सम्बन्ध में तीर्थ यात्री यातायात बहुत बढ़ जाने के कारण 13 से 15 जुलाई, 1969 तक तीन दिन बांदा और चित्रकोट स्टेशनों के बीच 521 डाउन/522 अप और 523 डाउन/524 अप झांसी मानिकपुर सवारी भाड़ियों में काफी भीड़-भाड़ रहती थी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

चकिया रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) को जाने वाली सड़क की मरम्मत

4060. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुजफ्फरपुर, नरकटियागंज लाइन पर चकिया रेलवे स्टेशन को जाने वाली सड़क की स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता

है क्योंकि वह सड़क नीची है और वहां पर वर्षा का पानी जमा हो जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उसका स्तर ऊंचा करके और वहां पानी को निकालने की व्यवस्था करके उसकी मरम्मत करने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) लोक निर्माण विभाग की सड़क के निकट पाइप लाइन पुलिया की व्यवस्था करके पड़ुच-मार्ग के निकट क्षेत्र की नालियों में सुधार करने का निर्णय किया गया है।

(घ) शीघ्र ही लोक निर्माण विभाग की सड़क से होती हुई पाइप लाइन पुलिया की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता

भिलाई (मध्य प्रदेश) में मौलिक ऐनहाइडाइड संयंत्र की स्थापना

4061. श्री हुकम खन्ड कछवाय :

श्री ग० ख० बीसित :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक उद्योग-पति ने भिलाई (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक मौलिक ऐनहाइडाइड संयंत्र स्थापित करने हेतु एक लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन किया है और उसे

इसलिए लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जा रहा है कि यह कारखाना कलकत्ता में भिलाई स्थानान्तरित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उद्योगपति ने कारखाने को स्थानान्तरित करना इसलिए पसन्द किया है क्योंकि कच्चा माल वेंजीन भिलाई में आसानी से उपलब्ध हो जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या गुजरात के अन्य उद्योगपति प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के उद्देश्य से उक्त उद्योगपति ने विदेशी सहयोग के लिए आकर्षक शर्तें प्रस्तावित की हैं ;

(घ) क्या उनका मंत्रालय मौलिक ऐन-हाइड्राइड का उत्पादन रद्द करने का विचार कर रहा है ताकि इस प्रस्ताव को गुजरात के उद्योगपति के अनुकूल बनाया जा सके ; और

(ङ) इस मामले पर, जो कि गत तीन वर्षों से निलम्बित हैं, निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) मौलिक ऐनहाइड्राइड के उत्पादन के हेतु एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए कलकत्ता की एक फर्म को 18 जुलाई, 1969 को एक आशयपत्र जारी किया गया है। संयंत्र के स्थान को कलकत्ता से भिलाई में बदलने का अनुरोध सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) संयंत्र के स्थान को भिलाई में बदलने का अन्य आधारों में से यह भी एक आधार है।

(ग) और (घ). दोनों पक्षों से विदेशी सहयोग के लिए निश्चित फार्म पर अपने अभिवेदनों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया है। अभिवेदनों के प्राप्त होने पर उनके गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा।

(ङ) विदेशी सहयोग के लिए पार्टियों से अभिवेदनों के प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् शीघ्र-तिथीघ्न।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अर्जित की गई भूमि में से खनिज निकालने के बारे में विवाद

4062. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे प्रयोजनों के लिये अर्जित की गई भूमि में से खनिज निकालने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और रेलवे के बीच विवाद है ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त स्थिति से ठेकेदार लाभ उठा रहे हैं और बिना पट्टेदारी के गैर-कानूनी रूप से खनिज निकाल रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य को राजस्व की हानि हो रही है ;

(ग) क्या इस विवाद को हल करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे जमीन से बालू, पत्थर आदि साधारण खनिज पदार्थ निकालने के लिये रायल्टी के भुगतान पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार जोर दे रही है। इस मामले में विधि मंत्रालय की सलाह मांगी गई थी। उक्त मंत्रालय की राय है कि इस मद्द में राज्य सरकार को कोई रायल्टी देय नहीं है क्योंकि जब भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम 1894 के अन्तर्गत भूमि अर्जित की जाती है तो केन्द्र सरकार को जमीन की सतह सम्बन्धी और भूमित दोनों अधिकार प्राप्त हो जाते हैं। तदनुसार, राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया कि वह रेलवे जमीन से बालू और पत्थर आदि निकालने के लिये क्षेत्रीय रेलवे से रायल्टी वसूल करने पर जोर न दे।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). जैसा कि ऊपर (क) के उत्तर में बताया गया है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कानूनी स्थिति में अवगत करा दिया गया है और इस मामले में उससे और कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में हड़ताल

4063. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 23 जुलाई, 1969 के "पेट्रियाट" में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी 11 सूत्री मांगें मनवाने के लिये हाल ही में हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त मांगों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही करने का है जिससे कर्मचारियों को लम्बी अवधि तक हड़ताल करने से रोका जा सके जिससे उत्पादन में बाधा न पड़े; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त) : (क) सरकार ने प्रश्न में उल्लिखित समाचार देखा है । यह दुर्गापुर के मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाने के केवल अनुकूलन विभाग में हुई 24 घंटे की हड़ताल के बारे में है ।

(ख) से (ग). यह स्वाभाविक है कि सरकार यह चाहती है कि हड़तालों आदि के कारण उत्पादन पर प्रभाव न पड़े । प्रबन्धक स्तर पर कर्मचारियों की यथार्थ शिकायतों के समाधान के लिये श्रमिक कानूनों तथा म. लि.कों और मजदूरों द्वारा मिलकर बनाई

गई आचरण-संहिता के अन्तर्गत सुव्यवस्थित प्रणाली है । साधारणतः मजदूरों द्वारा लम्बे समय के लिए हड़ताल करके इन मामलों में जल्दबाजी करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

Demands from Foreign Countries for Indian Technical Know-how

4064. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreign countries have approached Government to have the benefit of Indian technical know-how;

(b) if so, the names of the countries; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

4065. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय विकलांग युवा प्रशिक्षण एवं पुनर्वास केन्द्र तथा अखिल भारतीय शारीरिक शिक्षा परिषद् (नई दिल्ली) ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को एक योजना अथवा एक आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है जिसमें नरेला (दिल्ली) में एक अस्थायी सिनेमा चलाने का लाइसेंस देने की मांग की गई है ताकि विकलांग व्यक्तियों को नियमित रूप से नैवा में लगाया जा सके;

(ख) विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति क्या है;

(ग) इस समय ऐसे ग्रंथे, ग्रंथंग, मुक-
बधिर और मानसिक रूप से अविकसित
व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने
अपने नाम दिल्ली में विकलांगों के विशेष
रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालय में पंजीकृत करवा
रखे हैं; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर 'हां' में हो तो दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किये हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राजस्व मंत्री (श्री. त्रिपाठी) फूल रेणु गुहः : (क) हां, श्रीमान । विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिये इन दो संस्थाओं ने सितेमा के लिये ग्रन्थाई लाइसेंस के वास्ते प्रार्थित किया है ।

(ख) सरकार की नीति विकलांग व्यक्तियों को उचित काम में लगाना है, जिसे वे कशलता के मानकों के अनुसार कर सकें।

(ग) विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय नेत्रहीन, ध्रुवे तथा विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रजिस्ट्रार करते हैं। नई दिल्ली कार्यालय में रजिस्ट्रार किये गए व्यक्तियों की वर्गीकरण संख्या इस प्रकार है:-

वर्ग	संख्या
प्रोयोपेण्डिकली विद लांग	394
नेत्रहीन	90
बहरे	52
जोड़	536

(घ) सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं से मांगी गई सूचना मिल जाने पर इस आवेदन पत्र पर और विचार किया जाएगा।

**Representation from Mrs. Naraindas
Bros., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay**

4066. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any

representation from Messrs Naraindas Bros., 521, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2 making a grievance regarding the rejection of claims for compensation for goods lost and damaged in transit:

(b) what is the substance in the complaint; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a)
Yes.

(b) The substance of the complaint is that the Central Railway settles claims in an arbitrary manner at rates lower than the rates claimed and that claims are repudiated on the plea of non-compliance of packing condition or of special condition regarding provision of dunnage at the wagon doors prescribed for certain commodities or other technical grounds. It has been suggested that a Committee should be appointed to examine all these aspects.

(c) The representation has received attention. Each claim is dealt with on merits with due regard to the railway's liability under the law. There is no proposal to appoint a Committee as suggested.

Pay of Teachers in Railway Schools

4067. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of Kothari Commission's recommendation with regard to pay is much belated while the same recommendation had been accepted for the schools in Union Territories much earlier;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the differentiation in the pay of teachers of the schools in the Union Territories and of those in the Railways is causing dissatisfaction and monetary loss to certain categories of teachers in schools in Railways; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to implement the Kothari Commission's recommendations from the same date as that made applicable to teachers in schools in Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) It took some time to examine the recommendations of the Kothari Commission with a view to their adoption in Railway schools and orders were given effect to as soon as decision was taken.

(b) There is no differentiation between the scales of pay as adopted in the case of Teachers of Schools in Centrally Administered areas on the basis of the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, and those introduced for Teachers in Railway Schools. As such, there is no cause for dis-satisfaction.

(c) There is no justification to implement the decision from the same date as made applicable to teachers in schools in Centrally administered areas, as the adoption of the scales for Railway Schools was not an automatic process.

Recognition of Associations of Railway Workers

4068. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have so many categories of workers and every category of workers has its different problems which cannot and usually are not looked after by the Railwaymen's Federation or similar organisations;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider recognising a few of the associations of these categories such as that of Station Masters; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) While it is correct that there are many categories of workers on the Indian Railways, it is not correct that their problems are not looked after by the Railway Labour Federations or the recognised Unions on the Railways, which enjoy negotiating facilities.

(b) and (c). This matter has been examined thoroughly and recognition to category-wise associations is not considered desirable as it does not fit in with the zonal pattern of the Railway Administrations and will lead to fragmentation of Trade Unions on Railways.

Circular Railway in Calcutta

4069. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of the scheme for a Circular Railway for Calcutta has received a serious set back due to acute differences between the Government of India and the West Bengal Government over the site and type of bridge over the river Hooghly;

(b) if so, full details of the present position; and

(c) when the construction work is likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). No. The proposed suburban dispersal line in Calcutta will be linked up from Dum Dum by taking advantage of the Vivekananda Bridge over the river Hooghly, and no new bridge is proposed for this purpose.

(c) A final location survey for the suburban dispersal line is being taken up; actual construction can start only after the surveys are completed.

Insurance Facilities to Rail Passengers

4070. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the proposal to provide Insurance facilities to rail passengers; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). Section 82 (A) of the Indian Railways Act 1890 makes provisions which are in the nature of insurance facilities for rail passengers with a cover limited to Rs. 20,000. Under these provisions a rail passenger involved in a train accident gets compensated irrespective of the fact whether the railway is responsible for the accident or not.

Appeals before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

4071. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals disposed of by the Income-tax Appellate Tribunals in Calcutta during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 which were filed by the assessee against the imposition of penalties by Inspecting Assistant Commissioners under various Penal Sections of the Income Tax Act together with the number and percentage of successful appeals, giving the total amount of penalties imposed and the amount of relief allowed by the Tribunals;

(b) if the successful appeals are more than 50 per cent, whether Government consider that the imposition of penalties in most cases is on very flimsy grounds and as such causes great harassment to the assessee and the collection machinery of the Department; and

(c) if so, the steps which are proposed to be taken by Government to minimise such unproductive work by Inspecting Assistant Commissioners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) which has accepted transfer of the question.

Seminar on Export Promotion for Small Scale Industries

4072. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on export promotion for small scale industries was held in Delhi during the month of April, 1969;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the seminar and the steps taken by Government to implement them;

(c) if no action has been taken thereon, the details of the proposals not acceptable to Government; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Seminar made several recommendations, e.g. setting up of dry port in Delhi, creation of Export Promotion Directorate in the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation, creation of raw materials bank and inclusion of small scale representatives in Trade Delegations going abroad etc. The Small Scale Industries Board has appointed a Standing Committee on export promotion for small scale industries and the suggestions, were placed before

this Committee for their consideration. The Committee, has forwarded their recommendations to Government, which are under consideration.

लघु उद्योगों संबंधी निर्यात संवर्धन गोष्ठी

4073. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 11 और 12 अप्रैल, 1969 को दिल्ली में लघु उद्योगों संबंधी निर्यात संवर्धन गोष्ठी हुई थी, जिसमें पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने, उनके द्वारा तैयार माल की संख्या बढ़ाने और उनकी किस्म उच्च कोटि की बनाये रखने के लिये, ताकि वे विश्व की मंडियों में प्रतिस्पर्धा करने में समर्थ हो सकें, दिल्ली को शुष्क बन्दरगाह के रूप में विकसित करने के लिये सुझाव दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) यदि सरकार की अनुकूल प्रतिक्रिया है तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि प्रतिक्रिया अनुकूल नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरूहीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). विचारगोष्ठी के यह सुझाव तथा अन्य दूसरे सुझाव (लघु उद्योग संगठन बोर्ड की) निर्यात सम्बर्द्धन की स्थायी समिति के समक्ष उनके विचारार्थ रखे गये थे । समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

पूर्वी रेलवे के गोहाटी कार्यालय के एक कर्मचारी के पास से बम का बरामद होना

4074. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे में गोहाटी कार्यालय के एक कर्मचारी के मकान से बमों से भरा हुआ एक थैला बरामद किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) रेलवे कर्मचारियों में ऐसे देशघातक प्रवृत्ति वाले लोगों का पता लगाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां । गोहाटी में पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे (पूर्व रेलवे नहीं) के एक कर्मचारी के अहाते के बगीचे में जैतूनी हरे रंग का एक बैग पड़ा मिला था जिसमें 9 दस्ती बम और दस्ती बम बनाने का कुछ सामान था ।

(ख) जांच के दौरान पुलिस को कथित कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला । लेकिन पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के तीन अन्य कर्मचारियों और इन संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों में से एक के घरेलू नौकर का इस मामले में हाथ होने का पता चला है । इनमें से घरेलू नौकर सहित तीन को हिरासत में ले लिया गया है और चौथे ने भी अदालत में आत्म-समर्पण कर दिया है ।

(ग) मामले की विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए पुलिस छानबीन कर रही है ।

बीकानेर डिवीजन में बिना टिकट रेल यात्रा

4075. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर रेलवे डिवीजन में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस कर्मचारियों को कुछ धन देकर सूरतगढ़ और हनुमानगढ़ के बीच बहुत बड़ी संख्या में यात्री लोग बिना टिकट के यात्रा करते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के साथ सांठगांठ करके अनेक रेल यात्री स्टेशन के द्वार से बाहर निकलते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त मामले की जांच सी० आई० डी० को सौंपने तथा उक्त डिवीजन के काम में सुधार लाने का है ताकि रेलवे की आय को कोई हानि होने पाये ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों द्वारा जो अचानक छापे मारे गये उससे यह प्रकट नहीं होता कि बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले अधिकांश व्यक्ति पुलिस को कुछ पैसा देकर या सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों से सांठगांठ करके स्टेशन के फाटक से बच निकलते हैं ।

(घ) भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता । फिर भी, अचानक जांच की आवश्यकता बढ़ी जा रही है ।

बांदा जंक्शन पर प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण

4076. श्री जगदेवर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बांदा जंक्शन (मध्य रेलवे) पर एक नया प्लेटफार्म बनाया जा रहा है, जो कानपुर-बांदा तथा लखनऊ-बांदा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के आने और छूटने के लिये प्रयोग किया जायेगा, यदि हां, तो यह नया प्लेटफार्म ठीक किस स्थान पर बनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या उस प्लेटफार्म पर एक बूँद भी बनाया जायेगा ताकि यात्रियों को बूँप और वर्षा में असुविधा न होने पाये; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार झांसी-मानिकपुर शाखा लाइन को सुधारने के लिये कम धन खर्च कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) कानपुर और लखनऊ जाने वाली गाड़ियों के आदान एव प्रस्थान के लिये झांसी वाले सिरे पर वर्तमान यात्री प्लेटफार्म के साथ लगता हुआ अलग से एक खाड़ी प्लेटफार्म बनाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । बांदा स्टेशन सहित झांसी-मानिकपुर खंड के सभी स्टेशनों पर मूल यात्री सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है । इन यात्री सुविधाओं में एक ऐसे कार्यक्रम के आधार पर सुधार किया जाता है जो ऐसे कार्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकता और महत्व के अनुसार बनाया जाता है । झांसी-मानिकपुर खंड पर स्थित स्टेशनों पर भी रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति की सलाह से ऐसे कामों के लिये धन के आबंटन के मामले में उचित विचार किया जाता है ।

बांदा जंक्शन पर रेल के एक उपरि पुल का निर्माण

4077. श्री जगदेवर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बांदा जंक्शन पर रेल का एक उपरि पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसकी वहां आत्यधिक आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) और (ख). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय बांदा में वर्तमान सभ्यता के बदले

ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण से है। यदि ऐसी बात है, तो उत्तर इस प्रकार है :—

वर्तमान नियमों के अधीन व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रायोजित किये जाते हैं और उन्हें इस काम की सम्बन्धित अग्रता तथा उस वर्ष का उल्लेख करना होता है जिसमें वे काम के खर्च के अपने हिस्से की रकम की व्यवस्था करेंगे। मोटे तौर पर, नियमानुसार 24 फुट चौड़े रास्ते वाले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क-पुल और उसके पट्ट-भागों (पट्ट-भागों के लिये भूमि की लागत को छोड़कर) की लागत का 50 प्रतिशत खर्च रेलवे को वहन करना होता है और शेष 50 प्रतिशत खर्च तथा पट्ट-भागों के लिये अपेक्षित भूमि की खरीद का मूल्य सड़क प्राधिकारी द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

बांदा के वर्तमान समपार के बदले ऊपरी/निचला सड़क-पुल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की ओर से अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित नहीं किया गया है।

Letter to Prime Minister by Ex-Chairman of Committees on Untouchability

4078. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI P. R. THAKUR:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri L. Elyaperumal, Ex-Chairman, Committee on Untouchability, submitted any detailed letter on the 12th May, 1969 to the Prime Minister regarding functioning and report of the said Committee;

(b) whether some serious allegations against the Social Welfare Department have been levelled in the said letter, and if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1735/69].

Extension of Railway Line from Dharmanagar upto Agartala

4079. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rough estimates about the cost of the survey work for the extension of Railway line upto Agartala from Dharmanagar in Tripura and about the total capital cost of the extension work have been made and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some time past the total capital cost was estimated to be about Rs. 20 crores and, if so, how far the latest estimates are put above this level and the reasons for this increase;

(c) when the work of survey will be taken up and by what time it will be completed; and

(d) the provision made in the current year's Budget for this item of work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (d). Engineering and traffic surveys, with a view to ascertain the cost and economic viability of a new line from Dharmanagar to Agartala are proposed to be taken up shortly. As there is no provision in the current year's budget for this survey, a grant is being obtained from Parliament and the surveys will be sanctioned shortly and completed in about a year's time. The estimated cost of the survey is about Rs. 13 lakhs.

रेलवे के तार संकेत चिह्नों के हिन्दी समानार्थ तैयार करना

4080. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने वर्ष से उनके मंत्रालय ने रेलवे के तार संकेत चिह्नों के हिन्दी समानार्थ तैयार करने का काम आरम्भ कर रखा है;

(ख) उक्त कार्य अब तक पूरा न हो सकने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या उक्त कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये कोई लक्ष्य तिथि निर्धारित की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभय सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). भारतीय रेल तार संहिता अनुवाद के लिये केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय (शिक्षा मंत्रालय) को 1963 में भेजी गयी थी। उस निदेशालय ने, कुछ समय पहले, संहिता के गैर-तकनीकी अंश का अनुवाद तैयार कर लिया था। तार के संकेत-संदेशों के अनन्तिम हिन्दी पर्याय भी तैयार कर लिये गये हैं, लेकिन उन्हें अन्तिम रूप से अपनाने से पहले उसको छानबीन अपेक्षित है। काम को शीघ्र पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, लेकिन काम कुछ कठिन है, इसलिये निश्चित रूप से यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

रेलवे स्टेशनों के हिन्दी में संकेत-नाम

4081. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे स्टेशनों के हिन्दी में संकेत-नामों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो संकेत-नामों को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये क्या लक्ष्य तिथि निर्धारित की गई है, और

(ग) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभय सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). हिन्दी में रेलवे स्टेशनों के संकेत-नामों की एक अनन्तिम सूची तैयार की जा चुकी है। जल्दी ही यह सूची रेलों की राय जानने के लिये उन्हें भेजी जायेगी। रेलों की राय को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन संकेत-नामों को अन्तिम रूप देने के बारे में कार्यवाही की जायेगी। लेकिन निश्चित रूप से यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Report of National Industrial Development Corporation

4082. SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation has submitted a report suggesting the establishment of some industries;

(b) if so, the names of industries proposed to be set up and their location;

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) in case no decision has been taken so far, the time by which it is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) N.I.D.C. prepares only Techno-economic Feasibility Studies, Preliminary Project Reports etc. on specific assignments from the Central Government, State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings

and Private Entrepreneurs. No report suggesting the establishment of some industries has been submitted by the N.I.D.C.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

ऋणदाताओं की सूदखोरी से अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की रक्षा के लिये कानून

4083. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ऋणदाताओं की सूदखोरी से अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिए एक कानून बनाने या ऐसा कानून बनाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित कानून का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) किन किन राज्यों में ऐसे कानून पहले से लागू हैं ।

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुत्तायल राव) :

(क) से (ग) : साहूकारी का विषय संविधान की राज्य सूची में गिनाया गया है । लगभग सभी राज्यों ने साहूकारी पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए कानून बनाए हैं ।

Procedure regarding Distribution of Steel

4084. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of the outstanding demand for steel products on

which the Joint Plant Committee formulated its distribution procedure;

(b) whether the Committee, while planning for production, foresaw this shortage; and if so, whether the shortage is due to failure of expected production;

(c) the total export of the items in short supply during last year and the total subsidy given for the export, including tax cut backs;

(d) whether there was failure of production on the plan envisaged; and if so, the respective percentage in the public and private sectors;

(e) the reasons for which export of the items in short supply is allowed; and

(f) whether there are any commitments in this regard, and, if so, whether Government propose to change them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) and (b). The Joint Plant Committee has drawn up the procedure for distribution of scarce categories for 1969-70 on the basis of plannings made in 1968-69 against each sponsoring authority, prorated to estimated availability. No demands were called for. Shortage is due mainly to insufficient capacity for the manufacture of flat products and partly to failure of the plants to produce to the full extent of installed capacity.

(c) During 1968-69, plates and thinner gauge sheets were not allowed for export. 3435 tonnes of thicker sheets (10—14 G) were exported during the year. Cash assistance at the rate of 25 per cent. of f.o.b. value and excise duty rebate at the rate of Rs. 175 per tonne were allowed on this category for exports.

(d) Capacity of the Plants for production of Plates and Sheets and the percentage of production during 1968-69 was as follows:

Plant	(In thousand tonnes)		
	Capacity for Plates and Sheets	Actual Production in 1968-69	Percentage of production to the capacity
TISCO	292.00	250.6	85
JISCO	120.00	130.2	108
ROURKELA	900.00	691.00	77

(e) and (f). Small quantities of scarce categories are being allowed for export in the broader national interests. For the year 1969-70, an export ceiling of 10,000 tonnes of black and galvanised sheets has been fixed. However, individual export contracts will require firm approval from Government.

Over-crowding in Passenger Train Running between Delhi and Jaipur

4085. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one Passenger train runs in between Delhi and Jaipur, the Capital of Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the trains which passes at night is over-crowded so far as third class coaches are concerned; and

(c) whether in view of this over-crowding and to facilitate the short travel distance passengers, Government would consider running of shuttle trains in between Bandikui and Jaipur or to extend the shuttle services running in between Bandikui and Rewari to Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) In addition to one pair of fast passenger trains running on the Delhi-Jaipur section, this section is also served at present by two pairs of Mail/Express trains,

(b) Some overcrowding has been noticed on Nos. 13Up/14Dn. Fast Passengers, on Delhi-Jaipur section.

(c) Bandikui-Jaipur section is already served by 2 pairs of passenger trains, viz., 7/8 Agra Fort-Jodhpur Fast Passengers and 13/14 Delhi-Ajmer Fast Passengers. In order to provide additional accommodation on this section, it is proposed to introduce an additional pair of Express trains between Delhi and Udaipur shortly. Introduction of this additional train and diversion of long distance traffic to it is expected to relieve overcrowding on the sectional passenger trains.

Broad Gauge Line between Jaipur and Delhi

4086. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation has been sent to Government to connect Jaipur with Delhi with a Broad Gauge Railway line;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to put Jaipur on the Broad Gauge line;

(c) if so, when the work is likely to be taken up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Due to paucity of funds, and for want of adequate traffic justification, this work is not likely to merit sufficient priority for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Sinking of Tubewells for Drinking Water in Adivasi Villages of Madhya Pradesh

4088. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication was received last year from the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding number of villages where Adivasis mainly reside, where there are no facilities for drinking water supply and also regarding number of such villages which have inadequate water supply arrangements;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such villages and the details and cost of any scheme submitted for providing this facility in these villages and Government assistance sought and granted therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh in March, 1966, had forwarded a proposal to the Government of India for the sinking of 2,500 wells in five years in some of these villages with the request that the scheme be framed by the Government of India;

(d) whether it is a fact that in a meeting held on the 24th March, 1966, the Minister for Social Welfare assured the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh that the Government of India would accept the proposal of the State Government; and

(e) what progress has been made in the execution of 2,500 wells in these villages so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) and (b). During 1967-68 the State

Government proposed the construction of 500 wells at a total cost of Rs. 35.50 lakhs in Bastar district during the Fourth Plan period. The scheme was designed to cover 1561 villages and 1364 sizeable hamlets where drinking water supply facilities were reported to be inadequate. The proposal could not be accepted because:

- (i) The Fourth Five Year Plan had not yet been formulated.
- (ii) No attempt appeared to have been made to work out a realistic programme based on the likely availability of internal resources, and the needs of other tribal areas in the State.
- (iii) The State Government had yet to implement the recommendation of the Pande Commission for the appointment of high level body to study the developmental problems of Bastar district.

(c) and (d). Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 5136 on 25th March, 1968.

(e) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Production of cars and trucks

4089. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars and trucks being turned out annually in different factories in the country for civilian use;

(b) what is the total annual requirement; and

(c) how the gap is proposed to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The production of

Cars:

Name of Manufacturer	Make of Cars	Production	
		1968	1969 (Jan-July)
1. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	Ambassador	22,687	12016
2. M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd.	Fiat	12,276	7052
3. M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.	Standard Herald	2,345	1089
TOTAL		37,308	20,157

Commercial Vehicles :

Name of Manufacturer	Make of Commercial Vehicles	Production	
		1968	1969 (Jan-July)
1. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	Bedford	1981	1335
2. M/s. Premiers Automobiles Ltd.	Dodge/Fargo	3355	2134
3. M/s. Standard Motors Products of India Ltd.	Standard	448	271
4. M/s. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	Tata	21669	14207
5. M/s. Ashok Leyland Limited	Leyland	4390	2766
6. M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	Jeep Trucks	1453	838
7. M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd.	Tempo 3-Wheeler & 4 wheelers	2924	1208
TOTAL		36220	22759

(b) The annual demand by 1973-74 of cars and commercial vehicles has been estimated by the Planning Group for Machinery Industries as follows:

Cars—75,000 Nos. per annum

Commercial vehicles—85,000 Nos. per annum.

(c) So far as commercial vehicles are concerned, Government's policy has been to allow expansion of the existing units to enable them to achieve higher levels of production to

the various make of cars and Commercial Vehicles during the year 1968 and January to July, 1969 has been as follows:

meet the demand. At present the production of the existing units is adequate to meet the demand.

The present production of passenger cars is not enough to meet the growing demand. The question as to the manner in which additional capacity for passenger cars should be created is engaging the attention of Government. It is in this context that the establishment of a project in the public

sector for the manufacture of a low cost car is being considered.

Starting of Small Scale Industries to Solve Unemployment

4090. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive programme of Small Scale Industries could help solve the growing unemployment in the country on a large scale;

(b) if so, the steps taken to start such industries;

(c) the number and types of industries that could be started and the number of people that could be employed; and

(d) whether any scheme has been formulated to start ancillary industries to bigger units on cottage industry basis as in Japan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, to some extent.

(b) and (c). The Small Scale Industries Development Organisation has prepared a number of schemes for the guidance of prospective entrepreneurs. Certain industries have been reserved for small scale sector which are notified to the public from time to time.

(d) Government are encouraging the setting of more and more ancillary industries.

Revision of Code of Practice for Reinforcement

4091. SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution has revised the Code of

practice for reinforcement, i.e., IS 456, permitting higher stresses in case high tensile bars and rods are used in place of plain ones in construction work;

(b) whether the use of high tensile bars and rods would save steel to the extent of 40 per cent in weight; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure maximum production of this material which would be highly beneficial to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Indian Standards Institution has revised IS 456 permitting higher permissible stresses in steel reinforcement in case high tensile bars and rods are used. Two separate specifications have been brought out, one covering hot rolled deformed bars and another for cold twisted deformed bars for concrete reinforcement.

(b) The extent of saving of steel is dependent on the quality of concrete used and the design for reinforced concrete adopted. In certain cases, saving of the order of 40 per cent in weight of the steel compared to plain round mild steel bars can be achieved by using high strength deformed bars combined with high quality concrete and ultimate load method of design for the reinforcement.

(c) During 1968, a number of steps were taken to popularise the use of this steel and at the same time to maximise production. In that year, capacity for the production of high tensile deformed bars was set up with Tata Iron & Steel Company, Indian Iron & Steel Company and the Bhilai and Durgapur plants of Hindustan Steel Ltd. Tatas marketed about 15,000 tonnes of deformed bars during 1968-69, during the current year they have planned for the supply of over 60,000 tonnes. Production in the HSL plants was around 3360 tonnes last year. It is expected to be around 30,000 tonnes or 40,000 tonnes this year. Production by Indian Iron

& Steel Company is also expected to be much larger this year. In addition, production with the re-roller units has also shown improvement though such production has to some extent been affected by the current shortage of billets. Further steps are being taken by integrated steel plants to step up their production.

Requirement of Bars and Rods

4092. SHRI GADILINGANA

GOWD:

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:

SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steering Group for Iron and Steel has estimated that the total annual requirement of bars and rods during the Fourth Five Year Plan period would be around 2.2 million tonnes;

(b) whether they have also estimated that 1.5 million tonnes out of it per year would be required as reinforcing steel in construction activities;

(c) whether Government are aware that this requirement could be reduced to only 0.6 million tonne per year if high tensile bars and rods are used in place of plain bars and rods;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the use of high tensile bars and rods has a saving potential of about Rs. 50.00 crores per year during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if the replies to parts (c) and (d) above be in the affirmative, the details of steps taken by Government to ensure that adequate tonnage of high tensile bars and rods is produced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The extent of saving of steel is dependent on the quality of concrete used and the design for reinforced

concrete adopted. In certain cases, saving of the order of 40 per cent in weight of the steel compared to plain round mild steel bars can be achieved by using high strength deformed bars combined with high quality concrete and ultimate load method of design for the reinforcement. A more reasonable estimate of saving will be around 25—30 per cent. Based on information on usage of high tensile deformed bars in other countries a maximum of 70 per cent of the use of ordinary MS round bars could be substituted by high tensile deformed bars. Based on above the requirement for reinforcement bars could at best be reduced by 0.3 million tonnes. However, since firstly a changeover can only be possible gradually and secondly since high tensile deformed bars can not be produced by re-rollers from scrap, the Steering Group has taken into account a possible saving of about 200,000 tonnes, due mainly to the usage of high tensile deformed bars.

(d) Such a saving potential does exist.

(e) During the middle of 1968, a number of steps were taken to popularise the use of this steel and at the same time to maximise production. During the last year, capacity for the production of high tensile deformed bars has been set up with Tata Iron & Steel Co., Indian Iron & Steel Co. and the Bhilai and Durgapur Plants of Hindustan Steel Limited. Tatas marketed about 15,000 tonnes of deformed bars during 1968-69; during the current year they have planned for the supply of over 60,000 tonnes. Production in the HSL plants was around 3360 tonnes last year. It is expected to be around 30,000 tonnes to 40,000 tonnes this year. Production by Indian Iron & Steel Co. is also expected to be much larger this year. In addition, production with the re-roller units has also shown improvement, though such production is affected by the current shortage of billets. Further steps are being taken by integrated steel plants to step up their

production. A further sharp rise in production is expected from next year on wards.

Shortage of Billets

4093. SHRI GADILINGANA

GOWD:

SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main Steel Plant have not found it possible to produce billets for sale, to the extent they were required to, as per their installed capacities;

(b) whether this shortage of billets is likely to continue for quite some time;

(c) whether he is aware that the available quantity of billet can be better utilised if they are converted into high tensile bars and rods instead of plain one;

(d) whether it is also a fact that saving of reinforcing steel is as such as 40 per cent by weight if the suggestion in part (c) above is implemented; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to manufacture adequate quantity of high tensile bars and rods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Except for the Durgapur Steel Plant, the other Steel Plants are planning their production of semis including billets for sale to the full extent and in the case of Bhilai and Tisco even in excess of their Project capacities.

(b) The present shortage is likely to continue in some measure till the Durgapur Steel Plant produces to full capacity.

(c) Yes, Sir, but all the re-rollers are not in a position to produce high tensile deformed bars and rods

(d) Use of high tensile deformed bars and rods is expected to save steel consumption which in certain circumstances may be as high as 40 per cent.

(e) Re-rollers producing 'torsteel' have been given special allocation from the "reserve quota" of billets. These re-rollers are free to use their entire domestic quota of billets, if they so desire, for production of torsteel. Apart from re-rollers, Hindustan Steel Limited and Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited are also producing high tensile bars and rods (tor Steel). Tata Iron & Steel Co. also make their own brand of high tensile deformed bars and rods.

Billet Distribution Policy

4094. SHRI GADILINGANA

GOWD:

SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the billet distribution policy introduced in January, 1969 made special allotments of tested billets to the manufacturers of high tensile bars and rods such as Torsteel;

(b) whether the current policy makes no special provision for Torsteel manufacturers;

(c) if so, whether there will be great loss in production of Torsteel;

(d) whether 40 per cent of the production of bars and rods is being wasted and whether the use of high tensile bars and rods in place in plain bars and rods can result in a saving of reinforcing steel to above extent; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make adequate supplies of billets to the manufacturers of high tensile bars and rods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). In the current policy for the distribution of billets evolved by the Joint Plant Committee a special quota for the production of tor-steel in addition to the normal quota has been abolished. However, it is open to the tor-steel manufacturers to utilise their normal quota for the production of tor-steel. Further to provide a special stimulus for the production of tor-steel, additional allotment of billets has been made out of the reserves to all the manufacturers of tor-steel. Use of tor-steel is estimated to save steel consumption which in certain circumstances may be as high as 40 p.c. Apart from the Re-rollers for whom special provision has been made, two of the main producers of steel, viz., Hindustan Steel Limited, and Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited are also producing tor-steel. Messrs Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited also produce their own brand of deformed/twisted bars for reinforcement.

Agreement between Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Messrs. Tor-Isteg Steel of Luxumbourg for Production of High Tensile Bars and Rods

4095. SHRI GADILINGANA

GOWD:

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Hindustan Steel Ltd. has entered into a technical collaboration with Messrs. Tor-Isteg Steel of Luxumbourg for the manufacture of high tensile bars and rods known as Tor-steel;

(b) the production of this material, quarter-wise, from the date of commencement of production; and

(c) the plans of production of this material during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT). (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Production of Tor-Steel commenced in the Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. in October, 1968. 3360 tonnes of this material were produced during the year 1968-69 and about 8300 tonnes during the quarter April-June, 1969.

(c) No specific plans for the production of this material in the next two years have been drawn up by the Company but a number of measures are under consideration to meet the rising demand.

Manufacture of High Tensile Bars and Rods

4096. SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD.

SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the adequate facilities for the manufacture of high tensile bars and rods to be used as reinforcing steel, have been set up by certain reputed manufacturers including the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) whether this material can reduce the weight of steel in construction to the extent 40 per cent and has a potential to save as much as Rs.

50.00 crores annually in the next few years;

(c) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued a circular, addressed to all public sector undertakings, to use the above material in preference to plain bars and rods;

(d) whether the effective implementation of the circular has not taken place because the manufacturers of this material are unable to obtain adequate quantity of billets; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to make necessary billets available to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir. Adequate capacity to meet current demand has been set up.

(b) The extent of saving of steel is dependent on the quality of concrete used and the design for reinforced concrete adopted. In certain cases, saving of the order of 40 per cent in weight of the steel compared to plain round mild steel bars can be achieved by using high strength deformed bars combined with high quality concrete and ultimate load method of design for the reinforcement. A more reasonable estimate of saving will be around 25-30 per cent. Based on information on usage of high tensile deformed bars in other countries a maximum of 70 per cent of the use of ordinary MS round bars could be substituted by high tensile deformed bars. On this basis, the requirement for reinforcement bars could at best be reduced by 0.3 million tonnes. However, since firstly a changeover can only be possible gradually and secondly since high tensile deformed bars cannot be produced by re-rollers from rerollable scrap the Steering Group has taken into account a possible saving of about 200,000 tonnes in 1973-74. This would mean a saving of about Rs. 20 crores in that year.

(c) Yes, Sir. A circular was issued by Bureau of Public Enterprises in March, 1968.

(d) There is general shortage of billets in the country and to that extent re-rollers producing high-tensile ribbed bars are affected.

(e) Re-rollers producing high tensile ribbed bars have recently been given special allocation from the 'reserve quota' of billets. These re-rollers are also free to use their entire domestic quota of billets, if they so desire, for the production of high tensile ribbed bars.

M/s. Karam Chand Thapar

4097. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against M/s. Karam Chand Thapar regarding their irregularities as reported by the Inspector of the Company Law Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (Coal Sales) Ltd. As the circumstances under which certain loans advanced by the Company amounted to an irregularity at the time when they were given were no longer existing at the time of inspection, no penal action was initiated against the company but it was cautioned to be careful in complying with the provisions of law.

Recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission Team on Railway Working

4098. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the recommendations

of the Administrative Reforms Commission Team (K. B. Mathur Committee) on the Railway Working have been studied by Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations so implemented or under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No. The Government are awaiting the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Line from Adilabad (South Central Railway) to Rajpura Manikgarh

4099. SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there was a scheme to extend the Railway line from Adilabad (South Central Railway) in Andhra Pradesh up to Rajpura Manikgarh, situated in the erstwhile Hyderabad State, and whether some survey had also been made;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to extend this line and connect it to Madras-Delhi line and, if so, when it will be taken up; and

(c) whether Government propose to make survey of it and take it up so as to develop backward areas in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No surveys had been carried out in the past for the construction of a new line from Adilabad to Manikgarh. However, Traffic investigations carried out in 1929 for the extension of the Majri (on the Madras-Delhi trunk route) Rajpur line up to Adilabad had indicated that the return from such a line would be poor.

(b) No.

(c) No surveys are proposed to be undertaken at present.

Raising of level of platform at Bellampalli Station (S.C. Rly.)

4100. SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the level of the platform of the Bellampalli Station on the South Central Railway as it is causing great inconvenience to the passengers while getting down the trains; and

(b) if so, how much time it will take?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) There is no proposal for raising of the existing low level platform at this station. However an additional island platform is proposed to be constructed at this station along with doubling. This will be a high level platform.

(b) The additional island platform is expected to be completed along with the remodelling of the yard.

Employment to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes person;

4101. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the unemployment problem of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe educated people is gradually increasing as is seen from the register of Employment Exchanges; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps in this Gandhi Centenary year for the placement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services for which their names have been registered up to a specified date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) A statement showing the number of educated job seekers

(Matriculates and above) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the live register of Employment Exchanges at the end of each year during the period 1964-68 is attached.

STATEMENT

Year	No. of educated job-seekers on the live register at the end of the year	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
1964.	47,418	4,395
1965.	53,485	6,115
1966.	63,740	8,468
1967.	73,112	11,930
1968.	93,972	14,025

NOTE.—1. All unemployed persons are not registered with employment exchanges.

2. Quite a proportion of those registered with Employment Exchanges are already employed and are seeking better jobs.

(b) Vocational guidance and Employment Counselling services have been provided. Besides, special schemes are being undertaken for coaching and confidence building.

Dutt Committee on Industrial Licensing Policy

4102. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI BADRUDDUJA:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dutt Inquiry Committee has submitted its report on Industrial Licensing Policy;

(b) whether it has recommended a proper enquiry against the Birlas;

(c) whether Government propose to institute an inquiry in the matter and if so, how soon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee contains a number of references to large Industrial Houses, including the house of Birlas. A copy of the report has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Attention is invited to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 9451 in the Lok Sabha on the 13th May, 1969, in which it was stated that in a large number of cases, detailed inquiry, investigation and action had been taken or initiated through the most appropriate agencies of Government in each case and that allegations relating to licensing of industries had been referred to the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. It was also stated that investigations were still proceeding in respect of some of the allegations while matter was before the

courts in respect of others. Further, House was informed that in order to maintain close check and follow-up in respect of investigations which were still continuing or which were before various tribunals, Government had appointed a Special Commissioner in the Cabinet Secretariat to co-ordinate such investigations and bring up the cases for early decisions of Government. In these circumstances, it was not proposed to set up a Commission of Inquiry.

The reports of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee on industrial licensing and in respect of certain specific allegations referred to the Committee have since been received. Copies of both these reports have been placed on the Table of the House. These reports are presently under examination of the Government.

संसद तथा विधान सभाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए 1971 के बाद भी स्थानों का आरक्षण जारी रखना

4103. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद तथा विधान सभाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये 1971 के बाद अगले दस वर्षों तक उतने ही स्थान आरक्षित रहेंगे जितने कि इस समय हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1971 के बाद भी उतने ही स्थान आरक्षित रखने के क्या

कारण हैं; और

(ग) जनसंख्या के आधार पर उनकी संख्या नहीं बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुत्तलाल राव) :
(क) से (ग). संविधान के अनुच्छेद 330 तथा 332 के अधीन आबादी के अनुपात से स्थान आरक्षित करने पड़ेंगे। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की सूचियों के पुनरीक्षण के विधेयक में पुनरीक्षित सूचियों के आधार पर इन जातियों की आबादी का अन्दाजा लगाने तथा चुनाव आयोग द्वारा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के पुनः समायोजन के लिए उपबन्ध शामिल हैं।

Appointment of Chairman of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

4104. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chairmen who had been on the Board of Directors of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi since its inception in 1958 together with their names and qualifications;

(b) whether it is a fact that there were quick changes or replacements in this coveted post; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and in what way such changes have been conducive to the growth and development of this complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) :

Name of Chairman	Period of appointment From	To	Qualifications
Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao .	28-1-59	24-2-64	M.Sc. (Engineering)
Shri T.R. Gupta	24-3-64	7-10-67	B.Sc. (Engg.) Mech. M. I. E., M. I. P. B. (London)
Shri K.D. Malaviya	23-2-68	4-1-69	M.Sc.
Shri C. Chalapati Rao	27-4-69	Still continuing	B.E.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Revision of prices of Steel

4105. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been a proposal to revise the steel prices and recasting the steel programme to meet the revised demand estimates under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the precise reasons for this revision; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking a decision and the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from Steel Plants, both in the private and public sectors, for an upward revision of steel prices to provide for uncompensated cost escalations and increase in overheads. All the relevant factors, including the likely impact of an increase in price on other sectors of the economy, are being examined by the Government.

Revision of car prices

4106. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision regarding the revision of the car prices has been put off;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) by what time a decision would be taken in the matter; and

(d) what is the attitude of Government with regard to the demand of the industry to raise car prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A decision on the Report (1968) of the Tariff Commission on the fixation of fair selling prices of automobile is expected to be taken shortly. The requests of the manufacturers for increases in the prices of cars will be taken into consideration by Government in arriving at decisions on the Commission's Report.

Development of Industries in Assam

4107. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR:**
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Government have launched a concerted drive to develop a number of selected industries in textiles, petro-chemicals and agricultural machinery;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the State Government have approached the Central Government that incentives like transport subsidy, reduction in Central Excise and increasing development rebate would be necessary for an adequate capital and technical know-how;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(d) the kind of Central assistance that will be provided for helping them to develop the industrial programme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Assam have been informed that the two working groups set up by the Planning Commission to identify and consider measures for the

development of, backward regions have submitted their reports which are under examination by a committee appointed by the National Development Council. Any assistance to Assam would depend upon the recommendations of this committee.

Conversion of Trivandrum-Cochin Metre Gauge line into Broad Gauge

4108. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the scheme to change the Trivandrum-Cochin Metre Gauge line into Broad Gauge;

(b) if so, when the survey report of this Broad Gauge line will be completed; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,02,362 for Engineering and Traffic Surveys for the conversion of the Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum M G section into BG has been sanctioned recently and preliminary arrangements have been made by the Southern Railway to start the survey work.

Map of India distributed by the Railway authorities at the time of Opening Ceremony of Microwave System at Olavakkot Railway Station

4109. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Assam, Tripura and Manipur are not marked in the Map of India, published by the Railway Authorities on the cover page of a leaflet which was distributed on the 14th June, 1969 in Palghat (Kerala State) at the time of opening ceremony of the microwave system at Olavakkot Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH):

(a) and (b). The leaflet referred to is a technical brochure, published by the foreign firm, who supplied the microwave equipment and not by the Railway. The cover page designed by the firm, displayed a microwave tower and Southern Railway's Microwave Network against the sketch of an outline of only a portion of our country.

Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen

4110. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for resettling the ex-Service personnel in agriculture and industry in the different States and Union Territories under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of ex-Servicemen in each State at present who are yet to be resettled; and

(c) the broad details of the schemes directed to that end, and the financial layout of the programme under the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(b) The information is not available. The time and effort involved in collecting it will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Projects undertaken by C.P.W.D. of India in Nepal

4111. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of major and minor bridges and culverts already constructed in Nepal by the

C.P.W.D. of India since the 15th August, 1947 with those under construction and those proposed to be constructed;

(b) the total cost of these bridges and culverts:

(c) the total mileage of roads constructed by the C.P.W.D. and the names of places in India and Nepal which have been connected; and

(d) the benefits to India in undertaking this work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a):

	Bridges Culverts	
Already constructed	14	1129
Under construction	60	264
Proposed to be constructed	84	472 (Approx.)

(b) The work on major and minor bridges and culverts is partly completed, partly in progress and partly to be taken up in future. The total cost will be known on completion.

(c) The roads are still under construction. The total mileage of the roads will roughly be 304 miles. One road will connect Sonauli in District Gorakhpur with Pokhara in West Nepal. The other road starts from Mechi River on the border of India and Nepal and will terminate at Jaleshwar in Nepal near Janakpur.

(d) These projects are being built under the Indo-Nepal Economic co-operation programme, which is primarily meant to further the economic development of Nepal.

Release of Gulzar Hussain, Pakistani spy in exchange of Shri Trilok Chandra

4112. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Gulzar Hussain Shah, a Pakistani spy who was released in exchange for the Delhi student Trilok Chandra under detention in Pakistan, had not completed his term of sentence in India at the time of release;

(b) if not, the particulars of the prosecutions and sentences against him;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while in Pakistan jail, Shri Trilok Chandra was subjected to several beatings and tortures; and

(d) if so, whether any protests were lodged with Pakistan; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. Gulzar Hussain Shah had completed his term of sentence, when he was released in exchange for Trilok Chandra.

(b) Gulzar Hussain Shah was convicted and sentenced at Jullundur on 13-10-1960 to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 and in case of non-payment of fine to further rigorous imprisonment for one year, for offences committed by him under the Foreigners Act and Passports Act. On 10.6.1963 he was sentenced at Jullundur to 3-1/2 years rigorous imprisonment for offences committed by him under the Official Secrets Act. The two sentences were to run concurrently. On completion of his term of imprisonment he was deported to Pakistan on 1.7.1967. Shah re-entered India and was then prosecuted and sentenced under the Passports Act and the Foreigners Act at Amritsar on 11.1.1968 to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

(c) and (d). According to the statements made by Shri Trilok Chandra he was beaten during the period of interrogation in Pakistan after his arrest. The Government of Pakistan have, however, refuted the charge that he was mal-treated in Pakistan jails.

Expenditure on foreign tours by Chairman State Trading Corporation

4113. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign trips undertaken by the present Chairman of the State Trading Corporation and the names of countries visited by him since he took charge in 1968;

(b) the total cost to Government by way of air fare and foreign exchange spent on these trips; and

(c) the benefits to Government as a result of these foreign trips?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Three. The countries visited were: Kenya, U.A.R., Czechoslovakia, G.D.R., Hungary, Poland, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, U.K., Australia, Malaysia, Newzealand, Thailand.

(b) Air fare: Rs. 32,646.40
Foreign Exchange: Rs. 15,297.03.

(c) These visits have resulted in substantial increase in the export business of the Corporation; enabled new export areas being opened and existing ones, such as engineering, being strengthened.

Export of Rail Wagons by State Trading Corporation

4114. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contracts signed in the year 1968-69 by the State

Trading Corporation for supply of railway wagons, names of countries where they will be exported, quantity and cost of railway wagons supplied so far, quantity still to be exported;

(b) the salient features of the contract:

(c) whether sixteen proto-type of our railway wagons are being sent to U.S.S.R. soon under a special trade plan;

(d) how many times and how many official teams have gone to Moscow in connection with the railway wagon deal; and

(e) whether there is a specific guarantee clause in the contract to save Government from loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) A contract for the export of 500 railway wagons to Poland was signed by the State Trading Corporation in 1968-69. Delivery of these wagons will commence in 1970 and will be completed in 1971.

(b) The description of the wagon is mentioned as four wheeler covered to U.I.C. international specifications. It is otherwise a usual contract.

(c) No, Sir. The prototypes will be sent to U.S.S.R. only after State Trading Corporation enters into a firm contract with the Soviet enterprise concerned.

(d) Two delegations of the State Trading Corporation have visited Moscow, one in June, 1968 and the other in November, 1968.

(e) The interests of the Contracting Parties are usually safeguarded by the incorporation of specific clauses relating to the price to be paid, terms of payment, exchange variation, quality and performance. All these clauses are included in STC's contract with M/s. Kolmex of Poland.

Delegation for Export of Indian Fruit and Vegetables

4115. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of members of the trade team that went round the world recently to find markets for Indian fruit and vegetables, the towns they visited and the nature of trade talks they had at these places;

(b) the total cost of the trip by way of air fare and foreign exchange;

(c) how far the scheme announced in December, 1968 by the Banana and Fruit Development Committee for earning Rs. 40 crores has been successful with some of its salient details;

(d) whether it is a fact that trial shipments of bananas to Japan and U.S.S.R. proved a dismal failure and if so, the amount of loss suffered in terms of rupees by the State Trading Corporation; and

(e) the quantity of bananas exported by India from 1962 to 1968; and the reasons why our packing is poor despite special advice taken from an Italian expert?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). No team sponsored by the Government has recently gone round the world to find markets for Indian fruit and vegetables.

(c) No such scheme was announced by the Banana & Fruit Development Committee.

(d) The trial shipments of bananas made to the USSR and Japan did not prove a total failure, as these helped in establishing the feasibility of export of bananas to distant destinations S.T.C. have, however, suffered

a loss of about Rs. 24 lakhs against all the shipments made to the USSR and Japan on account of high ocean freight rate and high packing charges etc.

(e) The quantities of bananas exported from India during the financial years 1962-63 to 1968-69 were as follows:—

Year	Quantity in tonnes
1962-63	11269
1963-64	10730
1964-65	8052
1965-66	91949
1966-67	12012
1967-68	3878
1968-69	10235

Our packing is not poor and is generally acceptable to foreign buyers. Various methods of packing of bananas in wooden crates, polyethylene bags and cardboard cartons were tried during the various shipments. The packs were designed on the basis of similar packs used by some of the other exporting countries. Government also consider the grant of import licences for packing materials, when suitable quality of materials is not available in the country.

Air travel by General Manager Canteen Stores Department (India)

4116. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Board of Administration i.e. General Manager of the Canteen Stores Department (India) is entitled to travel by air under the relevant Rules;

(b) if so, the number of times the incumbent of this post travelled by

air during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the amount spent on this account by the Canteen Stores Department (India) for the above period, year-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that in most cases the QMS at A.H.Q. has been giving verbal sanctions to these air travels through military trunks in super session of rules of issuing ex-post-facto sanctions at later dates; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the travelling rules applicable to the Canteen Stores Department (India) employees on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The Chairman, Board of Administration i.e. the General Manager of CSD(I) is entitled to travel by air at his discretion on official duty.

(b) and (c). The information regarding air travel by the General Manager CSD(I) on official duty during the past three years is as under:—

Year	No. of trips by air	Amounts spent
1966-67	3	Rs. 1567.15
1967-68	6	Rs. 3458.95
1968-69	10	Rs. 6161.80

(d) and (e). In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Canteen Stores Department (India)

4117. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Depot Managers of the Canteen Stores Department (India) were given the selection grade of Rs. 700-1250 recently;

(b) if so, the names of persons and their qualifications who were given the selection grade;

(c) whether one of the Managers was also promoted as Assistant Gene-

ral Manager, superseding the other senior Managers and posted at the Bombay Head Office of the Canteen Stores Department (India); and

(d) the basis or grounds on which the Managements have allowed him to supersede others as Assistant General Manager?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

Employment Provided to Release Army Officers

4118. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3691 on the 7th May, 1969 regarding employment provided to released Army Officers and state;

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, when the same would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when it is available.

Loans to Tea Plantations in Jalpaiguri

4119. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Estates in Jalpaiguri District are being prevented from taking advantage of plantation loans from the Tea Board for development purposes due to the refusal of the District Magistrate of Jaipalguri to give permission to the tea estates to mortgage their

lands for obtaining loans, unless certain stringent terms are adhered to by the tea estates;

(b) if so, whether Government have urged upon the West Bengal Government to withdraw the stringent stipulations as being enforced by the District authorities of Jalpaiguri; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove the difficulties of tea estates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Plantation loans require the tea estates to be mortgaged to the Tea Board. Before a mortgage can be executed the Estate should have either a lease or a summary lease. These did not exist in the case of North Bengal Tea Estates because of difficulties regarding enhancement of rent. The matter was therefore, taken up by the Tea Board with the East Bengal Government who issued the following instructions to the District Authorities.

"That the execution of summary settlement should be insisted upon before granting permission to mortgage tea estates. At the time of giving summary settlement however the payment of rent at an enhanced rate to be determined under Section 42 of the Estates Acquisition Act need not be insisted upon. The garden may continue to pay rent at the same rate as immediately before the day of vesting and that this will not affect the right of the Government to realise the rent at the enhanced rate as may be determined under Section 42 of the Estate Acquisition Act with effect from the date of vesting".

Some tea estates have already taken summary lease, others fear that taking a summary lease will also imply agreeing to pay the enhanced rent with retrospective effect. They have, therefore, represented the case to the State

Government and in some cases have also approached Courts of Law.

Complaints against Officers of Directorate General of Border Roads

4120. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints in writing have been made by the Junior Staff to the Director General of Border Roads against some Senior Officers and their P.As. for resorting to corrupt practices;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received so far and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that loyal and honest persons have been transferred so that the matter can be hushed up; and

(d) if so, the action taken against such officers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Two complaints—one signed and another pseudonymous, against senior officers and their personal staff were received by Director General Border Roads. These were investigated and found to be incorrect.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Change in Date of Birth Certificate

4121. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the date of birth shown in the Matriculation Examination Certificates is the actual guide in determining the correct date of birth in verification of officer's records of service;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which the date of birth in respect of officers of the Indian Army has had

to be amended from that shown originally in their dates of first commission; and

(c) in the event of any wrong date erroneously furnished by any officer and so discovered later, whether it can be amended?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, the Matriculation certificate or a certificate recognised by an Indian University as equivalent to Matriculation or any of the documents prescribed by Government, is the guide for verification of the date of birth.

(b) During the period from 1-8-1968 to 31-7-1969 in nine cases (in respect of seven non-medical officers and two medical officers) the date of birth has been amended from that shown originally in the records at the time of first commission.

(c) Yes Sir. If an officer claims for a change in the date of birth, it is considered provided it is made within a reasonable period of his date of Commission and is supported by overwhelming evidence. Any such request made at or near the time of superannuation is normally not entertained.

Bogus Exports of Terrywool Products

4123. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big racket in bogus export of terrywool products has been unearthed in New Delhi, recently;

(b) if so, the *modus operandi* of the racket; and

(c) the action taken in the matter to curb such activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Certain cases of over-invoicing of exports

and mis-declaration of contents in respect of terrywool products have come to notice.

(c) The Collector of Customs, Delhi is seized of the matter and is taking necessary action in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

Industrial Exhibition in Hong Kong

4124. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an industrial exhibition was held by our country in Hong Kong in May, 1969;

(b) if so, the total amount spent thereon; and

(c) the amount of total orders secured as a result of the exhibition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. "The India Promotion" was organised in collaboration with the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong as well as the Indian community in Hong Kong and the expenditure incurred by the Government of India worked out to Rs. 23,000 including about Rs. 5000 in foreign exchange.

(c) Apart from spot sales of Rs. 1.23 lakh orders worth Rs. 4.95 lakhs were booked during promotion. In addition a large number of trade enquiries received is being processed.

Import of Cables

4126. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cables including 11 KV Trailing and Quarry Mining Cables are being imported;

(b) if so, how many cables of each quality have been imported during

the period from April, 1968 to February, 1969; the amount spent and the name of the country from which they were imported;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is excess capacity in the cable industry and full know-how is available in the country; if so, the steps being taken by Government to make full use of the excess capacity and know-how;

(d) whether there is a persistent demand made by the cable industry for banning the import of all cables including 11 KV Trailing and Quarry Mining Cables; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government to the demand and the action being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Import of power cables upto 33 KV is not allowed and import of cables above 33 KV is permitted on restricted cables.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1736/69].

(c) There is sufficient capacity for the manufacture of cables and full technical know-how is available in the country for cables upto 33 KV. The industry is in the IDA Sector and every assistance is being given in the matter of import of raw materials etc. to the manufacturers in order to make full use of the capacity available in this line of manufacture.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Criteria for Promotion in Ordnance Factories

4127. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotions to non-gazetted posts in Ordnance Factories

are made by All India Departmental Promotion Committee on the basis of seniority, qualifications and confidential reports of employees and that the confidential report is the most important factor among them;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Group Officers writing these reports differ in their ideas and temperament and that these reports are based on personal terms of employees with the Group Officers and provincial and communal feelings of Group Officers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in M.E.S. promotion from Superintendent Grade II to Grade I is done on the basis of a written examination;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the system of departmental written examination for promotions in Ordnance Factories also; and

(e) if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Posts of Non-gazetted Officers in the Ordnance Factories are selection posts. A combined seniority list on All India basis is maintained in respect of each grade. Whenever a panel of names for promotion to a particular grade is required to be drawn up, a zone of selection of officers in the lower grades is fixed depending upon the number of vacancies. Selection from amongst the eligible officers is made by a Departmental Promotion Committee on the basis of their experience and performance as reflected in the Confidential Reports.

(b) The Confidential Reports are initiated by the Group Officers, Divisional Officers or a higher officer, as the case may be, and are reviewed by a Superior Reviewing Officer. These are also subject to final acceptance at the Headquarters of the Directorate General, Ordnance Factories by senior officers concerned and the

Director General, Ordnance Factories himself where the reports are either outstanding or adverse. Since the reports are scrutinized at two or more higher levels, any abnormal features in the remarks of the Reporting Officer on any particular individual get rectified during the process of review. However, Government do not consider that the reports are based on provincial or communal feelings.

(c) In the M.E.S., a written examination is held for Superintendents Grade II and those who qualify become eligible for being considered for promotion to Superintendent Grade I. Even in this case, those who qualify in the examination are assessed by a Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion on the basis of merit-cum seniority.

(d) There is no proposal for introduction of the system of departmental examination in connection with promotion to Non-gazetted grades in Ordnance Factories.

(e) The present procedure has worked satisfactorily and no change is, therefore, called for.

Payment of rent by Defence Ministry to Bombay Municipal Corporation for a plot of land at Sion-Matunga

4128. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has not paid to the Bombay Municipal Corporation ground rent for a plot at Sion-Matunga in Bombay for the last several years;

(b) whether these arrears have been accumulating since 1964 and to-date amount to Rs. 1.25 lakhs,

(c) whether the Corporation has been able to recover only little over Rs. 3,000 so far, out of the above amount; and

(d) if the replies to questions (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the delay in payments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is not readily available and is being collected.

Conference of Vice-Presidents of Cantonment Boards in Jhansi

4129. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Vice-Presidents of various Cantonment Boards was held in May, 1969 in Jhansi (U.P.);

(b) if so, whether Government have received copies of the decisions taken at the conference;

(c) if so, what are their demands; and

(d) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). A copy of the "proceedings of the All India Cantonments Vice-Presidents Conference" held at Jhansi in May 1969 has been received by Government. The proceedings show that the Vice-Presidents of 9 Cantonments out of the 62 Cantonments attended the same. The recommendations pertain principally to amendments to the Cantonments Act or to the lands owned by Government within the Cantonments. The recommendations for amending the Cantonments Act will be taken into account while drafting a Bill to make comprehensive amendments to the Cantonments Act. Regarding the construction, sub-division etc. in respect of 'old-grant' sites, the execution of admission deeds by the transferees of old-grant sites in accordance with the terms of the Grant, and the disposal of Government land, it is not proposed to make any change in the present position. Nor is it proposed to abandon the Government rights in the lands.

Some of the recommendations fall within the jurisdiction of State Governments and it is primarily for the

Cantonment Board to take up the matters in question with the State Government concerned. Some other recommendations pertain to individual Cantonments and it is for the Cantonment Board concerned to take the requisite action where feasible or make specific recommendations if sanction of the Union Government is required.

Vehicles Manufactured in Avadi Factory at Madras

4130. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of small vehicles manufactured in Avadi Factory, Madras is comparatively higher than that prevailing in the market;

(b) whether the Manager-in-charge of the Avadi Factory has also suggested on the decline in the sale of these vehicles due to comparatively higher prices; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, Madras does not manufacture small vehicles. The question, therefore, does not arise, Sir.

(b) and (c). Also do not arise.

Production of T.V. Sets

4131. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names, along with licensed and installed capacities, of undertakings licensed in the organised and small-scale sectors to locally manufacture T.V. Sets; and

(b) the total production, month-wise, separately for organised and small-scale sectors, from January to June, 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The names of the firms who have been licensed to manufacture TV sets are—

Name of firm	Capacity No. of sets per annum	Sector
(i) M/s. J.K. Electronics, Kanpur	10,000	Organised
(ii) M/s. Telerad Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	10,000	Do.
(iii) M/s. Telestar, Delhi	5,000	Small Scale
(iv) M/s. Polestar, Bombay	5,000	Do.

Only M/s. J. K. Electronics have started production:

The other firms are expected to go into production in 1970. The month-wise production of M/s. J.K. Electronics was—

January, 1969	58
February, 1969	170
March, 1969	76
April, 1969	63
May, 1969	50
June, 1969	118

Size of Defence Plan for 1969-70

4132. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken with regard to the size and content of the Defence Plan for 1969-70; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Defence Plan, 1966-71 has been revised and extended to cover the period 1969-74. It would not be in the public interest to give the details of the size and contents of this Plan beyond what has already been given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8189 on the 30th April, 1969.

आयुध कारखाना सेवरी (बम्बई)

4133. श्री प० मु० सईद :

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेवरी, बम्बई के आयुध कारखाने में कार्य कर रहे ऐसे सैनिक अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो कि बम्बई में गत 4 वर्षों से अधिक अवधि से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नियमों के अनुसार अधिकारी सामान्यतः एक स्टेशन पर दो वर्षों के लिए ही रह सकते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्टेशन पर अधिकारियों के चार वर्षों से अधिक समय तक रहने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार इन अधिकारियों को अन्य स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ङ). लैफ्टि० कर्नल डी० आर० पुरी ही इस समय 'ग्राइनेन्स डिपो, सेवरी (बम्बई)' में काम करने वाले एक ही सैनिक अधिकारी हैं जो कि चार वर्ष से अधिक बम्बई में काम कर रहे हैं। उन्हें प्रारम्भ में बम्बई में अगस्त, 1964 में आफ़ीसर कमांडिंग, सी० ओ० डी० मलाद के रूप में जो कि एक कमांड नियुक्ति है, तैनात किया गया था। वहां उनकी कार्यावधि पूरी होने पर अक्टूबर, 1968 में उन्हें देहू में तैनात करने के आदेश जारी किए गए थे, लेकिन वे सी० ओ० डी० मलाद में बने रहे क्योंकि 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक उनके स्थान पर कोई तैनात नहीं किया जा सका था। ले० कर्नल पुरी ने भी अपने आवदन पत्र में यह लिखा कि चूंकि उन्हें डेढ़ वर्ष और नौकरी करनी है और वे समय से पूर्व रिटायर हो जाना चाहते हैं। इस लिए उन्हें उनके रिटायर होने तक बम्बई में किसी यूनिट में काम करने दिया जाये।

वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार किसी स्थान पर कम से कम 2 वर्ष तक काम करना होता है। लेकिन कमांड नियुक्तियों में प्रारम्भिक कार्यावधि 3 वर्ष की होती है जो बढ़कर 4 वर्ष तक हो सकती है।

वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार एक अफसर रिटायर होने की तारीख से दो वर्ष से पहले

अपनी इच्छानुसार स्थान पर नियुक्त होने के लिए नहीं लिख सकता है। इस प्रकार के आवेदन पत्रों को गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

ले० कर्नल पुरी के अनुरोध पर इन आदेशों के आधार पर विचार किया गया, और उन्हें 7 जनवरी, 1969 से आईनेन्स डिपो, सेवरी में नियुक्त किया गया।

चूंकि वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार ही उन्हें उनकी इच्छानुसार स्थान सी० ओ० डी०, सेवरी (बम्बई) में नियुक्त किया गया था, और चूंकि उन्होंने अब 10 दिसम्बर, 1969 में निर्धारित समय से पूर्व रिटायर होने के लिए आवेदन किया है और उनके आवेदन पर विचार किया जा रहा है, इस लिए उन्हें इस स्थिति में किसी और जगह स्थानान्तरित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Import of Cotton under PL 480

4134. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI

NATH:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI R. K. BIRLA:

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement for the import of one lakh bales of U.S. cotton under PL 480 has been signed between the Governments of India and U.S.A. recently;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the cotton;

(c) whether the purchase of cotton is on barter system or cash payment;

(d) whether cotton seeds will also be imported for cultivation in the country; and

(e) when the cotton and seeds are likely to reach India and the time by which the payments are to be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Two agreements were signed on 25th April, 1969 and 29th May, 1969 for the purchase of total 2 lakh American bales of cotton.

(b) \$25.9 million.

(c) Purchase is an rupee payment basis for 81,900 American bales and on the basis of convertible currency for 1,18,000 American bales, payable over a period of 40 years.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Excepting some small quantities which were expected to be shipped by the 15th August, 1969 cotton covered by the two agreements was to be shipped by 30th June, 1969. The importers are to make payments within seven days of the receipt of the shipping documents.

भारत नेपाल व्यापार करार

4136. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री झ० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच दोषपूर्ण करार किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप व्यापारी ऐसा विदेशी माल भारत में ले जाते हैं जिन पर नेपाल में बना होने की मोहर लगी होती है तथापि जिसके आयात पर अन्यथा प्रतिबन्ध लगा है ;

(ख) क्या इन व्यापार पद्धतियों के परिणामस्वरूप भारत के कुछ नये उद्योगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार नेपाल से किये गये करार में संशोधन करने का है जिससे उस गैर-कानूनी व्यापार को रोका जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री चौधरी राम सेबक): (क) और (ख). नेपाल से भारत में तीसरे देश के माल के आयात पर सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत रोक है। नेपाल से 'नेपाल में निर्मित' मोहर वाले तीसरे देश के माल के आयात का कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है। अतः ऐसे आयातों से भारत में नये उद्योगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). भारत नेपाल व्यापार तथा पारवहन संधि (1960) 31 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक वैध है। सरकार द्वारा संधि का ऐसे संशोधनों पर के साथ, जो आवश्यक समझे जायें, नवीकरण करने के प्रश्न पर उपयुक्त समय पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Dam on Gomti River at Dumbur

4137. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protest has been made by East Pakistan to Tripura Government against the construction of a dam on the Gomti River at Dumbur, near the border recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Pakistani allegation that the Gomti Hydro-electric Project will cause inundation in certain areas and

affect irrigation facilities in some others of East Pakistan is baseless. The Tripura Government have replied to the East Pakistan Government accordingly.

Assistance to Jute Industry

4138. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately decided to give support to jute industry;

(b) if so, the precise decision taken in the matter;

(c) how far the jute cultivation is likely to be expanded as a result of this decision during the ensuing year; and

(d) how far this decision is likely to contribute in increasing the cost of production of jute goods and the aid or assistance which Government are contemplating to give to the jute industry to meet the increase in the cost of production to enable it to meet the international competition in the foreign markets in respect of jute products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The minimum support price for Assam Bottom variety of raw jute for 1969-70 Season has been fixed at Rs. 107.17 per quintal (40 per maund) for delivery at Calcutta.

(c) The production of jute is likely to be stabilised as a result of this decision.

(d) The minimum support price announced by Government is not likely to increase the cost of production of jute goods as the price has been fixed taking into account the need to maintain our competitiveness in the world markets vis-a-vis other producing countries and synthetic substitutes.

Demand and Supply of Cotton in the Country

4139. SHRI G. C. NAIK:
 SHRI S. XAVIER:
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI R. K. AMIN:
 SHRI MOHAMED J. IMAM:
 SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
 SHRI D. R. PARMAR:
 SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAM:
 SHRI RAM CHARAN:
 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of cotton by the textile mills in the country as on 1st July, 1969;

(b) the corresponding figures of its production in the country;

(c) how the gap between the demand and supply is being filled in;

(d) whether the cotton trade in the country has been adversely affected as also the functioning of the textile mills because of the acute shortage of cotton in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to increase production of cotton in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). As against the total requirement of about 62 lakh bales of cotton for mill consumption during the year 1968-69 indigenous production of cotton is estimated at about 59 lakh bales some of which is required for ex-mill consumption and some quantities of coarse and non-spinnable varieties are exported.

(c) By import of cotton, simultaneously making efforts to increase indigenous production of cotton.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Silk Board, Bombay

4140. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the working of the Silk Board, Bombay during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found during the above period; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The working of the Central Silk Board as reflected in the half-yearly and annual reports submitted by the Board in pursuance of section 8(3) (b) of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 has been found to be satisfactory. The annual reports are also laid in the Parliament.

(b) No irregularity in the working of the Board has come to Government's notice.

(c) Does not arise.

**आयात लाइसेंसों के लिये राज्यों से
 आबेदन**

4141. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा रूति मंत्री 6 मई, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1518 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयात लाइसेंसों के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा रूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के उद्योग निदेशकों से प्राप्त 6796 आवेदनपत्रों पर खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा 5628 लाइसेंस/निकासी आदेश जारी किये गये हैं। जारी किये गये आयात लाइसेंसों के बारे में "बीकली बुलेटिन आफ इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिज इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिज एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिज" में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं और इनकी प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकाल में उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण

उद्योग निदेशक द्वारा प्रायोजित आयात-लाइसेंसों हेतु राज्यवार आवेदनपत्रों की संख्या दिखाने वाला विवरण देखिए सार्वजनिक सूचना सं० 155 आई० टी० सी० (पी० एन०)/66 दिनांक 17-12-66।

क्रमांक	राज्य	प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या
1	2	3
1.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	631
2.	बिहार	59
3.	उड़ीसा	362
4.	त्रिपुरा	1
5.	मद्रास	304
6.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	140
7.	हरियाणा	431
8.	नागालैंड	1
9.	पांडिचरी	45
10.	गोवा दमन	29
11.	दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	3
12.	गुजरात	176
13.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	58
14.	महाराष्ट्र	326
15.	मध्य प्रदेश	217
16.	राजस्थान	128
17.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	22
18.	दिल्ली	436

1	2	3
19.	चण्डीगढ़	41
20.	पंजाब	819
21.	केरल	129
22.	मैसूर	850
23.	असम	11
24.	यू० पी०	1573
25.	मणिपुर	4
योग		6796

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Export Programme

4142. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI K. HALDER:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a blueprint for exports in which several limiting factors in the export drive in the coming three or four years have been listed;

(b) if so, the limiting factors listed in the documents; and

(c) the steps suggested to eliminate these limiting factors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 (a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House) envisages that the aggregate export earnings would be of the order of Rs. 8300 crores (para 4.38) during the Fourth Plan period the various measures that would need to be taken in order to achieve export earning of this magnitude are listed in paras 4.39 to 4.44 of the Draft Fourth Plan. Continuing

assessment is made by Government to identify the limiting factors in the export drive; they vary from one product to another and for the same product from time to time. Primarily the following constraints tend to act as limiting factors in the expansion of exports; (a) changing pattern of external demand, (b) commercial policies of other countries (c) inadequacy of domestic production in some sectors (d) high cost of raw materials particularly for industrial products, (e) rising home demand and (f) inadequacy of marketing effort.

(c) The major steps to overcome these limitations are:

- (i) expanding the production base in the country with a view to generate export surpluses and offset the pull of the home market.
- (ii) temporary restraints on domestic consumption in the event of inadequate export surpluses.
- (iii) supply of raw materials at international prices so as to reduce the cost of production particularly in the case of industrial products.
- (iv) product development and adaptation.
- (v) stepping up overseas marketing efforts.
- (vi) bilateral and multilateral efforts to bring about appropriate adjustment of commercial policies of other countries.

निर्यात व्यापार

4143. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-व्यापार तथा पूर्वी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में निर्यात व्यापार में और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ देशों के साथ व्यापार में कमी भी हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उन देशों के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्धों को सुधारने की सरकार की क्या नीति है जिनका भारत के साथ कोई राजनयिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है ?

बंदेशिक-व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौबरी राम सेवक) : (क) गत दो वर्षों में भारत के निर्यातों में जिनमें पुर्ननिर्यात भी शामिल हैं 17.6 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई अर्थात् वे 1966-67 के 1156.5 करोड़ से 1968-69 में बढ़कर 1360 करोड़ के हो गये ।

(ख) और (ग) : हमारा व्यापार सन्तुलन कतिपय विकासशील देशों के साथ अपने उद्योगों के लिये कच्चे माल के लिये पराश्रित होने के कारण तथा कतिपय विकसित देशों के साथ पूँजीगत माल मशीनों, फालतू पुर्जों आदि के लिये उन पर आश्रित होने के कारण प्रतिकूल रहा ।

(घ) दक्षिण अफ्रीका, उ० रोडेसिया अंगोला, मोजम्बीक तथा पुर्तगाल आदि कतिपय ऐसे देश हैं जिनके साथ न तो हमारा व्यापार है और न राजनयिक सम्बन्ध ही है । इसके अतिरिक्त ऐसे देशों के साथ जिनके भारत के साथ कोई राजनयिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है व्यापार पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है ।

भारतीय सीमाओं पर चीन और पाकिस्तान को सैनिक गतिविधियों में वृद्धि

4144. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री गार्डिलिंगन गौड :

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार :

श्री महन्त बिम्बिजय नाथ :

श्री एम० एस० शोबराय :

श्री न० रा० देवधरे :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सीमाओं पर सैनिक

दबाव के अतिरिक्त गत कुछ समय से चीन और पाकिस्तान की उत्तेजनात्मक कार्यवाही बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर सत्तारूढ़ नेता लोगों का ध्यान दूसरी ओर लगाने के लिए ऐसे कार्य कर रहे हैं ताकि वे सत्तारूढ़ रह सकें ; और

(ग) ये गतिविधियां किन विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में बढ़ी हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ग). हमारी सीमाओं के पार पाकिस्तान और चीन की मैनिक कार्यवाहियों में हाल में कोई महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन नजर नहीं आया है ।

(ख) इन देशों से जो मैनिक दबाव पड़ रहा है उसे उनकी भारत के विरुद्ध बनाई गई सामान्य नीति के मंदर्भ में देखा जाना चाहिये ।

अणुशक्ति से बिजली उत्पन्न करने पर लागत

4145. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अणु शक्ति से बिजली उत्पन्न करने की लागत तुलनात्मक कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उक्त योजनाओं का शीघ्रता से प्रसार करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में और अणुशक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री (वित्तमंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) परमाणु बिजलीघर में पैदा की गई बिजली कोयले के बण्डारों से दूर स्थित क्षेत्र में उसी आकार के ताप बिजली घर में पैदा

की गई बिजली के मुकाबले वर्तमान अवस्थाओं से सस्ती रहती है ।

(ख) और (ग) . चौथी योजना में कोई भी नया परमाणु बिजली घर स्थापित करने की आर्थिक व्यवस्था करना अभी सम्भव नहीं हो सका है । देश के साधनों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित अवस्थाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

एटम बम तथा हाईड्रोजन बम के विस्फोटों के कुप्रभाव

4146. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वैज्ञानिक एटम-बम तथा हाईड्रोजन बम के विस्फोटों के भारत पर पड़ने वाले कुप्रभावों को निष्फल करने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन उपायों के निष्कर्षों का कब तक पता लग जाएगा ; और

(ग) क्या स संघ में किन्हीं अन्य देशों के वैज्ञानिकों का सहयोग भी प्राप्त किया जा रहा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). परमाणु विस्फोटों के प्रभावों को 'निष्फल' बनाने की कोई विदित विधि नहीं है । देश के विभिन्न भागों में वायु मंडल में रेडियो-धर्मिता को लगातार मापा जाता है। रेडियो-धर्मिता का वर्तमान स्तर निरापद सीमा के भीतर ही है । यदि रेडियोधर्मिता सुरक्षा सीमा से कभी भी बढ़े तो यथोचित आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Roads constructed by Border Roads Organisation

4147. SHRI YAJNA DATT

SHARMA:

SHRI JAI SINGH:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the construction of roads in the border areas by the Border Roads Organisation;

(b) the details of the roads with the areas constructed thereof since Chinese aggression in 1962; and

(c) the time by which the Border Roads Organisation will be able to complete her programme of roads construction in India which will enable India to face any emergency with full determination?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Upto the end of May, 1969, about 5,200 KM of the formation cutting of new roads have been completed to widths varying from 8 ft. to 20 ft. In addition, about 3,700 K.M. of roads have been improved.

(b) The details of mileages of roads newly constructed from 1-1-63 to 31-5-69 are indicated below, area-wise.

Area	Length of the roads newly constructed during 1-1-63 to 31-5-1969 of width varying from 8 ft. to 20 ft. (in kilometres)
1	2
J & K and Ladak	378.00 (Approximately)
Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	379.00
Uttar Pradesh	26.00

Sikkim & Bhutan along with approach roads	571.00
Assam including Mizo Hills	523.00
NEFA	628.00
Nagaland	286.00
Manipur	17.00
TOTAL	2,908.00

(c) The programme is reviewed by the Board from time to time keeping in view the changing needs of defence development of the areas. It is, therefore, not feasible to indicate the date by which the Border Roads Organisation will be able to complete the construction of roads.

Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia

4148. SHRI YAJNA DATT

SHARMA:

SHRI JAI SINGH:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to his statement made while replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants of his Ministry on the 8th April, 1969 that 'having suffered under foreign rule and having waged struggle for Independence, it was only natural for us to extend full support for the liberation of people under foreign domination' and state:

(a) India's reaction to the Soviet Union's intervention in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia in the context of his above mentioned statement; and

(b) the efforts made by India in the fulfilment of cherished goal of extending support for the liberation of people under foreign domination the steps being taken at present and those proposed to be taken in view of the recent events in that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government's reaction was made known to the House by the Prime Minister in a statement on 21st August, 1968.

(b) The Governments of Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R. are in touch with each other. It is the hope of the Government of India that the two sovereign States will be able to resolve their differences peacefully and amicably.

Invitation cards for Republic Day Parade, 1969

4149. SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2827 on the 12th March, 1969 regarding issue of Republic Day Passes and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in connection with this year's Republic Day, a press note was issued by his Ministry stating that the Members of Parliament were given passes a day before the Republic Day and every effort was made to please the Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the press note on the Table;

(c) the difficulties in Government's way in giving information about the passes issued to the Ministers; and

(d) the names of twenty Members of Parliament who were given the highest number of passes and the number of passes given to each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Information in regard to the total number of seats for which

invitation cards for Republic Day Parade 1969 were issued to Ministers and Members of Parliament was given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2827 answered on 12-3-1969. Compilation of the detailed information asked for will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Tableau for Republic Day Parade

4150. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 238 on the 19th February, 1969 and state the names of States of Union Territories other than Delhi whose proposals for Tableau for 26th January did not find favour with the Committee appointed for the purpose during this year or during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Proposals of State Governments/Union Territories for inclusion of tableaux in the Republic Day Parade 1967, 1968 and 1969 were considered by the Committee constituted for the purpose. On the basis of the deliberations of the Committee, State Governments/Union Territories (other than Delhi Administration) who were requested to put up tableaux on themes other than those suggested by them, were Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Tamilnadu and West Bengal

Import of Wool tops through State Trading Corporation

4151. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exporters of woollen hosiery goods

have protested against Government's decision to channelise the import of wool tops through the State Trading Corporation only;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum received, if any; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council which also represents the woollen and mixed hosiery industry had passed a resolution on the 29th November, 1967, protesting against the decision to canalise the import of wool through the State Trading Corporation.

(c) Government feel that the decision to canalise imports of wool through the State Trading Corporation was taken for valid reasons and was a correct decision.

Mazagon Docks Ltd.

4152. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mazagon Docks Ltd. has an expansion scheme;

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned such expansion;

(c) the total cost thereof; and

(d) the estimated increase in the output of various vessels and items produced by it and the schedule of the expansion programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total cost of the Expansion Scheme has been estimated at Rs. 832 lakhs.

(d) Mazagon Dock Ltd. have built or have on order the following categories of ships which they could not produce before:—

(i) Frigates, Minesweepers, Dredgers and Tankers for the Indian Navy.

(ii) Passenger Liners for the Shipping Corporation of India and Cargo-cum-Passenger Ships for the Andaman & Nicobar Administration.

In addition a greater number of smaller craft e.g. dredgers and ancillary port craft can be manufactured than was possible before this expansion. Repair capacity of the yard has also been considerably increased and is a good source of Foreign Exchange earnings which have increased from Rs. 66.54 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs. 19 lakhs (estimated) in 1968-69. Prior to the expansion scheme the total turnover of the yard was approximately Rs. 4 crores and has now gone up to Rs. 10.71 crores in 1968-69. Major works involved in the expansion scheme have already been successfully completed. Some minor works are in progress. The full impact of the expansion scheme will be felt from 1970-71 onwards.

Export of non-traditional Goods

4153. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of non-traditional goods has increased considerably during the last three years;

(b) if so, the future prospects of maintenance and of increase in their exports;

(c) the commodities which are lagging behind in export; and

(d) the steps which Government are taking to promote exports of non-traditional items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With concerted efforts in the fields of production, consumption and exports it is hoped to increase the exports of non-traditional goods further.

(c) A list showing the non-traditional goods which have registered decreases during 1968-69 compared to 1967-68 is as follows:

1. Sugar
2. Meat and Meat-products
3. Animal casings
4. Fish in air-tight containers
5. Coir-carepts and floor rugs
6. Cordage, cable, rope and twine of jute.
7. Finished Leather
8. extiles hand printed
9. Tobacco manufactures.

Note: Items which were not figuring prominently in our exports at the start of the First Five Year Plan have been taken to be as non-traditional exports.

(d) Details of the export promotion measures taken will be seen (i) in the reply given on 18-2-69 to Unstarred Question No. 182 and (ii) in the statement implementing the assurance to Unstarred Question No. 3592 dated 19-3-69, copies of which have already been submitted to the Dept. of Parliamentary Affairs.

U.S./Soviet Draft Treaty on Sea Bed

4154. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government have presented a draft treaty on Sea-bed at the Geneva Disarmament Conference;

(b) if so, the main features of the U.S. draft;

(c) how it compares with the Soviet draft proposals presented a few months back; and

(d) India's attitude towards the U.S. draft treaty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The texts of the two draft treaties are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1737/69].

(d) The Government are in favour of the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor being used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The disarmament aspects of this question are now under negotiation with a view to reaching agreement on the text of a draft treaty that will be acceptable to all members of the Disarmament Committee.

Purchase of Urea from Japan

4155. SHI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some difficulty in purchasing urea from Japan against cash payments;

(b) if so, whether the price to be paid will be higher; and

(c) the total loss on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) There is no proposal at present to purchase urea from Japan against cash payment, i.e. free resources.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Import of Jute

4156. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute Import Clearance Committee has allowed the import of 6.24 lakh bales of fibre;

(b) whether the Committee have

also decided the terms, etc. for the import of fibre; and

(c) if so, how far the import of jute is likely to help the jute industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. The Jute Import Clearance Committee has approved import of 6.25 lakh bales of fibre.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The import of jute is likely to fill partially the gap between demand and supply.

Tarapore Atomic Power Plant

4157. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to the frequent breakdowns at the Tarapore Atomic Power Station, production of power is adversely affected resulting in dislocation of important installations both in private and public sectors; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Tarapore Atomic Power Station has not yet been turned over for commercial operation. Before such turnover, a series of tests have to be undertaken intermittently at different power levels. The recent interruption of power occurred due to break down in the switchyard and not in the Power Station.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of new establishments of Electronic components

4158. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 1198 on the 26th February, 1969 and state:

(a) the number of applications received for setting up of new establishments of electronic components;

(b) whether Government have considered these applications;

(c) if so, the number of new licences to be given; and

(d) the names of firms which have been accepted for the grant of licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (d). In response to an invitation sent to entrepreneurs, 123 applications have been received for setting up additional capacity for manufacture of electronic components, in the organised sector. These are both from existing manufacturers and those who would set up new establishments. The applications are under consideration.

Information service of India

4159. SHRI M. L. SONDHJI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve the morale and functioning of the Information Service of India;

(b) whether any special team has undertaken a probe into the working of the Information Service of India;

(c) if not whether Government propose to undertake it now; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a Parliamentary Committee to go into the entire functioning of the Information Service of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) There has been a steady improvement in the conditions of service of these officers, who originally entered the Service on cost-

fact basis. In 1964, they were offered permanency terms of service and pensionary benefits. More recently, following the Pillai Committee's recommendations, a number of Information Service of India officers have been promoted to the Indian Foreign Service in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The recommendations in respect of those not so promoted and the suggestions made on their behalf are at present under examination.

(b) In recent years, there have been three studies on the working of the Information Service of India. Dr. K. S. Shelvankar submitted a report on the working of the Information Service of India and the External Publicity Division of the Ministry in June, 1963. The Pillai Committee made certain recommendations on the Information Service of India in its Report in 1966. The Verghese Committee Report of 1967 also dealt, *inter alia*, with this subject.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Increasing Employment and Production through Plan

4160. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reduction in population by current measures of Family Planning and how far this supports the reduction of the current birth rate of 39 to the estimated birth rate of 26 in 1980-81;

(b) whether it has been estimated that population falls as income rises and if so, the reasons why family planning should not be increasing new employment and production;

(c) the effect of increase in savings rate to 28 per cent envisaged on the production and consumption and the basis of the assumption that people will earn when they cannot spend; and

(d) whether the shortfall in the production of pulses, soil seeds and fibres is not due to the attraction of the relatively higher priced cereals subject to controls, if not, the reasons why these crops have been neglected?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The main objective of the family planning programme is to reduce the birth rate. During 1966-69 family planning has made progress and the birth rate declined during this period. If the operational targets of the Fourth Five Year Plan are achieved it would be possible to reduce the birth rate to 33 per thousand population by 1974-75 and to 25 per thousand population by 1981-82.

(b) Studies have shown some relationship between fertility and household expenditure. The National Sample Survey 19th Round No. 196 has reported that both in rural and urban areas, birth rate is highest in lower per capita expenditure class, and declines with the rise in per capita household monthly expenditure.

(c) The Draft Fourth Plan does not envisage an increase in the rate of savings to 28 per cent but "diverting approximately 28 per cent of the increase in national income for savings throughout the next 12 years. The average rate of savings will rise from about 8 per cent in 1967-68 to nearly 12.6 per cent in 1973-74 and 18 per cent by 1980-81". It is through investments that savings tend to increase production. The return accruing to the saver is the additional future income which induces him to save out of present earnings.

(d) While production of pulses, oil seeds and fibres may have fluctuated from year to year the trend has been upwards. Amongst the measures contemplated for increasing their production during the Fourth Plan

period are: better agronomic practices, introduction of high-yielding strains, double cropping, extension of cultivation to new areas, intensification of research for evolving high-yielding varieties etc. Details information is given in Chapter 6 on Agriculture—Fourth Five Year Plan—1969-74 Draft.

Socialist Pattern of Society Envisaged in Fourth Plan

4161. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how the socialist pattern of society envisaged in the Draft Fourth Plan is consistent with inflation, which confiscates the income of consumers and adds unearned increments to the income of producers and owners;

(b) the causes of inflation identified by the Planning Commission and the specific proposals for controlling them;

(c) the investigations which the Planning Commission have made about the effect of taxes, particularly indirect ones, in the prices of articles in common demand;

(d) if scarcity is the cause of inflation, whether the Planning Commission has identified how far it is due to controls on production; and

(e) if drought was responsible for raising the index from 169 in 1965-66 to 213 in 1967-68, the reasons why the prices have not fallen with the record harvests of the last two years?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING, (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Draft Fourth Plan aims at the stability of prices and avoidance of inflation. One of its objectives is a more equitable distribution of income. There is therefore no question of confiscating income of consumers or enlarging unearned increments to incomes of producers and owners.

(b) Inflation in the past was mainly due to shortage of foodgrains and additions to money supply. Measures recommended for controlling inflation are:

- (i) acceleration of the rate of growth of agricultural and industrial production,
- (ii) maintenance of buffer stock of foodgrains and other basic agricultural products with public authorities,
- (iii) planned procurement and sales operations to iron out seasonal and year to year fluctuations in prices of foodgrains and important agricultural raw materials,
- (iv) strengthening of fair price shops and consumer co-operatives for distribution of essential commodities in rural and urban areas; and
- (v) reliance on non-inflationary financing of Plan outlays.

(c) Adjustments in indirect taxes are made from year to year after taking into account, among other things, their price effects.

(d) Fall in production, mainly agricultural production due to very adverse weather conditions was responsible for the rise in prices during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68. Controls are reviewed in the light of emerging situation and necessary adjustments made as and when required.

(e) The index number of wholesale prices rose from 165.1 in 1965-66 to 212.4 during 1967-68 on account of a sharp fall in agricultural production due to successive droughts. Declining trend in wholesale prices started with the arrival of Kharif harvest in 1967. The average index of wholesale prices fell by 1.1 per cent to 2102 in 1968-69.

Growth Rates and Corresponding Consumption

4162. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand envisaged for the

projected annual expansion of the industrial production by 9 per cent;

(b) whether Government propose to subsidise consumption of the increased production to extend the standards of living and to engage idle capacity, if not, how the production upto capacity will be disposed;

(c) since imports have to be paid by exports, which raise the internal price level, the steps which are proposed to be taken to see that the projected increase of imports from the current figure of Rs. 1541 crores to Rs. 2030 crores in 1973-74 is restricted to the needs of the common people; and

(d) the calculations in respect of the internal price level from the expansion of exports by 7 per cent and what are the calculations of the subsidy required to equalise with international prices for the total of each year's exports?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The targets of industrial production in the Plan have been fixed keeping in view the internal as well as external demand and the possibilities of substitution of imports by indigenous production. These will enable fuller utilisation of existing unutilised capacity.

(c) Since the targets of production provide for export demand, they are not likely to raise the internal price level. Further the projected increase in imports is mainly in respect of raw materials and components which are necessary for increasing internal production and exports.

(d) Since the internal cost—external price relationship varies from one product to another in respect of the different products exported by India and since this relationship keeps on changing from time to time even in respect of a given product, it is not

possible to indicate a uniform rate of subsidy required, if any, by all the products exported by India. Further, in view of price stability postulated in the Fourth Plan exports could conceivably be expanded by 7 per cent per year at diminishing rates of subsidy, unless external prices decline.

कांग्रेस के प्रधान की विदेश यात्रा

4163. श्री महन्त विविजय नाथ ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कांग्रेस के प्रधान ने मई, 1969 में यूरोप के कुछ देशों की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किन-किन देशों में गए थे ;

(ग) उन्होंने उन देशों की यात्रा किस हसियत से की थी ;

(घ) उनकी यात्रा पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय हुई ; और

(ङ) उन्होंने उन देशों के नेताओं से क्या क्या बातचीत की ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : (क) जी हां ।

(ब) और (ग). उन्होंने संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, युगोस्लाविया, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, आस्ट्रिया और इटली की यात्रा की । उन्होंने इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष की हसियत से, निमंत्रण पर प्रथम चार देशों की यात्रा की । बाकी ० देशों की यात्राएं निजी थीं ।

(घ) उन्हें 80 पाउंड विदेशी मुद्रा की स्वीकृति दी गई थी ।

(ङ) सरकार इन देशों में श्री निजलि-गप्पा की बातचीत का धोरा प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकती है क्योंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष की हसियत से वे वहां गए थे न कि भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में।

थोरियम के प्रयोग के बारे में अनुसंधान-कार्य

4164. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा थोरियम के प्रयोग के बारे में किए जा रहे अनुसंधान कार्य का क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(ख) क्या इस अनुसंधान के परिणाम स्वरूप थोरियम के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सकेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी):

(क) भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के विद्युत रिएक्टरों में थोरियम के प्रयोग के बारे में अनुसंधान किए हैं। थोरियम के सफल प्रयोग की दृष्टि से जिन रिएक्टर प्रणालियों के सफल रहने की सम्भावना है, उनका अध्ययन विस्तार पूर्वक किया जा रहा है।

कठपक़्कम में लगाये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित फास्ट ग्रीडर टेस्ट रिएक्टर के आवरण में प्लूटोनियम और थोरियम का उपयोग किया जाएगा। जब यह रिएक्टर बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा, तब उससे थोरियम प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान कार्यों को व्यापक रूप से करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुविधाएं मिल सकेंगी।

(ख) देश में थोरियम का उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा में किया जा रहा है।

समुद्र जल से परमाणु शक्ति पैदा करना

4165. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमेरिका में ओक रिज में तथा निकटवर्ती देशों में

ऐसे परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं जो कि समुद्र के जल को पीने योग्य बनायेंगे तथा परमाणु शक्ति भी उत्पन्न करेंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा गुजरात में ऐसी परियोजना आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). परमाणु ऊर्जा की सहायता से बिजली पैदा करने के साथ-साथ पानी का अपक्षारीकरण कर मक्खे वाले संयंत्र स्थापित करने की दिशा में प्रायोजना सम्बन्धी प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन करने तथा उनका मूल्यांकन करने का कार्य विभिन्न देशों जैसे, अमेरिका, रूस, ब्रिटेन, मेक्सिको, इजरायल तथा भारत द्वारा किया गया है। ऐसे संयंत्रों को स्थापित करने की सम्भावनाओं का अध्ययन विस्तार से करने तथा प्रोटोटाइप अपक्षारीकरण यूनिट बनाने का काम अभी बाकी है। इन अध्ययनों की समाप्ति पर यह सम्भव हो सकेगा कि कच्छ-सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में बिजली बन लगाने की योजना पर अमल किया जा सके।

Rehabilitation of Kenya Indians

4166. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. Government have publicly accepted responsibility of rehabilitating the Asians from Kenya who are technically British citizens and who are being evicted under the policy of 'Kenyanisation';

(b) if so, the number of Indians who have since been given employment facilities by the U.K. Government and have been asked to settle down in England; and

(c) whether Government have been informed of the scope of the British policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH (a) and (c). No announcement of the nature mentioned by the Hon'ble Member has come to the notice of the Government of India. Entry into the U.K. of displaced persons of Indian origin holding British passports is regulated by the Commonwealth Immigration Act of March 1968.

(b) Information about the number of persons of Indian origin who have been given facilities to settle down in the U.K., is being collected.

Allocation for Union Territories Schemes

4167. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission itself has made allocation to different heads of expenditure in the case of Union Territories Schemes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Governments of Union Territories have made a demand that they should be given free hand in the completion of schemes and that they be allowed to determine the extent of less or more expenditure in various fields; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and what objections the Central Government have to a free hand being given to these administrations who know better the local needs?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). No Sir.

The allocations under different sectors were made after consultation with the Union Territories.

Union Territories have the powers for re-appropriation of Plan allocations in consultation with Planning Commission except in the case of agricultural Programmes and earmarked schemes/programmes.

Exports by Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.

4168. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of goods exported by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd. during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the countries to which goods were exported and the quantity thereof and the details of main items exported;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is mismanagement, mis-appropriation and wasteful expenditure in the Corporation;

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons of loss to the Corporation and the extent to which loss was suffered each year during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The value of goods exported by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi in the last two years was as follows:—

Year	Value of goods exported
1967-68	Rs. 1.24 crore
1968-69	Rs. 1.45 crore

(b) Statements showing the countries to which (i) handicrafts and (ii) handlooms were exported and (iii) sales of handicrafts and hand-

looms made through shops/Depot/Fairs abroad are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1738/69].

The main items exported by the Corporation are brassware, woollen carpets, numdahs, gabbas, jewellery, wood carvings, hand-woven printed and plain cotton and silk fashion garments, specially designed printed silks and cottons, well hangins and a variety of other specialised cotton and silk yardage goods.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Corporation earned profits on its direct trading activities during the last three years. The Corporation incurred expenditure on export promotion and trade development activities and losses on price support operation. They were as follows:—

(Lakhs of Rs.)

1966-67 1967-68 1968-69

(i) Expenditure on Export Promotion and Trade Development activities	11.17	14.86	13.11
(ii) Price support operations	9.70	53.05	3.20

The above expenditure losses of the Corporation were on export promotion, trade development and price support operations which were non-commercial in character.

भारतीय खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम

4169. श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने में कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत का खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम उसके द्वारा नियत सख्यों को पूरा नहीं कर सका ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस व्यापार में एकाधिकार होने के कारण उक्त निगम विदेशों में अपना व्यापार इतना नहीं बढ़ा सका जितना कि वह बढ़ाना चाहता था ;

(ग) क्या निगम लोहा नहीं बेच सका, जो यूरोपीय देशों को बेचा जा सकता था ;

(घ) क्या निगम को तांबे, जस्ते, सीसे, टिन और स्पात के आयात में लाभ हुआ परन्तु वह निर्यात में हानि तथा अन्य गलतियों के कारण उतना लाभ नहीं कमा सका जितना कि उसे कमाना चाहिए था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) :
(क) जी नहीं । सोने के निर्यात में मामूली गिरावट आई थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) : निगम ने तांबे, जस्ते, सीसे टिन तथा स्पात के आयात पर मासूली लाभ उठा जित किये परन्तु इनसे निर्मातों की हानियों को पूरा नहीं किया जा सका जो एक ओर तो आन्तरिक लागत तथा रेल-भाड़े में वृद्धि तथा दूसरी ओर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में मूल्यों में गिरावट के फलस्वरूप हुई थी ।

Sale of Jute Machinery to Pakistan

4170. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Industry circles have expressed their concern over the selling of spares and broadloom equipment to the Pakistan Jute

Mills by certain jute mill machinery makers of the country;

(b) whether Government have concluded further inquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, the steps which have been taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Some reports have been received about export of broadloom parts to Pakistan via Hong Kong and Singapore. Enquiries made so far, however, have not revealed any material to substantiate such reports.

Demarcation of Kutch

4171. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the records pertaining to demarcation of the Gujarat-West Pakistan border in the Rann of Kutch have been signed by the Survey officials of India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, where and when; and

(c) the total amount spent on this accord?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The signing of the records of demarcation of the Gujarat-West Pakistan boundary by the Survey officials, the Representatives and the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments was completed at Islamabad on the 4th July, 1969.

(c) The total expenditure so far incurred is as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Expenditure on the Tribunal and its sittings	30,37,741
(ii) Amount of expenditure on demarcation work	17,24,422*
(iii) Expenses in connection with the visit of Indian delegation to Islamabad for the signing ceremony	16,100

(*Note: Some debits from the Government of Gujarat the

Ministries of Defence and Home Affairs, and also the Survey of India, in respect of the staff deputed and assistance rendered by them for the demarcation work are awaited. The details of these debits are not yet available).

Representation of Indian Culture by Indian Embassies Abroad

4172. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the article appearing in the issues of *Indian News* dated 4th and 25th April, 1969 published from the Indian Embassy at Washington relating to the Indian Ambassador's speech at California and an article on "U.S. Sociologist Fund Dramatic Changes in Indian Village";

(b) whether the copies of the *Indian News* will be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether any instructions on the representation of the Indian culture abroad by our Embassies have been issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy each of *Indian News* dated the 4th and 25th April, 1969, issued by the Indian Embassy in Washington has been placed in the Library of the House.

(c) Instructions are issued to our Missions abroad from time to time on the projection of the cultural aspects of life in India through talks, exhibitions, film shows, maintenance of libraries, presentation of books and objects d'art, supply of recorded Indian music, sponsoring visits by cultural troupes etc.

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियां

4173. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री दिनांक 14 मई, 1969 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9598 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे पदों पर पदोन्नतियां न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त पदों पर इस वर्ष के अन्त तक पदोन्नतियां करने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) गृह मंत्रालय के 11 जुलाई, 1968 के अनुदेश, जिसमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए क्रमशः 12½ प्रतिशत और 5 प्रतिशत रिक्त पद आरक्षित करने की व्यवस्था की गई है, सिर्फ कुछ वर्गों की पदोन्नति में लागू होते हैं और जहां तक इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, इन वर्गों में विभागीय परीक्षाएं ली जाती हैं। जिस अवधि का प्रश्न है अर्थात् गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुदेश जारी किए जाने की तारीख से 15 मार्च, 1969 तक की कोई ऐसी विभागीय परीक्षा नहीं ली जा सकी है अतः ऐसा कोई मौका नहीं आया है जबकि पदोन्नति करके कोई जगह भरनी पड़ी हो।

(ख) निकट भविष्य में कुछ वर्गों के पदों को पदोन्नति करके भरने का इरादा है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में, उक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित 12½ और 5 प्रतिशत पदों को आरक्षित करने की बात लागू होगी। परन्तु चूंकि इस प्रकार की पदोन्नति करने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग या इस मंत्रालय द्वारा सीमित विभागीय परीक्षाएं ली जाएंगी, अतः पदोन्नति करने का कोई निश्चित समय निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता।

प्रधानमंत्री के साथ विदेशों के दौरों पर जाने वाले गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति

4174. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री 23 अप्रैल, 1969 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7424 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1966 से मार्च, 1969 तक की अवधि में विदेशों के दौरों में प्रधान मंत्री के साथ उनके परिवार के जो सदस्य गये थे और उनकी भारत वापिस आने की यात्रा में उनके साथ आये थे, उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक सदस्य के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई या परिवार के किसी सदस्य द्वारा विदेशी बैंकों में खोले गये खातों में से कितनी धनराशि लेने की स्वीकृति दी गई ;

(ग) क्या उनके परिवार के कोई सदस्य किन्हीं ऐसी संस्थाओं या प्रवेशों में गये, जिनके साथ करार किये गये थे और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या किन्हीं विदेशी फर्मों या सरकारों ने उनके परिवार के किसी सदस्य को भारत में उद्योग स्थापित करने में सहयोग देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्री मति इन्दरा गांधी):
(क) आवश्यक सूचना संलग्न व्यौरे में दी गई है।

मार्च/अप्रैल 1966 में जब प्रधान मंत्री राजकीय यात्रा पर अमरीका गई थीं, उस समय श्री संजय गांधी और राजीवगांधी कुनाटेड

किंगडम में विद्यार्थी थे। वे पेरिस से प्रधान मंत्री के साथ अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति के विशेष हवाई जहाज में अमरीका गए और उसी जहाज से प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ लन्दन वापस आए और वहीं रुक गए क्योंकि उस समय वे यूनाइटेड किंगडम में पड़ रहे थे।

2. नई दिल्ली से प्रधान मंत्री जब रूस, यूगोस्लाविया और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य की यात्रा पर गई थीं, तब श्री संजय गांधी उनके साथ गए थे और उन्हीं के साथ ही वह भारत वापस आए।

3. मई 1968 में जब दिल्ली से प्रधान मंत्री भूटान और सिक्किम की यात्रा पर गई थीं, तब श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी उनके साथ गई थीं और उन्हीं के साथ लौट आईं।

नोट : उक्त यात्राओं के लिए कोई विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर नहीं की गई और न सरकार ने इन पर कोई खर्च किया। वाणिज्यिक सेवाओं से की गई यात्राओं के लिए प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं 4921.00 रुपये का हवाई भाड़ा दिया।

(ख) इन यात्राओं के लिए प्रधान मंत्री के परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर नहीं की गई थी।

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं।

उत्तरी क्षेत्र में परमाणु बिजली घर

4175. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समूचा देश पांच क्षेत्रीय विद्युत् क्षेत्रों में विभक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तरी क्षेत्र जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर,

दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ शामिल है, सबसे बड़ा क्षेत्र है और क्या उत्तरी क्षेत्र की कृषि तथा औद्योगिक क्षमता बहुत अधिक है और उसकी भूमि बहुत उपजाऊ है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान इस खण्ड के पड़ोस में है और इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस क्षेत्र का विकास उसके सामरिक महत्व के कारण भी अत्यावश्यक है ;

(घ) क्या बिजली की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार उत्तरी क्षेत्र में एक आण्विक बिजली घर स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसे कहाँ स्थापित किया जाएगा और वह कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (ङ). उत्तरी जोन सबसे बड़ा जोन है। इस जोन में सम्मिलित इलाकों के सामर्थ्य, इनके सामरिक तथा अन्य महत्वों एवं इनकी आर्थिक आवश्यकताओं से सरकार अवगत है। फिलहाल चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किसी परमाणु बिजलीघर की स्थापना की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, लेकिन सम्बन्धित अवस्थाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए यथा समय इस प्रश्न पर अवश्य विचार किया जाएगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि उद्योग समूह

4176. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को परमाणु शक्ति युक्त कृषि-उद्योग समूह की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का राज्य को बिजली की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए शीघ्र ही 100 मैगावाट का परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी):

(क) प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन से यह पता लगा है कि परमाणु बिजली पर आधारित कृषि-उद्योग समूह के द्वारा पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर सकना सम्भव है।

(ख) और (ग). आजकल विस्तार से किये जा रहे अध्ययन की समाप्ति तथा उपलब्ध साधनों के निर्धारण के बाद ही इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने का प्रश्न उठेगा।

राजदूतों तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों की शिक्षा संबंधी अर्हताएं

4177. श्रीमल्लू प्रसाद: क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 30 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8210 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में ऐसे राजदूतों और बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है जिनके पास कोई विशिष्ट शिक्षा सम्बन्धी अर्हताएं नहीं हैं; और

(ख) क्या उन्हें राजनीतिक विचार-धाराओं के आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया था ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) कुछ नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Distribution of Nylon Yarn

4179. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a large number of representation in regard to the distribution of indigenous and imported nylon yarns;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the improper distribution of nylon yarn has affected some of the industries adversely; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to see that the nylon yarn is distributed properly and at a fairly steady rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) There is no statutory distribution control on indigenous nylon yarn. The nylon yarn imported by S.T.C. is being distributed to actual users through various weavers' Associations and this has been working satisfactorily.

फिल्मों का आयात

4180. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री न० रा० देवघरे :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968 में सरकार ने विभिन्न देशों से कुल कितनी फिल्मों का आयात किया था और उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई थी;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितनी भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया था;

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात करके कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की; और

(घ) प्रत्येक देश को कितनी भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया था ?

बैंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक): (क) से (घ). वाणिज्यिक आसूचना और सांख्यिकी कलकत्ता के महानिदेशक द्वारा फिल्मों के आयात तथा निर्यात के आंकड़े संख्या में नहीं रखे जाते। फिल्मों के आयात तथा निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उनकी लम्बाई में उपलब्ध है। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें वर्ष 1968-69 में सिनेमा फिल्मों के देशवार आयात तथा निर्यात लम्बाई (मीटरों) तथा मूल्य में दिये गये हैं। (पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-1739/69)

India's Export Trade

4181. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has fallen in respect of export trade from the 16th place in 1961 to the 22nd place in 1968 with even Hong-kong above it;

(b) since the wholesale price internally has increased by 50 per cent since 1961, while the unit price of exports has not changed, on whom the burden of the difference has fallen and what is a rough estimate of the subsidies and rebates in 1968;

(c) the extent to which the estimated increase of 7 per cent has taken place in the trade of the current year; and

(d) since exports are such a sacrifice, and the costs of import are enhanced by devaluation, whether Government propose to stop imports of plant till existing idle capacity is used?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) According to the figures given in the international

Financial Statistics of April 1969 published by the International Monetary Fund, in a descending order of the value of exports, India ranked 16th in 1961 and 22nd in 1968 among the Countries for which relevant figures for both 1961 and 1968 are published. However, Hong Kong ranked lower than India in 1968. Out of the six countries which improved their ranking in relation to India between 1961 and 1968, three are oil exporting countries and two are developed countries.

(b) While the index of wholesale prices in India increased by nearly 65 per cent between 1960-61 and 1968-69, the index of the average unit value of exports increased by nearly 51 per cent over the same period. The burden of bridging the difference between the domestic prices and export unit values necessarily falls on the economy in general.

(c) As compared to the targetted increase of 7 per cent in 1969-70 over the estimate of exports of Rs. 1,340 crores in 1968-69 given in the Fourth Five Year Plan Document in table 6 at page 40, in the first three months of 1969-70 for which export figures are available so far, there has been an increase of 11.9 per cent in exports over the level obtaining in the corresponding period of 1968-69.

(d) No, Sir, So for the policy regarding imports of plant is concerned, the attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to paragraph 68-70 at page 14 of the import Trade Control Policy for the year April, 1969 to March, 1970 (Vol. I) and Chapter VI of the Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules and Procedure 1969.

Construction of Roads in Border Areas of Himachal Pradesh

4182. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of construction of

roads in the border areas of Himachal Pradesh in kilometers by the end of 31st March, 1969;

(b) how much of it was completed;

(c) if the target could not be achieved, the reasons thereof.

(d) the amount earmarked for the construction of roads in border areas of Himachal Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan and what is the target in Kilometers; and

(e) the steps being taken to complete the target in time?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The immediate programme of construction of Border Roads Development Board in Himachal Pradesh includes the construction of about 730 KM of new roads and improvement of 690 KM of existing roads! tracks. By the end of March 1969, the achievement was as follows:—

New roads—654 KM of formation cutting of width varying from 8 to 20 ft.

Improvement—About 675 KM (as assessed) in existing roads.

(d) The programme of Border Roads Development Board is outside the Five Year Plans, and its budget is on an yearly basis.

(e) The progress of works is watched periodically. In the case of work entrusted to the General Reserve Engineer Force, additional resources are inducted if necessary. When PWD are unable to achieve progress relative to the target date of completion, change in agency is considered, taking into account the priority of the road concerned and the capacity of the GREF to take over and complete the work earlier.

Appointment to High Posts of Politicians Defeated in Last General Elections

4183. **SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:** Will the Minister of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Politicians who lost their seats in the General Elections to either the State or Central Legislature, have appointed Ambassadors/High Commissioners;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of such persons who have been appointed to these high posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Four Heads of Mission fall under the category mentioned in part (a) of the Question. In appointing eminent men from public life for diplomatic assignments abroad, the guide-line followed is broadly suitability for the assignments given to them and not their success or failure at elections.

Exports by Public Sector

4184. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:** Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports by public sector to newly developed or developing countries during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange and earned; and

(b) the value of exports to Islamic countries during the above period and the amount spent on imports from them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Difficulties Faced by Haj Pilgrims

4185. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister received any report on the 17th

March, 1969 from a Member of Parliament regarding the various difficulties being faced by Haj Pilgrims;

(b) whether the matter has been considered; and

(c) if so, the decision taken there on and the action proposed for their implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have received the report from the Honourable Member containing his impressions about the various difficulties experienced by Indian Hajis in Saudi Arabia, during the course of his Haj pilgrimage in 1969.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The reaction of the Government of India to the various suggestions made in the report for ameliorating the difficulties of Hajis are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1740 69].

Export to Newly Developed Countries

4186. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in India's export to the newly developed countries during the last three years; and

(b) the extent of benefits realised as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). India's

exports to the Developing countries is as follows:

Year	In Post-devaluation (Rs. crores)
1965-66	397.7
1966-67	335.2
1967-68	337.2
1968-69	428.6

The extent of increase in 1968-69 over 1965-66 works out to about 8 per cent.

Prime Minister's Tour Abroad

4187. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister toured abroad during the last two years;

(b) if so, the dates, expenditure incurred, purpose of the tours and achievements made;

(c) whether any staff members accompanied her and if so, the expenditure incurred on them; and

(d) whether Prime Minister has received invitations from Saudi Arabia, U.S.A. and Israel to visit their countries and if so, the proposed dates of visit for each country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister accompanied by officials visited various countries during the last two years. Details of these visits and the expenditure incurred are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1741/69].

The tours which were in the nature of goodwill visits at the invitation of the respective Governments

helped to strengthen further the existing friendly relations between India and the countries concerned led to a better understanding of each other's point of view and will, it is hoped, result in greater mutually beneficial cooperation.

(d) No, Sir.

Production of Electric Energy in Tarapore Atomic Station

4188. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tarapore Atomic Station has started producing electric energy; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of power produced, its cost of production per unit and how it compares with the cost of production of electric power from major hydro projects like Bhakra Shervathy?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir, the station is at the commissioning stage.

(b) The total quantity of power produced upto the end of July, 1969 is 237 Kwh million. It is proposed to charge 5.61 paise per Kwh during commercial operation. Cost of production can be determined accurately when full production is attained. No meaningful comparison can be made between the cost of production of power at Tarapur with the cost of production of electric power from major hydro projects like Bhakra and Sharavathy as the cost of power depends on a number of factors including the nature of load, availability of water and the size of the grid.

Production of Uranium and Thorium in India

4189. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uranium and Thorium are produced in India in purified state;

(b) whether fissionable isotopes of Uranium and Thorium are separated from the purified elements;

(c) if so, the method used for separation of fissionable isotopes of Uranium and Thorium and the quantities of purified and fissionable Uranium and Thorium produced annually in India;

(d) when India is likely to be self-sufficient in production of purified and fissionable Uranium and Thorium as also of nuclear charges required for various reactors, including Tarapur; and

(e) the quantity of purified fissionable and reactor charge of nuclear elements imported into India annually and the cost thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Currently, the Indian atomic energy programme does not aim at the production of purified fissionable uranium. Purified thorium is not of fissionable grade, but produce fissionable uranium only after irradiation in a reactor.

(e) The quantities and cost of nuclear fuel imported for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (1st Unit) are given

below :

Stations	Fuel	Quantity	Value
Tarapur	Enriched (Initially) Uranium	83 tonnes	10.80 Crores
Rajasthan	(Annually 22 tonnes)	2.40 Crores	
(1st unit) Natural	No 2 (Initially)	28 tonnes	1.35 Crores
	(half charge)		
	(Annually)	Nil	Nil

Demand for a Separate Ministry of Science

4190. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scientific subjects, including Atomic Energy, are dealt with by a special Ministry of Science in most of the technologically advanced countries of the world;

(b) if so, the names of such countries;

(c) whether effective handling of scientific subjects and particularly Atomic Energy, needs a Minister and Ministry constituted with eminent men of science;

(d) whether demand for a separate Ministry of Science at the Centre has been voiced from many quarters of our country; and

(e) if so, whether Government will give fresh consideration to the issue of setting up a Ministry of Science?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The organisational structure for Science & Technology at the Government level differs from one country to another and there is no uniform pattern for all advanced countries.

(c) The existing arrangements are considered to be working satisfactorily.

(d) and (e). Demand has been made in some quarters for forming a separate Ministry for Science and Technology. The Government consider that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services is the right place for locating subjects relating to Science and Technology.

Colonisation of Moon

4191. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the moon now being conquered, the issue of colonisation of Moon by different terrestrial powers may cause new type of violent conflicts and wars in moon and earth; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take initiative to raise the issue of colonisation of Moon by terrestrial powers so that an international understanding and agreement could be reached for peaceful colonisation of Moon by all nations of the world?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). There is already an international Treaty on principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of Outer Space including the Moon and other celestial bodies, which came into force on October 10, 1967. That Treaty contains provisions to the effect that the moon is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means, and that the exploration and use of the moon shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries and shall be province of all mankind. Such activities shall be in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and understanding.

Reported Broadcast by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Radio Moscow

4192. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in a Hindi periodical Biswa Neta, printed and published from Delhi, to the effect that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose made a broadcast over Moscow Radio after the signing of the Tashkent Pact;

(b) whether the same periodical has published the photostatic copy of the reply by the Soviet Embassy, New Delhi concerning the matter: and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry into the published report will be made and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The photostat copy of the letter from Radio Moscow mentions the name "Subhas Chandra" and not Subhas Chandra Bose".

(c) Our Embassy in Moscow has checked up with Moscow Radio authorities who have stated that the broadcast was made by an Indian student named Subhas Chandra.

U Nu's Request to Work in India as a Buddhist Missionary

4193. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. U. Nu, the former Burmese Prime Minister, who is at present undergoing treatment in Bombay and who has recently decided to retire from politics, has sought Government's permission to work in India as a Buddhist Missionary for the revival of Buddhism;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) Government's reaction thereto? THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारत एक मुस्लिम देश

4194. श्री रत्नमोपाल शालवाले:

श्री सुरजभान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री बुजभूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1969 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में एक सरकारी प्रवक्ता ने कहा था कि भारत न्यूनाधिक रूप में एक मुस्लिम देश है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस उक्ति का आधार क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Share of Foreign Controlled Companies in India's Exports and Imports

4195. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the share of foreign controlled companies (both in rupees and percentages separately) in the total value of exports and imports by India from 1964-65 to 1967-68, year-wise;

(b) the share of foreign controlled companies in the value of export of jute goods, cotton textiles, tea, hides and skins, engineering goods, steel

etc. from 1964-65 to 1967-68 year-wise; and

(c) the imports of each category of steel, petroleum, chemicals, and food-products during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Sector-wise export and import statistics are not available as the trade statistics are maintained for the country as a whole.

(c) The details of imports are published in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, Volume II, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Misuse of Import Licences by M/s. Birlas

4196. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an import licence issued for importing certain goods is convertible for importing another one;

(b) if so, whether the same is a general rule or there are exceptions;

(c) whether Government have received complaints from responsible persons that several concerns under the control of Birla Group have purchased a lot of import licences given to the exporters of leather goods for importing materials required in the leather industry and these licences have been purchased by them in the market and in turn have sold, mutton tallow worth crores of rupees to the soap industry in India;

(d) whether Government conducted any investigation into this complaint; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. A flexibility has been provided to actual users in the utilisation of their import licences for raw materials, components and spares under paragraphs 84 and 85 of the Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1969, to enable them to adjust their requirements of raw materials and components to suit their production needs. Quota licences issued to established importers for certain items can also be utilised for the import of other items as indicated in the Annexure to Section III of the Import Trade Control Policy Book (Volume-I) for April-1969—March, 1970, period.

(b) The provisions mentioned in (a) above are general rules.

(c) to (e). A complaint has been received alleging that some concerns of Birlas have purchased a lot of import licences given to the exporters of leather goods for importing materials required in the leather industry and they have in turn sold Mutton Tallow worth crores of rupees to the Soap Industry in India.

The import policy for registered exporters permits the exporters to nominate the manufacturers of the export products for a component or raw material thereof to receive the import licence in his (nominee's) name for the import of raw material covered by his (nominee's) A.U. Licence. Certain exporters of leather nominated soap manufacturers on the ground that soap was used in the leather industry as a processing material and the manufacturers so nominated asked for import licence for mutton tallow which is ordinarily permitted under the Actual Users Licences. It was learnt that many of the leather exporters had already made nominations in favour of Soap manufacturers who in turn, were demanding replenishment licences for mutton tallow on the basis of A.U. licences held by them. In some of

the cases, the Port licensing authorities might have issued licences to such nominee-manufacturers but this could not be treated as a sale of licence.

तम्बाकू के स्टॉक का जमा होना

4197. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में घटिया किस्म के तम्बाकू का कितना तथा कितने मूल्य का स्टॉक जमा हो गया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम तम्बाकू के इस स्टॉक को अपने हाथ में लेगा और यदि हां तो कितना; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश से कितना तथा कितने मूल्य का घटिया या बढ़िया किस्म का तम्बाकू का निर्यात किया गया और यह तम्बाकू किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में घटिया किस्म के तम्बाकू के स्टॉक जमा हो जाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) राज्यवार निर्यात आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघा उद्योग का विकास

4198. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या व्यापार वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 में मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई थी;

(ख) वर्ष 1969 में इस उद्योग के विकास के लिये कितनी राशि नियत करने का विचार है;

(ग) इस उद्योग के विकास के लिये और अधिक सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के क्या प्रस्ताव हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन बुनकरों को सहायता देने का है जिनके परिवार पूरी तरह इस उद्योग पर आश्रित हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) वर्ष 1968-69 में 19.83 लाख रु० का व्यय किया गया।

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 में राज्य सरकार द्वारा 11.11 लाख रु० के आवंटन का विचार है।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास के लिये 88.75 लाख रु० की कुल राशि का प्रस्ताव किया है।

(घ) उन बुनकरों को सहायता दी जाती है जो सहकारी समितियों के सदस्य ह।

Allotment of Land to Landless Army Personnel in Madhya Pradesh

4199. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless army personnel in Madhya Pradesh who have been allotted land during the last two years; and

(b) the number of applications for allotment of land still under consideration in Hoshangabad and East Nimad districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये आयात लाइसेंस जारी करना

4200. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूंजीगत तथा उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का आयात करने के लिये वर्ष 1967 तथा 1968 में मध्य प्रदेश को कितने मूल्य के लाइसेंस जारी किये गये; और

(ख) पूंजीगत तथा उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के लिये कितने मूल्य के अनुपूरक आयात लाइसेंस जारी किये गये ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक): (क) और (ख). जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि आयात लाइसेंसों के आंकड़े समग्र रूप से देश भर के लिये रखे जाते हैं, राज्यवार अथवा क्षेत्रवार नहीं ।

समस्त आयात लाइसेंसों के व्योरे "वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिज, इम्पोर्ट-लाइसेंसिज एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिज" में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं जो एक सममूल्य प्रकाशन है ।

"कोसा" कपड़े का उत्पादन

4201. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन कारणों का पता लगाया है जिनके कारण 'कोसा' उत्पादन का तथा उस पर किये जाने वाले व्यय का निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो सका; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य सरकार अपनी कठिन आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण पर्याप्त धन खर्च नहीं कर सकी जिस कारण ये लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं हो सके ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) विशेषतः कोसा कपड़े के सम्बन्ध में कोई उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं । 1968 में कोसा कपड़े का अनुमानित उत्पादन 20.84 लाख मीटर था, जबकि 1966 में यह 18.76 लाख मीटर हुआ था ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Provision of Civic Amenities in Villages in Delhi Cantonment

4202. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages falling within the limits of Delhi Cantonment as also their population village-wise;

(b) the villages which have got the minimum civic amenities like tap water, electricity, drainage, schools and parks and the nature and quantum of these facilities;

(c) whether it is a fact that the general condition of the villages falling in Delhi Cantonment in respect of civic amenities compares very unfavourably with the adjoining villages and area falling within Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) There are 8 villages in Delhi Cantonment and their population is as under:—

Nangal	2,00
Jharera	1,800
Mehram Nagar	3,000
Pahledpur	550
Manglapuri	700
Dhauka Kuan	1,300
Sarai Sohal	600
Naraina	600

(b) Piped water supply is available in Nangal, Jharera, Naraina and Dhauka Kuan, and electricity in

Mehram Nagar. All villages except Naraina have primary schools provided by the Cantonment Board, Delhi. Drainage facilities exist in some areas of Naraina, Old Nangal and Mehram Nagar villages. There are no parks in any of the villages.

(c) and (d). There is scope for improving the civic amenities in the Cantonment villages and effort in this direction is being made by the Cantonment Board consistent with the availability of funds.

सेना में अधिकारियों तथा अन्य पदों के अधिकारियों को बी जाने वाली सुविधाओं में असमानता

4203. श्री अशिशू भूषण : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय सेना के अधिकारियों के भोजन-कक्ष, स्नान-घर, विश्राम-कक्ष और मनोरंजन-कक्ष कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों, जैसे सिपाही, नायक, लैंस-नायक से भिन्न हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सेना की विभिन्न पदालियों में उक्त विषमता के क्या कारण हैं जबकि सरकार की नीति लोकतन्त्र और समाजवाद पर आधारित है; और

(ग) सरकार का इस बारे में परिवर्तन करने सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) अप्सरों, जे० सी० ओ० तथा अन्य सैनिकों के लिये भोजन कक्षों, स्नानघरों और मनोरंजन-कक्षों के पैमाने विभिन्न होते हैं। स्थल सेना में विश्राम-कक्षों की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ग के सामान्य जीवन स्तर के अनुसार उनकी उचित आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये अलग-अलग पैमाने निर्धारित किये गये हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Re-opening of closed Textile Mills

4204. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has revived or is likely to reopen a number of closed textile mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far the closed mills are likely to be reopened by the end of the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). On the advice of the National Textile Corporation Government have appointed Authorised Controllers for three cotton textile mills. As recommended by the National Textile Corporation it has also been decided to appoint an Authorised Controller for another cotton textile mill. The cases of seven cotton textile mills, in regard to which the National Textile Corporation has recommended the taking over of management by the Government are under consideration of the Government. The management of only those mills is taken over by the Government which, with suitable investments, can be made economically viable.

Textile Policy

4205. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the proceedings of the 11th Annual General meeting of the Indian Cotton Mills

Federation held in Bombay in June, 1969 in which the Federation had urged upon Government to revise and reshape Government's textile policy for different sectors, namely, handlooms, powerlooms and khadi;

(b) if so, the precise observations and suggestions made at the meeting; and

(c) Government's decisions taken in light thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the speech made by the Chairman, Indian Cotton Mills Federation, at the 11th Annual General Meeting held in June, 1969, in which he has observed—"The time has come for us to take a hard look at the position of the Indian textile industry in relation to the world textile industry and take decisions about.

(i) how many sectors we are going to have, namely, the mills, the handlooms, the powerlooms and khadi and how much of the internal and export demands should be met by each of the sectors;

(ii) what kind of structure the mill sector should have so as to fulfil the role that may be allotted to it; and by structure I mean, matters like the extent of vertical integration and the minimum size of the units; and

(iii) how modern the mill sector should aim to be to carry out its assigned role.

No specific proposals have been made by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation to Government for their consideration.

Export of Films

4206. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the recent conference of the Indian Envoys to Asian and African countries, the question of promoting the export of Indian feature films was considered;

(b) if so, the prospects of export of these films to these regions; and

(c) the actual annual export of the films during 1968-69 to the countries in the regions and how far these exports are likely to be increased in the light of the said talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). While the question of promoting the export of Indian feature films to Asian and African countries was not considered in the Conference, there was however a reference made to the popularity of Indian films and music and the scope for joint production of feature films and documentaries in most countries of the West Asian and North African region. No future projections of exports of Indian feature films to these regions were adopted by the Conference. The value of export of Indian feature films to Asian and African countries during 1968-69 stood at Rs. 1.33 crores.

Holding of a Condolence Meeting by C. O. D. Workers at Kanpur

4207. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that C.O.D. workers at Kanpur were not allowed to hold a condolence meeting under the auspices of the Mazdoor Union to mourn the death of the President of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken against the Officer responsible for not permitting this meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

कोहिनूर मिल्स लिमिटेड बम्बई

4208. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री 18 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 190 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जानकारी एकत्र न किये जा सकने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) जानकारी कब तक एकत्र कर ली जायेगी और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई थी और 5 जुलाई, 1969 को आश्वासन को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से संसद् कार्य विभाग को भेज दी गई थी। दी गई जानकारी संलग्न विवरण के अनुसार थी।

विवरण

(क) कोहिनूर मिल ने 16 अगस्त, 1952 को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबन्धों के अधीन तीनों एककों के पंजीकरण के लिये आवेदन दिया था। ये मिलें उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के लागू होने के बहुत पहले से ही विद्यमान थीं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त मिलों को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत किया गया। उनके साथ कोई विशेष शर्त नहीं रखी गई। मिलें सूती वस्त्रों/नकली रेशम के वस्त्रों का निर्माण कर रही हैं।

(ग) गत कुछ वर्षों में सूती वस्त्र/नकली रेशम के वस्त्रों के उत्पादन आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :—

सूती वस्त्र	(आंकड़े लाखों में)			
	नकली रेशम के वस्त्र			
वर्ष	घागा कपड़ा (किग्रा)	मीटर (मीटर)	मीटर	किग्रा
1963	71.6	306.6	14.6	1.4
1964	74.1	334.0	16.4	1.7
1965	69.9	315.2	20.3	2.2
1966	68.1	320.4	16.3	1.7
1967	58.7	300.1	8.6	1.1
1968	63.6	357.2	5.1	0.9

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Establishment by Pakistan of an Arms Factory at Chittagong (East Pakistan)

4209. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has set up an Arms Factory at Chittagong in East Pakistan with Chinese help;

(c) if so, whether Government consider it to be a threat to our security; and

(c) if so, whether Government have protested against this and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government are aware that Pakistan is setting up an ordnance factory at Joydebpur in East Pakistan with Chinese assistance. Government have also seen reports that there are plans to set up a second ordnance factory in East Pakistan, with Chinese collaboration.

(b) Any increase in Pakistan's armed potential, which even now is

quite disproportionate to its reasonable defence needs, adds to that extent to the threat to our security and to the intransigence of Pakistan in restoring normalcy in the relations between the two countries.

(c) The Government's views in this matter have been conveyed on several occasions and a protest is not considered necessary.

Visit by Rita Faria, Miss World 1966, to countries without a valid Passport

4210. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Miss World, Rita Faria, has recently come back to India;

(b) whether previously she visited countries which were not in her passport;

(c) whether she violated various travel rules;

(d) whether Government propose to take steps in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government have seen reports of Miss Rita Faria having visited India recently for a couple of months and returned to the U.K.

(b) Miss Faria visited U.S.A. and South Vietnam without having obtained endorsements on her passport from the Government of India.

(c) No, Sir, The Passports Act, 1967 came into force with effect from June 24, 1967, and Miss Faria visited U.S.A. and South Vietnam prior to that date.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Indo-Soviet Trade

4211. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is drawing up a new shopping list in preparation for talks with the Soviet Union on the next Five Year Trade Agreement;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this exercise is faced with difficulties such as tapering off of Soviet-aided projects and changes in India's industrial structure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Lists of commodities to be exchanged between India and USSR under the next Five Year Trade Agreement are currently being examined. Progressive reduction in import requirements of existing Soviet aided projects and changes in India's industrial structure are being fully taken into account along with other relevant factors in drawing up commodity lists.

Prices of Rubber

4212. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tariff Commission has recommended an increase in the floor price of rubber from Rs. 415 to Rs. 500 per quintal and the ceiling price from Rs. 416 to Rs. 550 per quintal; and

(b) if so, the final decision of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Tariff

Commission in their report on revision of minimum prices of raw rubber are under examination. Decisions on the recommendations of the Commission will be made known as soon as possible.

Military Preparations in Pakistan occupied Kashmir

4213. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evidence to show that people in the Pakistani occupied areas of Kashmir have been armed to the teeth and explosives and arms factories set up therein;

(b) if so, whether Government have any apprehension of armed Pakistani intrusions and infiltration across the cease-fire line in Kashmir; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto to fore-stall any such attempts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Govt. has armed and trained a large number of Razakars and other para-military forces in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, in guerilla tactics, sabotage and other subversive activities. There is no information on the setting up of arms factories in Pakistan-Occupied-Kashmir.

(b) and (c). As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2481 on 6th August, 1969, the developments in this regard have been taken into account in making our plans for the security of the country.

Visit of Congress President and General Secretary Abroad

4214. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President and the General Secretary

of the Indian National Congress had gone abroad in June, 1969;

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Visits to the United Arab Republic Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of Germany and United Kingdom were on the basis of invitations received by them as the President and General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. Visits to Austria and Italy were private.

Misuse of Passports

4215. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8733 on the 7th May, 1969 regarding misuse of passports and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is in the process of being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Visit by Foreign Military Delegations To India

4216. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign delegations comprising of military experts who visited the country during the period from the 1st January, 1969 to 30th June, 1969;

(b) the military installations visited by them; and

(c) the purpose of these visits?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) During the period 1st January to 30th June, 1969, Service Officers from Yugoslavia, France, Afghanistan, United Kingdom, USA and USSR visited India.

(b) **Training Institutions.**—National Defence College New Delhi, Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun, ASC School Bareilly and National Defence Academy Kharakvasla.

Regimental Centres.—Raj Rifles Centre Delhi Cant., Madras Engineering Group Bangalore, Gurkha Training Centres Dehra Dun and Artillery Centre Deolali.

Production Units.—Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Bangalore, Bharat Electronics Limited Bangalore, Clothing Factory Shahjahanpur and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Nasik.

Units and Formations.—Para Brigade, an Armoured Brigade, Remount Depot Saharanpur, an Artillery Brigade, Equine Breeding Stud Babugarh, Army Hospital Delhi Cantt., Army Supply Depot and Bakery Delhi Cantt. Central Ordnance Depot Kanpur, an Air Force Station, Air Force establishments at Hashimara and Shillong a Mountain Division HQ and a Corps HQ.

The above gives the list of establishments visited. However, each delegation visited only some of the above establishments.

(c) These visits were mainly in the nature of goodwill tours.

Export Orders with State Trading Corporation

4217. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:**
SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY:

Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of Export orders currently lying with the State Trading Corporation;

(b) the items of export and the total value thereof;

(c) whether export orders this year include items not covered so far; and

(d) whether any efforts have been made to boost the export of fruits, vegetables, flowers, herbs, processed food and similar other articles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing position of Export Orders of the S.T.C. and total thereof

Sl. No.	Commodity	(Rs. in crores)	
		Value	
1	Agricultural Products	6.64	
2	Chemicals	1.45	
3	Textiles	10.19	
4	General products	0.35	
5	Engineering goods	17.81	
6	Leather and leather manufactures	5.69	
7	Railway equipments	12.00	
		54.13	

(c) Yes, Sir. The following new items are covered:

Fresh vegetables, Cut flowers, Kardiseed extractions, Trichloro-ethylene, Perchloro-ethylene and Aluminium sulphate, Radiator fittings, Steel wire ropes, Textile machinery, Bulb holders, Bars and Coils PVC cables, M. S. Ingots, Pressure valves, Drill Steel, Pipe fittings, Plumber blocks, Locks and padlocks, Finished leather uppers.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Corporation has explored the marketing possibilities

of fresh fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, processed foods, rice, pulses, spices etc. and has received a favourable response.

Soviet Nuclear Submarine Cruising in Indian Ocean

4218. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KASHWAT:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Peking Radio had alleged in a broadcast reported in the *Hindustan Times* of the 24th June, 1969 that a Russian Nuclear Submarine had cruised in the Indian Ocean and Russian fleet of 14 vessels was permanently stationed in Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the factual position in relation thereto; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). Government has seen reports to this effect but has no precise information in the matter.

(c) As repeatedly stated the Government of India is anxious to see that the Indian Ocean remains an area of peace and cooperation.

Enquiry into Firing in Cossipore Factory

4219. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision not to

proceed with the enquiry in the Cossipore firing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether the opposition of the State Government is the contributing factor for withdrawing the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारतीय दूतावासों के कर्मचारी

4220. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूसरे देशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की देशवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें भारतीयों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उस देश के नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है जिसमें हमारा प्रत्येक दूतावास स्थित है; और

(ग) क्या विदेशों में हमारे दूतावास के भारतीय कर्मचारियों को विदेशी नागरिकों के समान वेतन तथा भत्ते आदि मिलते हैं और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [रुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखियें संख्या एल० नं०—1742/69]

(ग) स्थानीय कर्मचारियों के असली वेतनमान तो आमतौर से ज्यादा होते हैं, लेकिन सरकार का खर्च स्थानीय भरती के कर्मचारियों के मुकाबले भारत-आस्थानी कर्मचारियों पर ज्यादा होता है क्योंकि इन्हें प्रतिरिक्त भत्ते और सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं और यह अंतर हर देश में अलग-अलग है।

राष्ट्रपति भवन में नियुक्त सैनिक सचिव

4221. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1960 से 1968 के दौरान राष्ट्रपति भवन में सैनिक सचिवों के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये जनरलों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य का पता लगाया है कि इन जनरलों ने राष्ट्रपति भवन में सैनिक सचिवों के रूप में नियुक्ति के दौरान अपने निजी बंगलों का निर्माण किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन जनरलों के नाम क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि एक सैनिक सचिव ने राष्ट्रपति भवन में नियुक्त केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के एक इंजीनियर की साठ-गांठ से अपने बंगले के निर्माण में हजारों रुपये के मूल्य के सरकारी सीमेंट, पत्थर, फर्नीचर तथा लोहे आदि का प्रयोग किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क)

मेजर जनरल हरनारायण

सिंह (सेवा निवृत्त) 1-7-1957 से

मेजर जनरल डी० जी०

आर रजवाड़े (सेवा

निवृत्त) 16-3-1963 से

मेजर जनरल जी० एस०

गिल, (सेवा निवृत्त) 17-7-1965 से

(ख) से (घ). प्रथम दो अफसरों ने अबधि विशेष के दौरान किसी भी अवसर पर सम्पत्ति के अर्जित किये जाने की रिपोर्ट नहीं दी। मेजर जनरल गिल ने 1967 में गृह सम्पत्ति अर्जित करने की रिपोर्ट दी थी।

इस सम्बन्ध में अफसर की ओर से कोई अनियमितताएं सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Mineral Wealth of Bihar

4222. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar State possess two-third of the Mineral wealth of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that development of that State is very low as compared to other States; and

(c) the schemes formulated or to be implemented in the Fourth Plan to accelerate the development of Bihar State?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Although Bihar State is endowed with large mineral deposits, it is difficult to quantify them in terms of percentage of the mineral wealth of the country.

(b) Bihar is generally recognised to be one of our comparatively backward States.

(c) Attention is invited to the information furnished on pages 65-66 of the "Draft Fourth Five Year Plan—1969—74" a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House in April, 1969. 10 per cent of the Central assistance for State Plans has been earmarked for distribution exclusively among the backward States and Bihar is one of the beneficiaries under this formula. Central investment in industrial development in this State will also be considerable during the Fourth Plan period, in view of the large allocation for the Bokaro Steel Plant.

Misuse of Gift Parcel Scheme by Nepal

4223. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Gift Parcel Scheme, Nepal is importing from third-countries luxury articles with a view to eventually dumping them on the Indian market;

(b) the number of flights per week and the approximate value per month of these Gift Parcel imports into Nepal from Dubai in the Persian Gulf and other third countries via India; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against the smuggling of goods imported under the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Nepal is reported to be importing consumer goods from third countries by way of gift parcels under the Gift Parcel Scheme. On an average, there are about 12 flights per week from Calcutta to Kathmandu and the cargo carried by them may include inter-alia third-country goods imported by Nepal as gift parcels. Information regarding value of the gift parcels imported into Nepal is not available.

Import into India from Nepal of goods of third country origin is banned under the Customs, Act, 1962 (52 of 1962). In order to curb smuggling, surveillance at the Indo-Nepal border has been intensified and to tighten up the preventive arrangements, several measures have been taken including deployment of additional staff, better coordination among the preventive organisations, and utilisation of the provisions of the Customs (Amendment) Act, 1969.

वर्ल्ड एसेम्बली फार पीस

4224. श्री रत्नाबत्तार शास्त्री :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत 21 जून से 24 जून, 1969 तक बर्लिन में वर्ल्ड एसेम्बली फार पीस का सम्मेलन हुआ था; यदि हां, तो संयोजक का नाम क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्मेलन में भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या सब से अधिक थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी थी और प्रमुख भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस सम्मेलन में मुख्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों पर भी एक संकल्प पारित किया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां। यह सभा कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों ने मिल कर बुलाई थी जिसमें ये भी शामिल थे : इंटरनेशनल कन्फेडरेशन आफ़ डिसार्मिमेंट, बार रसिस्ट्स इंटरनेशनल, क्वेकर्स, एमेन्स्टी, इंटरनेशनल क्रिश्चियन पीस कान्फ़ेंस, इंटरनेशनल कन्फेडरेशन आफ़ अरब ट्रेड यूनियन्स, वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन आफ़ यूनाइटेड नेशन्स एसोसियेशन, बोमन्स इंटरनेशनल लीग फ़ार पीस एण्ड फ्रीडम, वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन आफ़ साइंटिफ़िक वर्क्स, बर्लिन कान्फ़ेंस आफ़ कैंथोलिक क्रिश्चियन्स (यूरोपीय देश), स्टा. होम कान्फ़ेंस आन बियतनाम, इंटरनेशनल कमेटी इन सपोर्ट आफ़ अरब पीपुल्स, वर्ल्ड ऐस्से रेन्टिस्ट्स फ़ार पीस, वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन आफ़ ट्रेड यूनियन्स, अरब लायर्स फेडरेशन, अफ्रो-एशियन

पीपुल्स सोलिडेरिटी व आर्गनाइजेशन, वर्ल्ड
कौंसिल आफ पीस ।

(ख) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी
नहीं है कि इसमें भाग लेने वाले प्रतिनिधिमंडलों
में कितने-कितने सदस्य थे ।

(ग) अखिल भारतीय शांति परिषद्
द्वारा प्रस्तुत भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों की अंतिम
सूची में नीचे लिखे नाम शामिल थे :

1. श्री के० डी० मालवीय
2. मौलाना इशाक सम्भाली, संसद्
सदस्य
3. डा० मुल्क राज आनन्द
4. श्री ओ० पी० पालीवाल
5. श्री चित्ता विश्वास
6. श्री बी० डी० वधवा
7. श्री जगत प्रकाश
8. श्री आर० अचुता मेनन
9. श्री के० पी० एस० मेनन
10. श्री हरीश चन्द्र
11. श्री एच० आर० गोखले
12. डा० एस० के० सेन
13. कुमारी सुमित्रा चक्रवर्ती
14. श्री मधु पन्नीक्कर
15. श्री आई० एस० दीवान
16. श्री विश्वमित्र उपाध्याय
17. श्री एन० सी० कासलीवाल
18. श्री चन्द्रशेखर रेड्डी
19. डा० द्वारका बाई
20. श्री नीलमणि फूखन
21. प्रो० अनिल शर्मा
22. श्री एम० एन० दत्त बरुआ
23. श्री के० पी० वर्मा
24. श्री गोपाल आप्पा कामत, एम०
एल० ए०
25. श्री जम्बन्त हरगोविन्द शुक्ल
26. श्री जसवंत सिंह चौहान
27. श्री परस राम, एम० एल० ए०
28. श्री यश दत्त शर्मा, एम० एल० ए०
29. प्रो० नसरत बानो ल्ही

30. श्री जे० सी० कोठारी
31. श्री दिनेश प्रसाद पाण्डे
32. श्री बालचन्द्र लगद
33. श्री धनराघ आचार्य
34. श्री श्योदन मल
35. श्री ए० टी० समाचार
36. श्री टी० आर० सुब्बाराव
37. श्री हमीद शाह
38. श्री बी० के० राजशेखर
39. डा० टी० पारथासार्थी
40. श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी
41. श्री ब्रह्मानन्द पांडा, संसद् सदस्य
42. श्री अमर सिंह चतुर्वेदी
43. डा० बी० रामकृष्णन
44. श्री ए० एस० के० आर्यंगर
45. श्री एम० एस० सिवसामी, एम०
एल० ए०
46. श्री एम० बालासुब्रह्मण्यम्
47. श्री ईसाजिक
48. श्री जे० ए० सुब्बाराजू, एम० एल०
ए०
49. डा० राजकपूर
50. श्री प्रेम नारायण भार्गव
51. श्री पी० सी० जैन
52. श्री जलील अब्बासी, एम० एल०
ए०
53. डा० रघुवीर चक्रवर्ती
54. श्री विजय भट्टाचार्य
55. श्री नन्द लाल तांतिया
56. श्रीमती विना चौधरी
57. डा० डी० एन० गंगुली
58. डा० एन० के० मुन्शी
59. श्री शिव राम
60. श्री बी० के० कृष्ण मेनन, एम० पी०
61. श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर,
एम० पी०
62. श्रीमती वायलट अलवा, एम० पी०
63. श्रीमती अरुणा आसफअली
64. श्री जोआचीम अलवा, एम० पी०
65. श्री भूपेश गुप्त, एम० पी०
66. श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, एम० पी०

67. ज्ञानी गुरुमुख सिंह मुसाफिर,
एम० पी०
68. डा० अब्दुल ग़लीम
69. श्रीमती पेरीन रोमेश चन्द्र
70. श्री के० आर० गणेश, एम० पी०
71. श्रीमती हमीदा हबीबुल्लाह, एम०
एम० ए०
72. श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह भाटिया
73. श्री वाई० डी० शर्मा
74. श्री भासवराज कटीमणि
75. प्रो० मोहन सिंह

(घ) जी हाँ।

(ङ) इस सभा के प्रस्तावों को अखबार छाप चुके हैं और माननीय सदस्यों ने उन्हें निस्संदेह देख लिया होगा।

चूँकि यह सभा निजी संगठनों की बैठक थी, सरकारों की नहीं, इसलिये सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Inclusion of Shri Dewan, Administrative Officer of U.N.E.S.C.O., in Diplomatic List

4225. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn by a Member of Parliament to the inclusion, in the Diplomatic List of April, 1969, of the name of Shri S. P. Dewan, Administrative Officer, UNESCO Office, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that Shri Dewan is a non-international staff member of the Mission;

(c) whether it is also a fact that legal proceedings on smuggling charge are pending against Shri Dewan in a New Delhi Court and inquiries against him are also being conducted by Government in other cases;

(d) if so, why and on what grounds Shri Dewan has been granted diplomatic status;

(e) whether Government intended to drop the proceedings against this violation of the laws of the land;

(f) has the Government conducted any inquiries how this grave impropriety occurred; and

(g) if so, what action has the Government taken to rectify the mistake and what action has been taken against the defaulting persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The subject of proceedings is the concern of the Ministry of Finance.

(d) Diplomatic status has not been conferred on Shri Dewan.

(e) to (g). Does not arise.

Indian Citizens in U.N. Agencies on Diplomatic List

4226. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the names of some Indian citizens working on the international staff of the U.N. Agencies in India are included in the Diplomatic List;

(b) if so, whether such staff members are entitled to diplomatic privileges;

(c) whether the names of non-international staff members of the U.N. Agencies also can be included in the Diplomatic List; and

(d) if so, whether they are granted diplomatic status?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Irregularities in Imports for Woollen Textile Industry

✓
4227. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 87th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the irregularities committed in the import of wool, nylon, woollen, yarn and other woollen products for the woollen textile industry and its allocation to various units since October, 1962;

(b) if so, whether any action has been initiated by Government against any officers/persons in the matter;

(c) whether any officer has been suspended pending departmental investigation etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A charge-sheet has been filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation on the 20th January, 1969 in the court of Special Judge, Greater Bombay, against Shri R. G. Zalani, a Director in the Textile Commissioner's Organisation, for being in possession of assets disproportionate to his known sources of income. The CBI are also contemplating launching of prosecutions against certain persons connected with Messrs. Model Woollen Mills, a concern who were adversely commented upon by the Estimates Committee in this regard. Others matters referred to in the Estimates Committee Report are also under consideration.

(c) and (d). Shri R. G. Zalani, Director in the Textile Commissioner's Organisation, has been suspended with effect from the 24th December, 1968.

Discontinuing Chairmanship of International Control Commission

4228. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's Chairmanship of the International Control Commission in the former Indo-China States is becoming an increasing liability;

(b) whether the desirability of discontinuing the same has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. India is trying to discharge her duties as Chairman of the International Control Commission to the best of her abilities in the extremely difficult circumstances prevailing in Indo-China.

(d) and (c). The Government is of the opinion that India can still play a useful rôle as Chairman of the International Control Commission, so long as the Parties concerned want the Commission to continue.

Rules regarding Punishment of Jawans and Officers in Army

4229. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different procedures and terms of penalty are provided for the jawans and officers in the Rules and Act for the same offences committed by them;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to remove this anomaly in the Rules; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Except for some differences, such as—

(i) heavier punishments for officers for some offences which

can be related to the greater sense of responsibility expected of them; and

- (ii) differences based on administrative grounds, the procedures and punishments prescribed for offences committed by all persons subject to the Army Act are the same.

2. The existing provisions are considered appropriate and there is no proposal to revise them.

Export of Iron Ore in Raw Form

4230. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to stop the export of iron ore in raw form; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

व्यापार करार

4231. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कलशाय :
श्री नाबूराम अहिरवार :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री न० रा० देवघरे :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पुति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(a) आर्थिक सहायता तथा विदेश व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने वित्तिय वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में प्रत्येक किताबित देशों के साथ करार किये हैं;

(ख) इन करारों के अन्तर्गत आयात तथा निर्यात का जाने वाली वस्तुओं का मूल्य भारतीय मुद्रा में क्रमशः कितना-कितना है तथा इन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या-क्या हैं ; और

(ग) योजना तथा गैर योजना प्रयोजनों के लिये क्रमशः कितनी-कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मिल रही है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पुति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) (क) वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में सरकार ने निम्नलिखित देशों के साथ व्यापार करार/पबन्ध किये हैं :—

फिनलैंड, थाईलैंड, बल्गारिया, जर्मन लोकतन्त्रीय गणराज्य, रूमानिया, पोलैंड, प्रजातन्त्रीय जनवादी गणराज्य (उत्तर कोरिया) तथा अफगानिस्तान।

आस्ट्रिया, बेल्जियम, कनाडा, डेन्मार्क, फ्रांस, प० जर्मनी, इटली, जापान, नीदरलैंड्स, ब्रिटेन, सं० रा० अमरीका, नार्वे, स्वीडन, आस्ट्रेलिया तथा अर्जेंटाइना के साथ आर्थिक सहायता के लिए भी करार किये गये हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1969 में रुपये में भुगतान वाले देशों के साथ व्यापार तथा भुगतान करारों के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय आयातों तथा निर्यातों का मूल्य क्रमशः 11.76 करोड़ तथा 11.81 करोड़ रु० के लगभग होने की संभावना है। जहाँ तक अन्य देशों का सम्बन्ध है न देशों के साथ किये गये करारों के फल-स्वरूप किये जाने वाले आयातों तथा निर्यातों के लिए कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है।

सम्बद्ध देशों में परस्पर विनिमय किये जाने वाले सामान की सूची करारों के साथ अनुलग्न है और इनकी तियांससद्-पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 के लिए क्रमशः 12291 लाख तथा 2614 लाख अमरीकी डालर।

सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त की गयी सम्पूर्ण सहायता योजना-कार्यों के लिए है।

I.A.F. Planes crashed near Agra and Jodhpur

4232. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOWDHARY:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL:
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two I.A.F. aircraft crashed near Agra and Jodhpur on the 1st July, 1969;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed as a result of these accidents;

(c) the estimated loss of property;

(d) whether the inquiry has been ordered; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 14 Air Force personnel were killed in an air accident near Agra on 30th June, 1969. The same day four Air Force personnel and eight civilians were killed in a helicopter accident at Jodhpur.

(c) to (e). Courts of Inquiry were ordered in both the cases. The reports are at present under examination in Air Hqs.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा चिटगांव से सिलहट तक एक लम्बी खन्दक का निर्माण

4233. श्री शशि भूषण :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री किरित विक्रम देव बर्मन :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान स समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान ने त्रिपुरा से लगने वाली पूर्व पाकिस्तान सीमा के साथ साथ चिटगांव से सिलहट तक एक लम्बी खन्दक का निर्माण आरम्भ कर दिया है और निर्माण कार्य बड़ी तेजी से किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां, सरकार ने वह रिपोर्ट देख ली है।

(ख) ऐसी गतिविधियों पर पूरी निगरानी रखी जाती है।

नियंत्रित प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों (गाइडेड मिसाइल) का निर्माण

4234. श्री शशि भूषण:
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री खेंगलराया नायडू :
श्री नि० रं० सास्कर :
श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने संसद् के पिछले सत्र में यह घोषणा की थी कि नियंत्रित प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों का निर्माण भारत में किया जा सकता है और यदि हां, तो क्या इन नियंत्रित प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों को पूरी तरह से भारत में बनाया जाएगा;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि इन प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों के सारे भुग देश के सरकारी कारखानों में बनाए जा सकते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार पूर्णरूपेण स्वदेशी प्रक्षेपणास्त्र बनाने का प्रयत्न करेगी ताकि विदेशी सहयोग की आवश्यकता न पड़े; और

(घ) क्या इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार ने वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करने वाले व्यक्तियों तथा अपने मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों की कोई समिति नियुक्त की है और इस समिति को अपना प्रतिवेदन शीघ्र देने के लिए कहा है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). यह घोषणा की गई थी कि देश में प्रक्षेपणास्त्र लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत बनाने के लिए कुछ प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं। वे प्रस्ताव अब भी विचाराधीन हैं। जनहित में व्योरे पर चर्चा नहीं की जा सकती।

Export of Indian Tea to European Common Market Countries

4235. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian tea is the most expensive beverage in the European Common Market countries;

(b) if so, the comparable prices and quantities of tea imported by the European Economic Common Market countries from India, Ceylon and other sources; and

(c) the effective steps likely to be taken by Government to improve its market position in the European Economic Common Market Zone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The average price of Indian tea as compared to other teas is the highest in all ECIM countries.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

I. Average prices in Rupees per kg. of tea imported during the year 1968 were as follows:—

	Netherlands	Germany	France	Italy*	Belgium
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
India	8.73	11.02	16.36	9.37	15.21
Ceylon	7.82	10.13	12.87	8.25	9.88
Indonesia	5.01	5.86	N. A.	—	—

II. Imports of tea into the E.C.M. countries during the year 1968 from various countries were as follows:—

(Figures in thousand Kg.)

	India	Ceylon	Indonesia	Others	Total
	2,869	3,507	10,575	15,871	32,822
	3,974	2,657	1,484	864	8,979
	379	1,721	N.A.	1,053	3,153
	233	1,080	—	383	1,696
	16	69	—	796	881

*Figures in respect of Italy relate to months ending October, 1968.

(c) The Tea Board has been undertaking promotion of Indian tea in the European Common Market countries since 1964. In spite of the marketing rigidities, many pure Indian tea packets are now being marketed by the local packers. The Board's promotional activities comprise mainly of consumer sampling and store demonstration at focal points; sampling and display in local exhibitions and fairs and limited press advertising in addition to generic promotion for increased consumption of tea.

The fiscal reliefs granted by the Government of India towards excise and export duties on tea in 1968 and 1969 should also in general, help the exports of Indian tea to the E.C.M. market.

Export of Manganese Ore by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

4236. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of manganese ore exported by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation from May, 1969 to 31st July, 1969 through Ram Bahadur Thakur and Co.; and

(b) the countries to which it has been exported so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). During the period May, 1969 to 31st July, 1969 Minerals and Metals Trading

Corporation exported 27,214 tonnes of Manganese ore to Czechoslovakia. The ore for this export was obtained from Messrs Ram Bahadur Thakur and Co.

Shortage of X-Ray Films

4237. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:
SHRI P. VISWAMBARAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of X-Ray films in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that certain foreign countries are eager to export these films;

(c) if so, whether Government have issued any licences for the import of X-Ray films to meet the shortage; and

(d) if so, the names of the countries who have volunteered to export X-Ray films to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Indian agents of the overseas suppliers from G.D.R., West Germany and U.K. have expressed their readiness to supply X-Ray films. A statement is enclosed giving the required information.

STATEMENT

Licence	Value of licences issued	Country of supply	Remarks
1	2	3	4
(Rupees)			
1. S.T.C.	30 lakhs	G.D.R. 1969 Trade Plan	
S.T.C.	20 lakhs	G.D.R. 1969 Trade Plan	X-ray films worth Rs. 2 lakhs to be air lifted.
2. S.T.C.	10 lakhs	Hungary 1969 Trade Plan	

1	2	3	4
	(Rupees)		
3. Messrs. Agfa	1.5 lakhs	G.C.A.	
	5.0 lakhs	G.C.A.	X-ray films worth Rupees 3.5 lakhs already imported by air.
	20.0 lakhs	W. German Credit	
4. Messrs. Kodak	1.5 lakhs	G.C.A.	
	5.0 lakhs	G. C. A.	X-ray films worth Rs. 3 lakhs already imported by air.
	20.0 lakhs	U.K. Credit	

Military special Train Looted in West Bengal

4238. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI D. N. TIWARY:
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUDHURI:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH:
SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SHRI BANSI NARAIN
SINGH:
SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR:
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR
SHAH:
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA
CHANDA:
SHRI R. K. BIRLA:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:

SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDI:

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the press reports appearing in the Hindustan Times of the 7th July, 1969 wherein it has been stated that a military special train carrying ammunition and stores was looted by some unidentified persons who brought it to a halt by placing boulders on the Railway track at a desolate spot between Raniganj and Baktanagore stations on the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details of the incident and loss suffered; and

(c) whether any arrest has been made and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The train was stopped by a gang of Wagon Breakers at about 0925 Hours on 6th July, 1969 near Baktanagore Railway Station on the Eastern Railway and three wagons broken open. 37 boxes containing artillery ammunition were removed by

the miscreants. All the boxes were subsequently recovered but 125 cart-ridges without propellant charge bags and one shell of the total value of approx. Rs. 5,078 are still missing.

(c) The Police are investigating the case and some arrests have been made. Measures have been taken to ensure greater safety of arms and ammunition in transit by Rail.

Export of Mangoes

4239. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD

MANDAL;

SHRI D. N. TIWARY:

SHRI R. K. BIRLA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to boost mango exports to foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that seven day symposium on mango culture has also suggested to boost the export of mango; and

(c) if so, the foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The following steps have so far been taken to boost the export of mangoes:

(i) A committee named Banana and Fruit Development Committee has been set up to consider measures/methods to increase the export of bananas, mangoes and other fresh fruits.

(ii) A Mango Delegation was sent to some of the European countries in 1966 to explore the marketing possibilities of Indian mangoes in those countries.

(iii) AIR-INDIA are giving special freight concessions for export mangoes to foreign countries.

(iv) Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, provides assistance for developing the techniques of export of mangoes.

(v) In order to give wide publicity, publicity material on export of mangoes has been pre-paring the techniques of export in India and abroad.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the risk inherent in export of mangoes, it is difficult to assess the growth of exports. On the basis of the concerted efforts, which are being made, it is hoped that there will be a steady increase in our foreign exchange earning, which is Rs. 24½ lakhs for the year 1968-69.

Popularisation of Pakoras in Foreign Countries

4240. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD

MANDAL:

SHRI D. N. TIWARY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to popularize Pakoras abroad;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to boost the export of Pakoras; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indian Teacher held in Prison in Rhodesia

4241. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dasuigee Francis, an Indian employed as teacher in Zambia

was held in Rhodesia and kept in South African prisons for fourteen months and was subjected to inhuman treatment;

(b) if so, the charges on which he was held in prison by the Rhodesian and South African authorities; and

(c) whether Government have lodged any protest against the arrest and ill-treatment of Dasuigee Francis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). Government have come across reports regarding the release of Mr. Dasuigee Francis alias Desmond Francis, a South African of Asian origin, after imprisonment in Rhodesia and South Africa for 427 days.

According to reports appearing in the Zambian press, Mr. Francis was arrested for his alleged association with organisations banned in Rhodesia. He is also reported to have been in possession of African National Congress literature at the time of his arrest.

(c) No approach to intercede in the matter was made to our High Commission in Zambia on behalf of Mr. Francis, apparently because he is not an Indian national. We have no diplomatic relations with either the Government of South Africa or the illegal Rhodesian regime.

Export of Sewing Machines

4242. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no increase in the export of sewing machines during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up the export of sewing machines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY

RAM SEWAK): (a) Exports of sewing machines rose from Rs. 41.79 lakhs in 1966-67 to Rs. 63.69 lakhs in 1967-68. In 1968-69, there was a fall, to Rs. 51.33 lakhs. Exports during the first three months of the current year (April-June, 1969) have been recorded at Rs. 16.44 lakhs as against Rs. 12.32 lakhs in the corresponding period of the last year.

(b) and (c). Keen international competition and lack of product development are the main factors inhibiting exports of sewing machines. The trade and Government have taken steps to explore new markets and permit imports of special machinery and equipment required for change of designs and product adaptation.

Union Law Minister's Speech in Kerala

4243. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the reported speech of Union Law Minister at Kotayam appearing in MAIL of the 2nd July, 1969 in which he had stated that it was high time the people (of Kerala) took the offensive to force the State Government to implement development programmes; and

(b) whether in the same speech he had asked the people of Kerala to observe 'Idikki day' to force the Kerala Government and its supporters to create the necessary conditions for the early completion of the Idikki Hydro-electric project?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). According to the Union Law Minister, he had asked the people to bring pressure on the Kerala Government to implement development programmes and also to observe "Idikki day" as a protest against the slow pace of progress of the Project. He did not ask the

people to "take the offensive" as reported. The Law Minister's speech was in Malayalam and he has explained that the word "offensive" will not be the proper English equivalent of the words he used.

L.D.C.'s in Armed Forces Headquarters

4244. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lower Division Clerks of the Armed Forces Headquarters who have put in over three years service and have not been declared Quasi Permanent so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that clerks who have rendered over five years' service are not eligible to apply for clerical posts in the Indian High Commission's office in U.K.;

(c) if so, the reasons for keeping them temporary for such a long time; and

(d) whether such clerks will be considered for deputation to High Commission's office, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) 1,098.

(b) to (d). 817 are not eligible for grant of quasi-permanent status, as they have not yet passed the UPSC typewriting test. The cases of the remaining 281 individuals are under examination.

In accordance with the existing procedure, only permanent clerks are eligible for appointment to India-based clerical posts in the offices of the Indian Missions abroad.

नेपाल से माल का आयात

4245. श्री नाथू राम अग्रहारवार: क्या बंबेईक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह ज्ञाने में कहेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ने ाल से भारत में

आयात किए जाने वाले माल पर किसी प्रकार का सीमा शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत नेपाल व्यापार नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं।

बंबेईक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) :

(क) भारत और नेपाल के बीच व्यापार दोनों देशों में हुई व्यापार तथा परिवहन सन्धि (1960) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार विनियमित होता है। सन्धि के अनुच्छेद दो में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह भी उपबन्ध है कि विसं. भी देश के उम्भव का ऐसा सामान, जो दूसरे देश में खपत के लिए हो, सीमा शुल्क से मुक्त होगा।

(ख) और (ग). उपरोक्त सन्धि 31 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक वैध है। यथावश्यक संशोधनों सहित सन्धि के नवीकरण के प्रश्न पर सरकार उपर्युक्त समय पर विचार करेगी।

पश्चिमी जर्मनी में भारतीय महावाणिज्य दूत द्वारा कथित अपमानजनक बात

4246. श्री भरत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या बंबेईक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 1969 के दैनिक 'बीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया

गया है कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी के उपमहापौर द्वारा दिये गये दिन के भोज में उस देश में भारत के महावाणिज्यिक दूत ने भारत के प्रति अपमानजनक बात कही थी और यह भी कहा था कि वह पर पुलिस तब तक कार्यवाही नहीं करती जब तक उसे रिश्तत नहीं मिलती और फाइलों के सचिवालय में पहुँचने में छः महीने लगते हैं ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, सरकार ने यह खबर देखा है।

(ख) सरकार ने पूछताछ की है और यह पाया है कि प्रधान कौंसल ने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही, जो भारत के प्रति अपमानजनक हो। परन्तु अनौपचारिक रूप से विचार-विनिमय करते समय, जर्मन मेजबानों और मेहमानों ने, जिनमें प्रधान कौंसल भी शामिल थे, दोनों पक्षों द्वारा अनुभव किए जाने वाले प्रशासनिक बिलम्ब और कठिनाइयों की आँख से संकेत किया।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rehabilitation of Defence Personnel in Industries

4247. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on rehabilitation of defence personnel in industries was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made at the seminar and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The Honourable Member's attention is invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2467 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 6th August, 1969.

Prices of Rayon Yarn

4248. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Commissioner had recently asked the rayon spinners to make a voluntary cut of 10 to 20 per cent in the price of rayon yarn;

(b) whether it is a fact that none of the rayon spinners have affected any cut in the prices of yarn so far; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to impose any price control on rayon yarn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Tariff Commission was asked to inquire into the cost structure of the man-made fibre yarn industry. Since completion of this inquiry was taking time, the Commission made certain recommendations to Government on fair prices of rayon yarn. A price of Rs. 10 per kg. for the standard denier (120) of rayon yarn was suggested. The Textile Commissioner was requested to work out on the basis of price recommended by the Tariff Commission for the standard denier, prices for the other various deniers of rayon yarn. He has done so. An agreement has been reached between the manufacturers of rayon yarn and weavers (except weavers at Surat) for the sale of rayon yarn. The main features of the agreement are:

(i) 10 per cent of the production of rayon yarn will be reserved for allocation at concessional prices on the basis of exports of rayon textiles.

- (ii) 45 per cent of the production will be allotted to the actual users at prices agreed to by the spinners and weavers.
- (iii) 45 per cent of the production will be sold by the manufacturers in the open market at their own discretion.
- (c) Does not arise.

Export of Cotton Textiles to Britain

4249. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been slump in the Indian Cotton Textile exports to Britain in recent months;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to improve cotton textile export to Britain?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Exports of cotton textiles to the U.K. during January—July, 1969 show a decline as compared to the exports during the corresponding period of the last year.

(b) The Government of UK had taken certain measures such as the Import Deposit Scheme, purchase tax of 13.75 per cent which have subdued the demand for cotton textile in that country.

(c) Bank credit facility has been suitably liberalised in respect of exports of cotton textiles to UK and export licensing policy has also been revised. Constant watch is being kept and fresh measures as are considered necessary will be taken.

Development of Handloom Industry in U.P.

4250. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent in Uttar Pradesh for the development of handloom industry during 1968;

1905(Ai) LS—13.

(b) the amount proposed to be allotted for 1969;

(c) the proposal of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to give more help to develop this Industry in the State; and

(d) whether Government propose to encourage the weavers whose families are wholly and solely dependent upon this Industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) In 1968-69—Rs. 23,20,634.00.

(b) The State Government has proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 30.49 lakhs. for the development of handloom industry during 1969-70. The figure of Central Assistance cannot be indicated as according to National Development Council's decision, Central Assistance for 1969-70 will be given in the form of block loans and grants unrelated to any project or scheme.

(c) The State Government has proposed an expenditure of Rs. 381.00 lakh on the handloom industry during the Fourth Five Year Plan as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1743/69].

(d) Yes, Sir, provided they are in the Co-operative Sector.

Transfer of Property in Cantonment Areas

4251. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8338 on the 24th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since Government has no knowledge of any one applying for a site under the said order No. 179 of 1836, it may be presumed that no such application was ever made nor any grant of site was ever given under the said order;

(b) whether there is any basis for the presumption given in the reply to

the above question that the grants according to the terms of the said order No. 179 of 1836 were ever made anywhere; and

(c) how far the presumption of Government in respect of grants of sites under the said order No. 179 of 1836 is binding in Law on the owners of holdings in Cantonment areas?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). It would not be appropriate for Government to express an opinion on abstract legal issues raised in this question.

Cases Pending in Law Courts Re. Proprietary Rights to Lands in Cantonment Areas

4252. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disputes pending or decided in law courts in India during the last three years involving the Military Estate Offices with regard to proprietary rights to lands in Cantonment areas;

(b) the number of cases in which the findings of law courts have gone against Government; and

(c) the total amount spent by Government in connection with these law suits?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being called and will be placed on the Table of the House.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4253. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों को राष्ट्रभाषा मानती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश आदि में स्थित प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के कार्यालयों में केवल अंग्रेजी में ही कार्य किया जा रहा है और हिन्दी में नहीं किया जा रहा ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना जिला (बिहार) में दानापुर के स्थान पर एम० ई० एस० के कार्यालय में उन कर्मचारियों को धमकियाँ दी गई हैं जिन्होंने कि हिन्दी में कार्य आरम्भ किया था;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे हिन्दी विरोधी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में कार्य करने की अनुमति देने का है जो ऐसा करना चाहते हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क), (ख) और (ङ). गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों के आधार पर सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में रक्षा संगठन के सभी सम्बंधितों को व्यापक आदेश जारी किए गए थे। अन्य बातों के साथ इन आदेशों के अनुसार सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में काम करने की पूरी छूट है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दक्षिण वियतनाम के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध

4254. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंधेश्वर-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण वियतनाम में राष्ट्रीय मुक्ति मोर्चा के नेतृत्व में एक नई क्रान्तिकारी सरकार स्थापित हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार वहां की उपर्युक्त सरकार के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या उपाय किए गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) अभी कोई भी ऐसा प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) सरकार ऐसा महसूस करती है कि वियतनाम की स्थिति बहुत ही अस्थिर है और सरकार इस पर नजर रखे हुए है।

नागालैंड में युद्ध विराम अवधि का विस्तार

4255. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागाओं के साथ युद्ध विराम की अवधि बढ़ाने में सरकार से एक प्रस्ताव किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक युद्ध विराम की अवधि कितनी बार बढ़ाई गई है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): (क) और (ख). कार्यवाही को स्थगित रखने से संबद्ध समझौते का समय बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार को कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन छिपे नागाओं के एक दल ने शान्ति केन्द्र कोहिमा द्वारा अवगत कराया है कि उनका विचार

कार्यवाही को आगे 31 अगस्त, 1969 तक स्थगित रखने का है। हाल में छिपे नागाओं के अतिवादी दल ने जो तोड़-फोड़ किया है, उससे उनकी कथनी का खोबला-पन ही प्रकट हुआ है।

लेकिन, अधिकांश नागा लोग नागालैंड में शान्तिमय स्थिति बनाए रखने के पक्ष में हैं। उनकी इच्छाओं और राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नागालैंड के राज्यपाल ने कार्यवाही स्थगित रखने की अवधि 31 अगस्त, 1969 तक के लिए बढ़ा दी है। यह अवधि 33वें बार बढ़ायी गयी है।

Exports by State Trading Corporation

4256. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports by the State Trading Corporation have declined to Rs. 4.04 crores in the first two months of the year 1968-69 against Rs. 6.93 crores in the corresponding period of the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, the reasons for the fall in exports; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to reach the export target of Rs. 60 crores set by the State Trading Corporation for the year 1969-70 particularly in view of the above set-back.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Exports of the State Trading Corporation increased to about Rs. 48 crores in 1968-69 from Rs. 23.57 crores in 1967-68. In the current year also exports are showing an upward trend and it is hoped that the export target of Rs. 60 crores will be achieved.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Import of Raw Materials by State Trading Corporation

4257. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to channelise the import of raw materials through the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, whether the views of the Foreign Trade Board would be obtained before implementing the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). It is proposed to expand progressively the scope of the activities of the State Trading Corporation in the field of import of essential raw materials.

The matter was discussed at the meeting of the Board of Trade held in January, 1969. The views expressed by some members on this question have been noted.

Export of Wigs

4258. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the export of Wigs from India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the decline in export is due to inferior quality of wigs, if so, the rate of fall in export of wigs and the loss in foreign exchange during the last two years;

(c) the steps being taken to improve the quality of wigs and to step up its export;

(d) whether it is further a fact that wig factory Madras is overstaffed in relation to its productivity; and

(e) the present rate of production of the factory and comparative

figures for the last year and the amount of foreign exchange earned by way of exports of its products annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The quality of wigs produced by Wig India has been acceptable to foreign buyers. Suitable adjustments in production are also being made from time to time, to keep in line with the changing trends in fashions.

(d). Yes, Sir. However, with the improvement in the marketing arrangements for the export of wigs and other hair products, the labour force is expected to be fully utilized. The surplus force is being diverted for manufacturing eye-lashes.

(e) The value of monthly production of the factory this year and during 1968-69 is indicated below:

Value in	Rs.	lakhs
1968-69.	1969-70	
Hair Products	1.20	1.00
Double Draw Hair	7.50	3.00

The foreign exchange earned from exports of the factory during 1967-68 and 1968-69 was Rs. 62.56 lakhs and Rs. 53.55 lakhs, respectively.

Transfer of Private Property within Cantonment Limits

4259. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a general order was issued by the C-in-C in 1833 directing that information regarding transfer of private property within the limits of Cantonments be entered in a register to be maintained by the Station Staff Offices;

(b) whether as per Clause 1 of Order No. 179, the Governor General's Order issued in 1836 related to lands

in Cantonment areas that were then unoccupied, and hence had nothing to do with buildings and structures in existence at that time;

(c) whether the Clause 7 of the said order provides that houses in a Military Cantonment, not being the property of persons belonging to the army can be requisitioned or held for use by Military personnel only at the option of the owners; and

(d) if so, the properties in Cantonment areas which were not owned by Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Presumably the reference is to the General Order by the Commander-in-Chief dated 16th September, 1833. This order was made applicable to specified Cantonments and provided *inter alia*:

"In future, when any house or piece of ground within the cantonments above-mentioned may be sold or transferred, the person who makes the transfer will report the circumstances for the Officer Commanding's information and for entry in the register."

(b) and (c). A copy of Order No. 179 of 1836 has been placed on the Table of the House on 7th August, 1968 in pursuance of Unstarred Question No. 3059.

(d) The General Land Register maintained for each Cantonment in accordance with law records *inter alia* the particulars of each land, the holder of each land and the nature of the holder's rights.

Dehiring of Properties in Cantonment Areas

4260. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:**
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Circular has recently been issued by his

Ministry regarding the dehiring of properties in Cantonment areas in which the Director of Military Lands and Cantonment has been asked not to physically release the buildings built on so-called Old Grant Sites, hired for use by the Army, on the owners requests for such dehiring unless the owner makes a declaration in writing on a stamped paper to the effect that the land concerned is held by the owner as an old grant lease under the Governor General's order No. 179 of 1836;

(b) if so, whether such an instruction does not amount to a direction to officers to defy the terms of agreement entered into with the owners of the hired buildings; and

(c) whether the above circular does not amount to an attempt to deprive citizens of their constitutional right to property?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The declaration providing *inter alia* as mentioned, is required, to be obtained only from the applicants who hold the property on the terms mentioned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

विदेशों से ट्रैक्टरों का उपहार

4261. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपहार ट्रैक्टर योजना के अंतर्गत प्राप्त हुए ट्रैक्टरों के राज्यों में वितरण करने के बारे में सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने ट्रैक्टर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दिए गए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। सीमाशुल्क निकासी परमिट उन व्यक्तियों को दिए जाते हैं जो सार्वजनिक सूचना 234/68 दिनांक 24-10-68 में दी गई शर्त पूरी करते हैं चाहे आवेदक भूतपूर्व सैनिक हो अथवा न हो।

American firm of Consultants Engaged for Ordnance Factories

4262. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American firm of consultants has been retained by Government to look into the state of our Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the terms and conditions under which the firm has been engaged;

(c) the circumstances under which this firm was engaged; and

(d) the guarantees which Government have that the firm will not reveal our defence secrets to interested parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

पाकिस्तान तथा चीन द्वारा अधिभूत भारतीय क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तान तथा चीन द्वारा बनाई गई सड़कें

4263. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय क्षेत्र को असुरक्षित करने के अभिप्राय से पाकिस्तान तथा चीन द्वारा अधिभूत भारतीय क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी

तथा चीनी सरकारों ने कितनी लम्बी सड़कें बनवाई हैं तथा उन सड़कों के क्या नाम हैं ; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
(क) संकेत को विदित है कि 1957 में चीन ने भारतीय प्रदेश में अकसाई चिन होते हुए लगभग 170 किलोमीटर लम्बी एक सड़क बनाई थी। तब से चीन ने इस क्षेत्र में अपनी सड़क व्यवस्था को काफी सुधारा है। पाकिस्तान ने गिलगित को पाक अधिभूत काश्मीर में स्कारदू से जोड़ने वाली 240 किलोमीटर लम्बी एक सड़क बनाई जिसे उन्होंने सितम्बर, 1968 में यातायात के लिये खोला। काश्मीर-सीक्यांग सीमा पर स्थित मितांका और सुजराब दरों के रास्ते होते हुए गिलगित को सीक्यांग से मिलाने वाली सड़क के सम्बन्ध में सदन को 24 जुलाई, 1968 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 604 के उत्तर में जानकारी दी गई थी, और विदेश मंत्री ने 22 जुलाई, 1969 को एक वक्तव्य दिया था। पाकिस्तान ने पाक अधिभूत काश्मीर में कुछ और छोटी मोटी सड़कें भी बना ली हैं।

(ख) सरकार ने विरोध पत्र भेजा है और अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्थाओं में इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखा है।

हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी अड्डे

4264. श्री शशिभूषण :

श्री हुचे गोडा :

श्री क० लक्ष्मण :

श्री श्रीनिवास मिश्र :

श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :

क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका तथा रूस हिन्द महासागर में पृथक

पृथक अपने अपने अड्डे बनाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में की गई कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पास सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : सोवियत सरकार ने इस बात का खंडन किया है कि वह हिन्द महासागर में किसी प्रकार का सैनिक अड्डा बनाने की योजना बना रही है। ब्रिटिश हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र में संयुक्त संचार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के साथ संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की एक संधि व्यवस्था हुई है। भारत सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि हिन्द महासागर किसी भी शासन सत्ता से स्वतन्त्र रहे और शान्ति तथा सहयोग का इलाका बना रहे।

इसलिए हम इस क्षेत्र में विदेशी सैनिक अड्डों के विरुद्ध हैं और हमारे विचारों से सम्बद्ध देशों को अवगत करा दिया गया है।

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore

4265. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees employed in Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore during the last two years;

(b) the number of vacancies filled, and the number of vacancies not filled;

(c) if the vacancies are not filled, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the period for which such vacancies are there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) The information is given below:—

Calendar year	No. of Scheduled castes/scheduled tribes candidates employed in Bharat Electronics Ltd.
1967	154
1968	233

(b) The position is as under :

Calendar year	No. of vacancies filled	No. of vacancies not filled
1967	1220	213
1968	1490	2053

(c) The "vacancies" not filled as indicated in the reply to part (b) represent and take into account the future personnel requirement for the expansion of production, having regard to the lead time for phase recruitment and training. These figures relate to total vacancies and not reserved vacancies. The total sanction is reviewed by the company from time to time, taking into account the actual factory load, efficiency, and changes in methods of production etc., and the vacancies are filled on a phased programme.

(d) In view of the reply to part (c), the time and labour involved in collecting the requisite information will not be commensurate with the results.

Trade Delegations

4266. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delegations are sent separately by the various Export Promotion Councils

abroad to explore export possibilities; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to have a centralised agency to do this job in the Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK): (a) and (b). Export Promotion Councils look after a specified group of commodities. Trade delegations for exploration of export possibilities of the commodities under the jurisdiction of a specific Export Promotion Council are sponsored by that Council. Multi-commodity delegations however are sent under the aegis of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, which is the apex body coordinating the export efforts of all Export Promotion bodies in the country.

देहू छावनी में प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिये बनाये गये मकान

4267. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहू छावनी में प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिए लगभग 1200 मकान बनाए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी कुल अनुमानित लागत कितना है और उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सम्बन्धित अधिकारी ने कार्य पूरा होने पर समापन प्रमाण पत्र जारी कर दिया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ठेकेदारों को भुगतान कर दिया गया है ; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जिस प्रकार से मकान बनाए गए हैं वे उस माडल के स्तर के नहीं हैं जिसके अनुसार

उन्हें बनाया जाना था ; और क्या सरकार का विचार समूचे निर्माण कार्य के बारे में जांच कराने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
(क) जी हां, मकानों की संख्या 1,232 है।

(ख) 1,62,68,400 रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर एक परियोजना मंजूर की गई है। अब तक 151 लाख रुपये की धन राशि इस पर लग चुकी है।

(ग) वृक्षवर्धन और जल निकास क्षेत्र की व्यवस्था को छोड़कर, जिन पर कि काम चल रहा है, अन्य कार्यों के लिए पूर्ति प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

(घ) ठेकेदारों को जो धन राशि देनी थी वह दी जा चुकी है।

(ङ) मकानों का निर्माण स्वीकृत डिजाइनों और विशिष्ट विवरणों के अनुसार किया गया है, परिणामतः सारे निर्माण कार्य की जांच करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

देहू छावनी में प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिये बनाये गये मकान

4268. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देहू छावनी में बनाए गए 1200 मकानों में से कितने मकान प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों को 30 जून, 1969 तक अलॉट किए गए और कितने कर्मचारियों ने उन पर कब्जा कर लिया है ;

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों को मकान अलॉट करने से इन्कार कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितने मकान अलॉट नहीं किए गए हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और उसे सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

US-USSR moved to set up bases in Indian ocean

4269. SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU:

SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has protested against U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. for their move to build rival military bases in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether it is a fact that USSR is planning to transform the Pakistani Port of Gwadar, West of Karachi, into submarine base and U.S. has already begun transforming certain islands in the British territory in Indian Ocean into an air and sea transit communication and storage base; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Soviet Government has denied that they planning to transform the Pakistani Port of Gwadar into a submarine base or that they are planning to have a military base in the Indian Ocean. U.S.A. has a treaty with Great Britain where by the two countries have an understanding to set up joint communications facilities in the British Indian Ocean territories. The policy of the Government of India is that the Indian Ocean should remain an area of peace and cooperation free from domination by any power. We are accordingly opposed to foreign military bases in this area and our views have been made known to the countries concerned.

Tractor gift scheme

4270. SHRI R. K. BIRLA:

SHRI M. N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY** be pleased to state:

(a) since how long the Tractor Gift Scheme has been working;

(b) how many and from which countries tractors have so far come to India under the Scheme;

(c) the value of tractors in rupees which have come under the Scheme; and

(d) whether Government propose to continue the Scheme further and if so, for what period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) With effect from 24th October, 1968.

(b) 505 Customs Clearance Permits have been granted so far. The CCPs are valid for import from the General Currency Area and information with regard to the country of origin is not available.

(c) Statistics relating to import of gift tractors are not separately maintained to enable necessary information being given.

(d) The position will be reviewed on the expiry of the present scheme on 31st October, 1969.

कोटा अणुशक्ति केन्द्र में राजस्थानी कर्मचारी

4271. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा में निर्माणाधीन अणुशक्ति केन्द्र में राजपूत और अराजपूत पदों पर नियुक्त हुए राजस्थानी लोगों की प्रतिशतता क्या है तथा उनके पृथक् पृथक् पदनाम क्या हैं ?

(ख) क्या इस बात से श्रमिकों में कभी कभी क्षोभ की भावना उत्पन्न होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो श्रमिकों में इस असंतोष की भावना को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए गए हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT— 1744 69]

(ख) इस प्रकार का क्षोभ व्याप्त होने की कोई सूचना सरकार को नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

इन्दौरम हुए दंगों के बारे में पाकिस्तान रेडियो से प्रचार

4272. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इन्दौर में हाल ही में हुए दंगों के बारे में पाकिस्तान रेडियो द्वारा किये जा रहे झूठे प्रचार के विरुद्ध पाकिस्तान को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार से क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) साम्प्रदायिक मामलों के सम्बन्ध में भारत विरोधी प्रचार पर हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार को समय-समय पर विरोध पत्र भेजे हैं। इस क्रम में सबसे अन्तिम पत्र 13 जून, 1969 को भेजा गया था। परन्तु इन्दौर में हुए हाल के दंगों के सम्बन्ध में किए गए गलत प्रचार पर कोई विशेष विरोध पत्र नहीं भेजा गया था।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

UN Proposal to ban use of chemical and bacteriological weapons

4273. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the United Nations' proposal to ban the use of

chemical and bacteriological weapons in war is at present.

(b) whether there has been any opposition from any Member Nations to the inclusion of tea gas in the list of Chemical Weapons to be banned under the proposal;

(c) if so, the countries which have raised the objection and on what grounds; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The Geneva Protocol of 17 June, 1925, to which India is a party, already prohibits the use in war of "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices and of bacteriological methods of warfare". The U. N. General Assembly at its 23rd Session requested the Secretary General to prepare a report, with the assistance of a group of experts, on the effects of the possible use of such weapons. This report was ready in July, 1969 and has been transmitted by the Secretary General to the Geneva Disarmament Committee, which is now considering it.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir; the U.K. and the USA consider that the use of non-toxic chemical agents, such as simple tear gas is permissible, where necessary, to avoid injury to persons.

(d) The Disarmament Committee is examining the question of extending or limiting the prohibitions contained in the Geneva Protocol of 1925, and the next session of the General Assembly will also discuss this question. The Government are giving consideration to this matter.

Iron Ore requirements of Rourkela Steel Plant

4274. SHRI G. C. NAIK:
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ore requirements of the Rourkela Steel Plant have been arranged by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is allotting the quantity to all the mine-owners for equal distribution;

(c) what is system of procurement;

(d) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is tagging the manganese ore supply with iron ore; and

(e) if so, what will be the position of mine-owners who are not having leases for manganese ore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total requirements of Rourkela steel plant are pooled together and business is distributed equitably amongst all suppliers.

(c) Purchases are being made on Barajamda—Barbil Sector both for export as well as for supply to Rourkela on the basis of the actual performance of each supplier during the year July, 1967—June, 1968.

(d) Yes, Sir. Such of the suppliers who are supplying manganese ore are given a special quota of 2 tons or iron ore for every ton of manganese ore supplied.

(e) Those mineowners who do not have lease for manganese ore, will get their normal quota of iron ore.

मुद्रण (प्रिंटिंग) मशीनों का आयात

4275. श्री एस० एम० जोशी ।
क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई तथा अन्य नगरों की कुछ बड़ी फर्मों को अपने नजी मुद्रण कार्य के लिये मुद्रण मशीनों के आयात हेतु उपभोक्ता लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये लाइसेंस देते समय यह समझा गया था कि ये फर्म बाहर से मुद्रण कार्य स्वीकार नहीं करेंगी और इन मशीनों का अपने निजी कार्य के लिये ही उपयोग करेंगी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इम्पीरियल तम्बाकू कम्पनी और पाटनवाला ने उक्त शर्तों पर मशीनों का आयात किया था ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उक्त फर्म खुले बाजार से मुद्रण कार्य स्वीकार कर रही हैं जिस से उन मुद्रण संस्थानों को हानि हो रही है जिनको उपभोक्ता लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ; और

(ङ) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक-व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) मुद्रण मशीनों के आयात के लिये लाइसेंस केवल मैसर्स इम्पीरियल तम्बाकू कम्पनी, बम्बई और मैसर्स प्रार० एम० डी० सी० (प्रा०) लि०, बम्बई को दिये गये थे । मैसर्स पाटनवाला को कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया । इम्पीरियल तम्बाकू कम्पनी को लाइसेंस किसी ऐसी शर्त पर नहीं दिया गया था कि

लाइसेंसधारी मशीनों का प्रयोग केवल अपने ही निजी छापाई कार्य के लिये कर सकेगा ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री के पद का समाप्त किया जाना

4276. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उप प्रधान मंत्री के पद को समाप्त कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं तथा उसका व्योरा क्या है ।

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) और (ख). प्रधान मंत्री के परामर्श से राष्ट्रपति ने मार्च, 1967 में श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई को उप प्रधान मंत्री के पदनाम से केन्द्र (संघ) के लिए मंत्री नियुक्त किया । श्री देसाई ने 19 जुलाई, 1969 को त्याग पत्र दे दिया । चूंकि उप प्रधान मंत्री पद की सृष्टि ही नहीं की गई थी इसलिए उसकी समाप्ति का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

देहू रोड के एक प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारी द्वारा रेलवे माल डिब्बे से चुराया गया माल

4277. श्री यशवन्त : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहू रोड के एक प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारी ने जून-जुलाई, 1969 में रेलवे माल डिब्बे को तोड़कर चोरी की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चोरी किए गए माल को ले जाने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय के एक ट्रक का प्रयोग किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या क्या वस्तुएं चोरी की गईं और उनका मूल्य कितना था ; और

(घ) क्या कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका वेरा क्या ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह)

(क) से (घ). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और उसे यथा समय में सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ?

Dehu road cantonment area

4278. SHRI BASWANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilian population and the number of army personnel in the Dehu Road Cantonment area;

(b) the quantity and rate of water supplied to the civilian population daily and the annual income from the sale of water;

(c) the number of civilian families who have been supplied electricity and the number of remaining families; and

(d) the time by which the remaining families are likely to be supplied electricity?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The civilian population of Dehu Road Cantonment, according to 1961 census, was 14,643. The strength of the Army personnel varies from time to time and it will not be in the public interest to indicate the present strength.

(b) The water requirements of the civilian population are met largely by water drawn wells and partly by piped water supply. The quantity drawn from wells is not known. The piped water supply is however approximately 10,000 gallons a day. The income derived by the Cantonment Board from water tax during 1967-68 was Rs. 24,623.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

Statement made by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad at Jaipur

4280. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the speech delivered by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad at Jaipur on the 26th July, 1969, in which he has reportedly stated that bloodshed will be in the streets in case capitalists rights were allowed to rule the country;

(b) if so, whether she approved of the remarks; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister has seen the text of the Speech delivered by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad recently at the sixth Annual Conference of the All India Bank Employees' Federation at Jaipur. Shri Azad was consulted. He did not suggest violent change; on the contrary he said he was opposed to violent revolution, and observed that it would be unfortunate if any such development took place. He purported to warn against the obvious dangers of allowing social tension to develop as a result of wide inequalities and disparities persisting and being allowed to grow.

चम्पारण जिला (बिहार) में शैल-बटन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन

4281. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहीत धन राशि में से चम्पारण जिले के मेहसी स्थान पर स्थित शैल-बटन उद्योग को किस रूप में प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) क्या इस उद्योग को प्रस्तावित प्रोत्साहन देने से पूर्व सरकार इस उद्योग की समस्याओं के बारे में पूरी तरह जांच करेगी ।

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त जांच किस प्रकार की होगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेनक):
(क) से (घ) . सरकार ने, बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहीत धनराशि में से चम्पारण जिले के मेहसी स्थान पर स्थित शैल-बटन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के विषय पर अभी तक विचार नहीं किया है ।

Export of Mustard Oil

4282. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI BADRUDDUJA:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mustard Oil is allowed to be exported;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the price at which it is exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Export of Mustard Oil is licensed freely within a limited ceiling. The details of exports of

Mustard Oil and the price at which it was exported are given below:

Export of Mustard Oil (Including rape and Colza Oils.

	Qty.	Value	Qty in Metric Tons Value in Rs. '000. ↓ FOB realisation in Rs. per kg.
1966-67	276	1366	4.95
1967-68	321	1489	4.65
1968-69	610	2472	4.05

Export of Jute and Jute goods

4283. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI BADRUDDUJA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of exports of Jute and Jute goods during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) the amount paid by the exporters to the importers of such goods against claims preferred by the latter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK):

(a) 1965-66 .. Rs. 182.71 lakhs
1966-67 .. Rs. 250.82 lakhs
1967-68 .. Rs. 233.50 lakhs

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति के साथ आये प्रेस प्रतिनिधियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों पर किया गया व्यय

4284. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका राष्ट्रपति की भारत यात्रा के समय एक

बड़ी संख्या में प्रेस प्रतिनिधि तथा प्रचार कार्य करने वाले अनेक और व्यक्ति भी भारत आए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी राजकीय यात्रा पर सरकार द्वारा किया गया व्यय कितना है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस यात्रा पर जो वास्तविक खर्च हुआ है उसकी अभी जानकारी नहीं है । परन्तु पत्रकारों को भारत सरकार का अतिथि नहीं माना गया ।

Export of Ferro-Silicon to U.S.A. and Japan

4285. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. and Japan have recently placed orders for importing ferro-silicon from India;

(b) if so, the quantity of ferro-silicon to be exported; and

(c) the rate at which it will be exported to each country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Export of ferro-silicon is made by the private exporters. The Government have no

precise information about the orders for export of ferro-silicon to USA and Japan booked by these parties.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sheikh Abdullah's statement re. talks with Pakistan

4286. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news-item in the Hindustan Times of the 8th July, 1969 in which Sheikh Abdullah is stated to have said that India is not prepared to talk with Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy of the Government is that all outstanding issues between India and Pakistan should be discussed and settled bilaterally.

Break-up of exports by Private and Public Sector

4287. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the value of exports by the private sector and public sector in 1968-69, in terms of rupees;

(b) the major commodities that made a break-through in the international market and the total value of orders secured by them;

(c) the details of export commitments of public sector undertakings, and their performance in executing the orders;

(d) whether the export commitments of public sector undertakings are commensurate with their export potential and the target fixed up earlier; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Sector-wise export and import statistics are not available as the trade statistics are maintained for the country as a whole.

(a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Publicity campaign of Indian goods in foreign countries

4288. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the means and facilities extended by Government to exporters for exhibiting Indian export commodities in the important trade centres of the world;

(b) the details of the publicity campaign organised by Government and the private exporters in foreign countries where India have bright chances of export commitment such as South East Asian countries, Far-east, and African countries; and

(c) the total funds earmarked for such a campaign in 1969-70?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK): (a) Facilities offered are as follows:—

(i) Opportunity to exhibit Indian products in important trade-

centres of the world through the medium of Exhibitions and India Promotion weeks organised by the Directorate by the Directorate of Exhibitions, Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Bombay and the various Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Boards at concessional rates.

- (ii) To publicise and built an image abroad of the various products.
- (iii) Release of foreign exchange to facilitate participation by exporters and cover visits of their business representatives for conducting negotiations and book business.
- (iv) To and for free transport facilities from the port of shipment.
- (v) Relaxation of export/import control formalities in respect of exhibits meant for display, exemption of customs duties leviable thereon and waiver of G.R.I formalities.
- (vi) Dissemination of trade enquiries to exporters for follow up action and facilitate contracts between the prospective buyers and the exporters at the Exhibitions.
- (vii) Availability of free interpreters services, wherever necessary.

(b) Commercial publicity abroad is conducted through periodicals, pamphlets, brochures and documentary films. Special supplements on India's economic development are also sponsored from time to time in foreign newspapers and magazines. Private sector export houses add to this publicity effort by their own publicity and advertisement according to their own requirements.

(c) Rs. 1,79,62,000.

Export of Manganese and other ores by M/s Ram Bahadur Thakur and Co.

**4289. SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHOUDHARY:**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the quantity of manganese and other ores exported by Messrs Ram Bahadur Thakur and Co. during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): Information in respect of exports of manganese ore by Messrs Ram Bahadur Thakur and Co., which were canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, and the iron ore, which the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation procured from this party for servicing its export contracts during the last three years, are given below:

Export of Manganese ore Canalised through the M. M. T. C.

1966	1,16,307 tonnes
1967	1,50,111 tonnes
1968	1,95,151 tonnes

Iron ore procured by the M. M. T. C. from M/s Ram Bahadur Thakur and Co. for servicing its export Contracts.

1966	nil
1967	204
1968	65 991

Export statistics in respect of ore other than iron and manganese which M/s Ram Bahadur Thakur & Co. exported during the last three years are not readily available.

Inquiry into causes of the slow progress of Kandla Port

4290. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Federation of the Indian

Chambers of Commerce and Industry to inquire into the causes of the slow progress of the Kandla Port has suggested that the Kandla Free Port and Free Trade Zone can successfully complete with other free ports in the world if better facilities and incentives are given; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Committee on Kandla Free Trade Zone and not Kandla Port, set up by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, have recommended several incentives and facilities for the units operating in the Zone. These are being examined in consultation with the Ministries and Departments concerned.

अपोलो-11 को सन्देश

4291. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अपोलो 11 के अन्तरिक्ष यात्रियों को, उनकी चन्द्र यात्रा पर जाते समय भारत की ओर से भेजा गया उनके संदेश का ज्वारा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा-गान्धी) : क्योंकि इस अवसर पर स्वयं राष्ट्र-पति ने एक संदेश भेजा था, इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई संदेश नहीं भेजा ।

Agro-Industrial Complex

4292. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a feasibility study has been undertaken by the Atomic Energy Commission on Agro-Industrial Complexes relating to

low-cost energy from large nuclear power stations;

(b) whether it is also a fact the question of utilizing low-cost nuclear power for pumped storage to increase the utility of major hydro-electrical projects is also under active study of the Commission; and

(c) if so, when the final report is likely to be submitted?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The final report on the Agro-Industrial Complex study is expected to be submitted this year while the report on the utilization of low-cost nuclear power for pumped storage, is expected to be submitted by the middle of 1970.

Withdrawal of Indian Military Personnel, from check posts between India and Nepal

4293. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the withdrawal of Indian Military Liaison group and border check-posts personnel will have great effect on the open border between India and Nepal;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the steps which are being taken in this regard; and

(d) whether the withdrawal of Indian Personnel as suggested by Nepal has been done and if not, when it is likely to be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d). This is one of the issues to be discussed in depth

when the Nepalese official team come to Delhi shortly for talks with our officials. All the implications of the transformation in status of the Indian Military Liaison Group will then be studied with a view to finding specific solutions acceptable to both India and Nepal.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange for Import of Steel to Madhya Pradesh

4294. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of foreign exchange in terms of rupees made available to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for import of iron and steel for SSI units during different allocation period since 1965;

(b) the extent to which this allocation had been utilised by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for the import of iron and steel; and

(c) whether there is any balance left and if so, the steps which have been taken for early utilisation of the the balance of their allocation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The foreign exchange in terms of Rupees allocated to Government of Madhya Pradesh for import of Iron & Steel for S.S.I. Units under October-March 1965 to April-March, 1967 is as under:—

Period	Value in Rs.
October—March, 1965	24,83,000
April—March, 1966	12,53,000
April—March, 1967	89,64,000

(b) and (c): The details of allocation ear-marked in favour of Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh and the supplies made by the M.M.T.C. during the period 65-66 to 67-68 are as under:

Category of Steel	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply
GP Sheets	934	221	291	713		291
BP Sheets			74	15		59
CRDD Sheets			221	..		212
Tinplates	510	..	..	41(a)	..	..

Permission sought by Government of Madhya Pradesh for landing aircraft on airfields controlled by Defence Ministry

Allahabad controlled by this Ministry without having to obtain prior concurrence for landing at each occasion; and

4295. SHRI D. V. SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh requesting for general permission enabling the State Government aircraft to land on the air-fields of Neemuch, Gwalior and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was not found possible to agree to general relaxations in this matter.

(a) The balance quantity viz. 469 tonnes was not lifted by Madhya Pradesh and had to be sold by MMTC on loss.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Civilian Apprentices in Defence Establishments

4296. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4517 on the 26th March, 1969 regarding Civilian Apprentices in Defence Establishments and state:

(a) how Government propose to reconcile the negative answer to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 4775 on the 21st August, 1968 with the positive statement recorded on page 62 of the second annual report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1952 on the issue;

(b) whether the relevant records of the Ministry's decision and the instructions issued in that regard as specifically mentioned in the Commissioners' Annual Report will be traced and copies thereof laid on the Table; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the officials concerned for the wrong statement to mislead the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). The matter is being examined and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Absorption of successful Apprentices in Dum Dum Ordnance Factory

4297. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the successful apprentices of the Seventh batch of trainees at the Dum Dum Ordnance Factory have recently been absorbed in employment at the Factory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that similar employment has not so far

been offered to all the successful apprentices of the earlier two batches; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Technical Hands Employed in Dum Dum Ordnance Factory

4298. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical hands like artisans, skilled craftsmen and supervisors employed at present at the Dum Dum Ordnance Factory, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein in each category separately;

(b) the number of available vacancies in each of the categories and actually filled during the last five years, year-wise, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruits therein and whether their recruitment was upto the reserved quota including the carry-forward regulations;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the apprentices from these communities were selected with a view to fill up their full quota by assigning them the appropriate trades for absorbing them against the available vacancies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Production of Nuclear Power

4299. Shri RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is lagging behind in the production of

nuclear power and occupies eighth position among fifteen nuclear power producing countries of the world;

(b) whether it is also a fact that by next year, India will be relegated to the eleventh position and by 1974 to thirteenth position; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to step up nuclear research and production in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, this is so according to the latest estimate made by International Atomic Energy Agency.

(c) The development of the atomic power programme is dependent on the country's resources, the various competing claims thereon and other relevant factors.

Tractor Gift Scheme

4300. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the names of States to which the tractors imported under the Tractor Gift scheme have been sent and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): The information is not available as statistics of import are maintained for the country as a whole and not state-wise or region-wise.

Liberation of Pak-held Kashmir Question

4301. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) as the accession of Kashmir to India is a fait-accompli and the question is not going to be opened

up in any circumstances whatsoever, the steps which Government are taking to liberate the Pakistan held portion of Kashmir;

(b) whether it is a fact that the people of Pak-held Kashmir are anxious to join their brothers of this side; and

(c) if so, the help which Government is going to give to those citizens of our State to achieve their objective?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (c). It is Government's policy to settle the issue arising out of Pakistan's forcible and illegal occupation of a part of Kashmir peacefully through bilateral negotiations.

(b) The Government received reports from time to time of dissatisfaction in Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

Export of Mica

4302. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mica-mining is one of the most important industries of India;

(b) if so, the quantity of mica with its value in rupees exported during the last three years and to which countries;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to Government's export policies, there has been a decline in the export of mica during the last few years; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Mica mining is one of the important mining industries in India.

(b) Export of mica during the last three years is indicated below:—

Year	Quantity (Lakh Kgs.)	Value (Lakh Rs.)
1966-67	188.4	1594.68
1967-68	230.3	1618.00
1968-69	209.6	1549.51

Nearly 75 per cent of our mica export goes to USA, UK, Japan, USSR, German Federal Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The balance is exported to other countries which include the countries in Europe, Australia, Middle East and Far East.

(c) Though the per unit realisation has considerably improved, the exports of mica in terms of quantity have declined from 1966-67 onwards. The fall in exports is mainly due to the following reasons:—

- (i) Production of re-constituted mica;
 - (ii) Development of synthetic substitutes, and
 - (iii) Competition from new sources of supply like Brazil and Madagascar.
- (d) Steps taken by the Government to stabilise the exports of mica include:
- (a) Utilisation of the services of Indian Missions abroad for promoting exports;
 - (b) Banning export of mica on consignment account (exports permitted against 100 per cent letter of credit);
 - (c) Fixation of floor price for identifiable grades of mica;
 - (d) Introduction of compulsory pre-shipment inspection to restore the confidence of foreign buyers in our products; and
 - (e) Reduction in export duty on mica loose splittings and mica powder.

Wage rise for Jute Industry Workers

4303. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute industry workers have at the Tripartite Conference held in Calcutta on the 27th May, 1969 demanded an upward increase in their wages from the minimum of Rs. 142 to Rs. 235;

(b) whether the demand was accepted by the employers;

(c) if not, the reasons given by the employers for the same; and

(d) whether Government consider that the employers were justified in their present attitude towards the labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). The Tripartite talks held in Calcutta in May, 1969, failed and the workers in the jute industry went on an indefinite strike from the 4th August, 1969.

Attention is invited to the statements made by the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply in the House on the 5th August, 1969, and 11th August, 1969, regarding the strike in the jute industry.

Production and Export of Wool

4304. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been making efforts to

produce fine wool in the country and also regain markets abroad;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of wool produced in India and exported abroad last year, separately; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to regain wool market in foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Production of raw wool in the country is estimated, once in every five years and on the basis of the last Census in the year 1966, the production was estimated at 35.6 million Kgs. The export of wool in 1968-69 was of the order of 8.9 million kgs. valued at Rs. 48.68 million.

(c) The export duty on raw wool has been abolished. Apart from sustaining the existing exports of raw wool the trade has been mainly concentrating on export of finished products. Attention of the All India Wool Trades Federation as well as the Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council is being drawn to take suitable measures to popularise the Indian raw wool in overseas markets.

Import of Rubber

4305. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to stop the import of Rubber to help the Rubber cultivators in India;

(b) whether Government also propose to fix the minimum rate of Indian Rubber at Rs. 550.00 per one hundred Kilogrammes of rubber; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir. The

indigenous production of rubber is not sufficient to meet India's requirements.

(b) and (c). The recommendations made by the Tariff Commission in their report on revision of minimum prices of raw rubber are under examination. Decision on the recommendations of the Commission will be made known as soon as possible.

Export Orders for Steel Tubes

4306. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution of export orders for steel tubes is stalled for shortage of raw materials like mild steel and galvanised sheets; and

(b) if so, how Government want to remedy the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Adequate supplies of hot rolled steel strip-skelp have been arranged for meeting the export commitments for steel tubes. Galvanised sheets are not needed for production of steel tubes.

However, some shortage of strip skelp is in evidence for production of steel tubes for the home market.

Fleet of Indian Navy in Madras

4307. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will instal a Fleet Division of the Indian Navy from Bombay in Madras as there is a danger of attack from China; and

(b) if so, when it will be effected?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Naval Defence Plans provide for

the defence of the eastern sea-board. The location of units of the Fleet is determined in accordance with developing strategic requirements, which may well include Madras, even though no major units of the Fleet are at present based there.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास

4308. श्री जी० ब० सि० त्रिष्टः
क्या प्रधान मंत्री 31 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1896 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास बोर्ड की अब तक कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं और ये किन किन तारीखों को हुई थी ;

(ख) इन बैठकों में उक्त बोर्ड द्वारा राज्य सरकार को की गई सिफारिशों का व्यौरा क्या है और ये सिफारिशें किन विषयों के बारे में की गई हैं ;

(ग) उन मोटर योग्य सड़कों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी बोर्ड ने सिफारिश की है और जिनके निर्माण के लिये राज्य सरकार ने निर्णय कर लिया है और कौन कौन सी सड़कों को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार बोर्ड द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को उसी क्रम में शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करेगी जिस क्रम में वे की गई हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, ग्रन्थ शक्ति मंत्री, तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ङ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना भेजने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है। सूचना की अभी इंतजारी की जा रही है।

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE Annual Reports of Development Councils for Food Processing and for Oils, Detergents and Paints

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Annual Reports of the following Development Councils for the year 1968-69, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

- (1) Development Council for Food Processing Industries.
- (2) Development Council for Oils, Detergents and Paints.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1716/69.]

Annual Report of and Govt's Review on Working of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): On behalf of Shri C. M. POONACHA, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1967-68.
- (2) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1717/69.]

Central Governments Finance Accounts for 1967-68

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Finance Accounts of the Central Government for the year 1967-68. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1718/69.]

Notification re. amendments to delimitation to Parliamentary and State Constituency Order, 1966

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2128 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1969, making certain corrections and amendments in Part B of Schedule XI to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Mysore, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1719/69].

Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Central Silk Board, etc. etc.

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रो (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (1) केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के वर्ष 1967-68 के लेखा परीक्षित लेख की एक प्रति ।
- (2) केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के 1968-69 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति । [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1720/69]
- (3) बुद्धिपत्र की एक प्रति जो 9 जुलाई, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 23 जुलाई, 1969 को सभा-पटल पर रखी

रही अधिसूचना एस० ओ० 2459 की संख्या में परिवर्तन करके एस० ओ० 2529 किया गया । [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1721/69]

- (4) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उ-धारा (6) के अधीन आवश्यक वस्तु (निर्यात के प्रयोजनार्थ उत्पादन तथा वितरण का विनियमन (तीसरा संशोधन) आदेश, 1969 की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एस० ओ० 2699 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और एस० ओ० 2700 (हिन्दी संस्करण) में प्रकाशित हुआ था ।
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1722/69]

- (5) आवश्यक वस्तु (निर्यात के प्रयोजनार्थ उत्पादन तथा वितरण का विनियमन) आदेश, 1966 के खण्ड 5-क के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना संख्या एस० ओ० 2701 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और एस० ओ० 2702 (हिन्दी संस्करण) की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी । [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1723/69]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Ninety-seventh Report

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Bada-gara): I beg to present the Ninety-Seventh Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the

Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Board of Film Censors, Bombay.

12.05 hrs.

CENTRAL LABOUR LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of certain labour laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of certain Central labour laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मवुबनी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक के इंट्रोडक्शन का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे बिल्स पर आपका विरोध मैंने देखा है। मैंने देखा है जब भी कोई विधेयक इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर आता है आप जरूर उसको अपोज करते हैं। कहीं किसी विधेयक में कोई फंडामेंटल चीज आए तो यह ठीक है लेकिन यह प्रैक्टिस हर विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में अच्छी नहीं है। हाउस में टाइम की बड़ी कमी है। मैं आप को मना नहीं करता लेकिन आप हर एक में अपोज करते हैं। दो एक मिनट में आप को इस पर भी जो कुछ कहना हो कह दें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिए यदि ऐसे विधेयक आते हैं जिन के मुतालिक सदस्य समझते हैं कि इनका विरोध करना चाहिए तो क्या यह जनतन्त्र का तकाजा नहीं है कि हम विधेयक का हम विरोध करें? एक तो आप पहले यह गौर करेंगे कि हम लोग कांस्टिट्यूटिव विरोध करते हैं सरकार के विधेयकों पर। इन

विधेयकों में बहुत सी खामियां रहती हैं और हमारे लिए यह लाजिमी हो जाता है कि हम उन खामियों को दिखाएं। चाहे एक सदस्य दिखाए चाहे तमाम मिल कर दिखाएं। तो हमारा यह हक हो जाता है। उसके लिए इस तरह की बात आप कहते हैं, मुझे हैरानी हो जाती है, कि हर विधेयक का हम विरोध करने लग जाते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा आपसे निवेदन यह है कि जब हाउस ने लीव दे दी, बिल इंट्रोड्यूस होता है, यह एक फार्मल चीज होती है। इसमें बहुत ही कोई कांस्टीट्यूशनल और फंडामेंटल प्वाइंट होता है तब कहीं जा कर इस स्टेज पर विरोध किया जाता है। लेकिन मैं ने सारे बिल्स देखे हैं। हर बिल पर आप एतराज उठाते हैं। मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँ कि एकाध छोड़ भी दिया करें आप।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरा इसमें तफर का है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि आप तफसील में जाएंगे तो देखेंगे, हमारे लिए यह लाजिमी हो जाता है क्योंकि हम एक एक सेंटेंस को पढ़ेंगे, एक एक शब्द को पढ़ेंगे, जिस मेहनत के साथ इन्होंने विधेयक बनाने की कोशिश की है क्या यह हमारा फर्ज नहीं होता है कि हम उतनी ही मेहनत के साथ यह देखें कि क्या वह विधेयक संविधान के दायरे में आता है या नहीं, क्या इस विधेयक पर अंगुली तो नहीं उठाई जा सकती है, तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि हर विधेयक का विरोध न किया जाय।

दूसरी बात इम्पार्टेंट क्या है अनइम्पार्टेंट क्या है, एक तो यह बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का विधेयक ही यहां आया जो इम्पार्टेंट था... (व्यवधान)... तो इस में तो तफरक है।

यह विधेयक जो है इस के ऊपर मेरी आपत्ति यह है कि इस तरह के विधेयक

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

पहले भी बहुत से आए हैं जब यहां पर कहा जाता है कि यह विधेयक is hereby extended to and shall be in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या जम्मू और काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है ? यह जो सेंट्रल लेबर लाज बने हैं अब तक क्या काश्मीर में लागू नहीं होते थे ? यह सरकार का दृष्टिकोण बुनियादी तौर से गलत है कि हम कानून और नियम बनाते हैं और उस में यह लिख देते हैं कि सिर्फ जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के लिए नहीं बनाते और फिर साल भर बाद उसके लिए बनाते हैं । तो इसका क्या मतलब होता है । यह जो बोनस ऐक्ट है, पेमेंट आफ बोनस ऐक्ट, 1965 इसमें कहते हैं :

"It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

1965 में जो बोनस ऐक्ट बनाया गया वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू होगा लेकिन काश्मीर में नहीं लागू होगा । क्या वह हिन्दुस्तान का अंग नहीं है । यह बुनियादी तौर पर आपत्ति मेरी है । दूसरी बात यह है कि जब जम्मू और काश्मीर में लागू करने जा रहे हैं तो काश्मीर का जो हिस्सा अभी पाकिस्तान के अन्दर है क्या उसमें वह लागू होगा या नहीं होगा ? सरकार उसके लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ? सरकार इसकी सफाई दे और इन कारणों से यह विधेयक आपत्तिजनक हो जाता है ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): This objection has often been raised here. It is not on account of a policy of Government that Central legislations have specially to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. When the Constitution was enacted by the Constituent Assembly, there were only two articles of the Con-

stitution, namely article 1 and article 370 which would apply to Jammu and Kashmir. With respect to the other princely States, the entire Constitution extended to those States. The object of the Constituent Assembly in enacting article 370 was to emphasise the fact that there was an instrument of accession by which Jammu and Kashmir became part of India, and I need not explain...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): The instrument of accession was there not only for Jammu and Kashmir but for every State.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: With respect to all other States the instrument of accession got abrogated on the 25th November, 1949 on account of those States accepting the entire Constitution. If you look into the White Paper on Indian States, you will see that the instruments of accession respect of those States whose relationship with India was governed by such instruments were abrogated on account of those States accepting the Constitution of India framed by the Constituent Assembly as being applicable to them. But in the case of Jammu and Kashmir alone, the covenant provided that only those provisions of the Constitution which referred to Kashmir would apply to that State. It was done in that manner for historical reasons which I need not explain here.

Since Shri Bal Raj Madhok has raised the question, may I draw his attention to the Proclamation issued on the 25th November, 1949 by the Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. It read thus:

"I now hereby declare and direct that the Constitution of India, shortly to be adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India...."

—'shortly to be adopted' was the phrase used because this was on 25th November, 1949—

"...shall, in so far as it is applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, govern the constitutional relationship between the State and the contemplated Union of India and shall be enforced in that State by me, my heirs and successors in accordance with the tenor of its provisions."

As against, this, I shall read the Proclamation by another Prince, namely the Ruler of Mysore. It read thus:

"I now hereby ordain that the Constitution of India shortly to be adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India shall be the Constitution for the State of Mysore as for the other parts of India and shall be enforced as such by me, my heirs and successors in accordance with the tenor of its provisions."

So, you will see that when the Constitution was....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: All these facts are known to us.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: If they were known, he would not have objected. Since on the 25th November, 1949, the Constitution was adopted by the sovereign authority of Kashmir, namely the Ruler thereof, only to the extent of....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The ruler was not sovereign on that day. He was only a constitutional head there.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: ... only to the extent that Constitution applied to Jammu and Kashmir this happened. If the Ruler of Kashmir is claimed by Shri Bal Raj Madhok not to have been sovereign, then the Instrument of Accession becomes an invalid instrument. He should be prepared to know that at the time the Constitution was enacted and these

instruments were perfected, there were certain reasons why India and the Constituent Assembly of India and the Government of India had to emphasise on the Instrument of Accession between the Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir and India. That is why article 370 has been framed in the manner in which it has been framed. It is the attempt of Government to see that this special position of Jammu and Kashmir is eroded little by little and by patient statesmanship in the course of a few years so that the entire position will be eroded and Jammu and Kashmir will become like any other State in India.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : कब तक होगा ?

यह तो बि कुल नपुंसकता का पालिसी है ।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cut-tack): On a point of order. Let it be made clear that I do not oppose the Bill—I want it to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir—but we do not want that the constitutional lacuna should be allowed to remain. Art. 370 deals with the limitation of the power of Parliament to make laws for the State. They are limited to those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the "Instrument of Accession". Where is the declaration?

SHRI HATHI: Come to the second part.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: 'Such other matters in the said Lists as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify'. Where is the specification?

SHRI HATHI: It is there.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: No. The Jammu and Kashmir Order is something else. 'Such of the other provisions of this Constitution shall apply in relation to that State subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order specify'.

That is under 370(i) (d) and 370(i) (b) only specifies regarding the legislative powers of Parliament. Where is that order?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: It is a public document. That order was issued in 1954 and has been amended from time to time. The subject matter of this Bill referred to entries 22, 23 and 24 of the Concurrent List has been included in that order as amended.

MR. SPEAKER: This question has been raised and answered here on previous occasions.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide the extension of certain Central Labour Laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HATHI: I introduce* the Bill.

12.18 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

Time-lag in assumption of office by the President-elect

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): In the matter of the presidential election, I wish to draw your attention to an anomalous situation, a situation of constitutional impropriety that has arisen on account of keeping a gap between today, the 20th August when the result will be announced and 24th August when the President will assume office. During these four days, the President-elect will be prevented from taking his office.

The situation that has arisen is not comparable to any similar situations in the past in the course of the last five presidential elections. In each of the past cases the election took place

when the previous President was in office. He was in office for a fixed period of five years, and in each of the previous cases it so happened that the term expired on 18 May after the five years. So irrespective of the date of the announcement of the result, the new President could assume office only on 18 May.

But here the situation is entirely different. For the first time in India after independence, the vacancy has been caused by the death of the President. On account of the vacancy, at the moment the Chief Justice is discharging the functions of the President. So when election is being held, the vacancy is there. After a particular candidate, whoever he may be, is elected as President and holds a certificate in his hand issued by the Election Commissioner, he will still be prevented from assuming office, and during these four days, another gentleman, who happens to be the Chief Justice will be discharging those functions when already the person duly declared elected as President is available. This will, to say the least, be a constitutional impropriety. A vacancy exists. There is no elected President in office. The Constitution would never support a situation where a President-elect should be prevented from assuming office for four days.

Suppose we are faced with some sort of an unexpected emergency and this situation continues, it means that when a President-elect has been declared elected and is available, he is not permitted to function as President but that the Chief Justice of India will be left to deal with the situation and function as President. Suppose the President elect gets a certificate from the Election Commissioner and telephones the Chief Justice: I have been declared elected, please administer the oath of office

*Introduced with the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India discharging the functions of the President.

office to me, what is the Government going to do? Can the Government prevent such a situation? Why have they not taken care? The present circumstances and the prevailing political uncertainties are known to you and there is absolutely no justification for delay. It is desirable that the assumption of office by the President Elect must not be delayed; when the results are declared today he must assume office.

I also wish to comment briefly on the whole procedure. Dr. Zakir Husain died in the first week of May. The electoral college was limited; it consisted only of Members of Parliament and of the state Assemblies. It was possible to elect a new President within one month. There is no reason why it should be delayed and we are not happy that the Government delayed it like this. I want to seek assurances on two counts. Firstly, in view of the new situation created by the death of a President and the vacancy arising thereof, the President-elect should assume office today and the assumption of office should not be delayed. Secondly, in future whenever such an occasion arises, Government shall see to it that no such delay occurs and the new President is elected within the shortest possible time.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I request hon. Members to refer to article 56(1): the President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Article 55 describes the manner in which the election of the President should take place and article 56 shows that he does not automatically enter upon office; the day on which he would enter office is provided for. It is provided that he will hold office for a period of five years. So the Constitution provides for a ceremony and it is referred to as entering upon office. The election result will be available, let us say, by evening today, that is the 20th. I understand that arrangements have been

made for his installation... (*Interruptions*.) It is usually done in the Central Hall of Parliament. The Government have made arrangements to instal him in office on the 24th and I do not think there is any undue delay. (*Interruption*). Regarding the election of the President . . .

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): You know, Sir, he has not answered those points which were raised by my hon. friend.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Kindly request him to reply to my points.

MR. SPEAKER: I was very doubtful about admitting this motion, but Shri Patodia insisted on it. I do not think there is much controversy as to the date that is fixed. A number of formalities have to be gone into, and a gazette notification and other arrangements are to be made. I enquired about the American elections. They said that the President of the USA was elected on the 20th December and he took the oath on the 20th January. So, we are much better comparatively. Next item, (*Interruption*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): Since this matter has been raised on the floor of the House, let us know from the Government what was the period, in the past, between the date of election of the President and the real installation of the President in office, and whether such instance earlier (*Interruption*) time. Let them clarify it.

MR. SPEAKER: The date of the election was fixed; it was a definite date. And the date of installation is fixed already. There has not been any such instance earlier. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Shri Patodia raised the question: a question of constitutional propriety. I want to ask the Government one thing. They said that they have

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

to make some arrangements. Now, four days are elapsing between the date of election of the President and the date of his installation. Will the Government give an assurance that during these four days, they will be only a care-taker Government, care-taker President, and that no major decisions will be taken during this period? We want an assurance to that effect. We want an assurance from the Government on this. (*Interruption*) They want three days for preparation, and so, this assurance must be given to us.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Until the elected President enters upon his office, the Chief Justice, discharging the functions of the President, will discharge those functions.

SHRI RAL RAJ MADHOK: Why not he take it up tomorrow? There is something fishy in all this. We want to know; we want the Government to make it clear why the installation is delayed.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: There is nothing fishy about this.

AN HON. MEMBER: He must be installed today.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall proceed to the next item.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Sir, I do not wish to enter into any argument; there is no intention on our part—we do not have any motive or anything like that in this matter, nor do we wish to read any sinister attitude with the particular position that they have taken. But are we not at least entitled to have an assurance from the Government, acting as a responsible institution here, in answer to those two questions that were posed, that at least in future, they will try to see that such a delay does not take place in these two things: holding the election of the President, and also allowing the new President to take charge.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That will be kept in view.

SHRI RANGA: I do not follow; the two Ministers are talking to each other. Let them say it clearly.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The valuable suggestion made by Prof. Ranga will certainly be kept in view.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: For this election also.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope such situations do not arise very often.

12.30 hrs.

RE: STRIKE OF TEA GARDEN WORKERS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur): Sir, I want your permission to raise an important matter and I hope you will be kind enough to give me some time. I wrote a letter to you regarding the strike by the tea garden workers. You say that there is a short notice question. Sir, you have misunderstood the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. I have considered this matter about the strike situation in your favour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I know you are referring to the Short Notice Question. I read my parliamentary papers very carefully. The Short Notice Question will be replied to by Shri B. R. Bhagat. But the Calling Attention Notice regarding the tea garden strike by two lakhs workers was replied to by the hon. Labour Minister in the other House only yesterday. We could not discuss that because, unfortunately for us, the House adjourned early. So, I would humbly request that the Calling Attention or the Short Notice Question should be replied to by the Labour Minister. Otherwise, what will happen is that when we ask certain questions of Shri B. R. Bhagat, he will say "I am concerned only with the industry, not with the industrial dispute". So, you should ask

the Labour Minister to make a statement, because two lakhs workers are on strike and the entire economy of Bengal is affected by this.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): I support Shri Banerjee. I have also given notice of a Calling Attention. The matter is very important. So, it should be answered by the Labour Minister and not by Shri B. R. Bhagat.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, I would suggest that the names of those hon. Members who have given notice of the Calling Attention should be included in the Short Notice Question because the subject is the same. Instead of the Calling Attention, you have been pleased to admit it as a Short Notice Question.

MR. SPEAKER: I quite agree with you.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): काल अटेंशन मंजूर करना चाहिए या ताकि सब लोगों को मौका मिलता । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि किसी सदस्य ने मंत्री से बात की और आपस में बात करके तय कर लिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जब खड़ा हूँ तो आप मत खड़े होइये । As suggested here, I will ask the Labour Minister to reply to the questions. Then, the names of those four Members would be included.

LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS BILL—contd.

Clause 2— contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill. Almost the whole of the time allotted for this Bill has been exhausted and only twenty minutes are left. We are still on clause 2. As far as possible, the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee must be adhered to.

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल (मधेपुरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो संशोधन दिये हैं उसमें कुछ ओरिजिनल टाइप के हैं । जैसे मने कहा है कि on page 2, line 7 after "improper or" insert "discriminatory or". कहने का मतलब यह है कि भारतवर्ष में हम लोग दुनिया भर के फिरकों में बंटे हुए हैं, कास्ट, कम्युनिटी, रिलीजन और प्रोविन्सेज में बंटे हुए हैं और मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बल्क आफ दी पीपुल बैंकवर्ड हैं और चाहे मिनिस्ट्री हो, चाहे सविसेज हों, उसमें वे लोग नहीं हैं । इसलिए डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है, कास्टिज्म होता है, इसलिए बिल में यह स्पेसिफिकली प्रोवीजन होना चाहिए कि जाति-पाति के नान पर जो पक्षपात होता है उसको भी लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त देखें ।

दूसरा मेरा संशोधन यह है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी इस बिल में शामिल करना चाहिये और प्रेसीडेंट को अधिकार होना चाहिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ चार्ज ला सकें ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि मिनिस्टर और सेक्रेटरी को एक कैटेगरी में रखा गया है और यह व्यवस्था की गयी है कि सेक्रेटरी और मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ अगर कोई चार्ज लाया जाएगा तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर लायेगा । मैं संशोधन करना चाहता हूँ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ जो कोई चार्ज हो तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ला सकते हैं । और सेक्रेटरी के खिलाफ कोई चार्ज हो तो उस डिपार्टमेंट के मिनिस्टर या प्राइम मिनिस्टर ला सकते हैं, क्योंकि सेक्रेटरी और मिनिस्टर को एक कैटेगरी में रखना ठीक नहीं है । हमको भी प्रदेश में मिनिस्टर और चीफ मिनिस्टर रहने का मौका मिला है इसलिए मैं जानता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर और सेक्रेटरी को एक ग्रेड में रखना अच्छा नहीं है । इसलिए बिल में जहाँ तक सेक्रेटरी का सवाल है उसमें कर दिया

[श्री बि० प्र० मंडल]

जाए कि उसकी कम्प्लेन्ट करने वाला मिनिस्टर आफ दी डिपार्टमेंट कन्सर्नड होगा या प्राइम मिनिस्टर होगा। और जहां तक मिनिस्टर का सवाल है उसके खिलाफ चार्ज लगाने का अधिकार प्राइम मिनिस्टर को होगा।

बिल में काउन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स आया है, लेकिन सदन में बहस के दौरान कहा गया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर विल नाट बी इनक्लूडेड। क्या कौन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स को कोई नयी डीफिनिशन बनाना चाहते हैं? वाकई में काउन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स इनक्लूड्स दी प्राइम मिनिस्टर। जब भी कभी अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव सदन में आता है तो वह काउन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स के खिलाफ आता है, न कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के। प्रधान मंत्री काउन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स का प्रथम व्यक्ति होता है, यही परिभाषा सभी जगह मान्य है। तो जब बिल में काउन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स शब्द है और उसमें खिलाफ लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त को अधिकार होगा तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कहना कहां तक उचित है कि प्रधान मंत्री इसमें शामिल नहीं होगा। यह कहां तक सही है? इसलिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी काउन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स के बाद इन्सर्ट करना चाहिए—इनक्लूडिंग दी प्राइम मिनिस्टर। और अन्त में जहां मिनिस्टर शब्द है वहां मैं पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी को इन्सर्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा लास्ट अमेंडमेंट यह है कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोल लीजिए, अलग-अलग संशोधन भूब करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अमेंडमेंट आप में मूड समझे जायेगे।

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल : मेरा यह कहना है कि मैं इससे कभी भी सहमत नहीं हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन की राय से लोकपाल का अपोइंटमेंट हो। लोकपाल को पोलिटिकल इनफ्लूयेंस

से फ्री रखना चाहिये। प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी किसी पार्टी को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं और लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन भी किसी पार्टी को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि एक पैनल होना चाहिये नाम का, जिसमें एक नाम चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया की तरफ से होना चाहिये, एक नाम कम्पट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जनरल का होना चाहिए और एक नाम स्पीकर आफ दी लोक सभा का होना चाहिये, और तीन नामों के पैनल में से प्रेसीडेंट एक आदमी को लोकपाल अपोइंट कर ले। यही मुझे कहना है।

MR. SPEAKER: I will put the amendments now to the vote of the House. Should I put them together?

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: (Krishnagar): Sir, I have an amendment to clause 2.

MR. SPEAKER: Now there is no use. Only a few minutes are left. Now I am going to rush through the Bill.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Sir, it would not be fair to conduct the debate in a manner that certain important clauses will remain undebated in the House at all at this stage. Adequate time should be allowed on certain important clauses.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Sir, I may be given one minute to move my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Better not move it because it is going to meet the general fate.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): We want to press amendment No. 91.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Include 95 also.

MR. SPEAKER: I am putting amendment No. 91 to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 12, insert—

“(i) in the case of
the Prime Minister

President of India

(ii) in the case of
members of Lok
Sabha

Speaker of Lok Sabha

(iii) in the case of
Members of Rajya
Sabha

Chairman of the Rajya
Sabha” (91)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 19]

[12.45 hrs.

SEIV

Ahmed, Shri J.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bharati, Shri Maharaj Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kapoor, Shri Lakhna Lal
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Kundu, Shri S.
Kushwah, Shri Yaswant Singh
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mandal, Shri B. P.
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Misra, Shri Janshwar
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Mohammed Imam, Shri J.
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Patel, Shri J. H.
Ram Charan, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Shah, Shri T. P.
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Viswambharan, Shri P.

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NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahiwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Bramhanandji, Shri Swami
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chaudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri M. A.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Melkote, Dr.

Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pande, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan

Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 33; Noes: 120

The motion was negated.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other amendments together to the vote of the House.

The other amendments were put and negated.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: "That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill,
 Clause 3—(Appointment of Lokpal and Lokayuktas.)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

मुरादाबाद

I beg to move:

Page 4, lines 25 and 26,—
 for "or recommendation"
 substitute—
 "recommendation or investigation"
 (47).

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN
 (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

Page 4, line 6,—
 for "after consultation with"
 substitute—"on the advice of"
 (96).

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri Om Prakash Tyagi and Ram Gopal Shalwale;

NOES: Shri Ganga Reddy.

*Other amendments negated: Nos 6, to 8, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 31, 38, 42, 45, 46, 49 to 51, 62 to 65, 86 to 88, 95, 100, 101, 103 to 106, 113 to 115, 118, 119, 138, 143, 145 and 146.

Page 4, line 7,—

"after "and" insert—after consultation with" (97).

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I beg to move:—

Page 4,—

for lines 6 to 10, substitute—

"(a) the Lokpal shall be appointed from among the panel of three names in the following order:—

- (1) one name to be given by the Chief Justice of India.
- (2) one name to be given by the Speaker of Lok Sabha,
- (3) one name to be given by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India." (122).

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 12, insert—

"Provided that no person who is or had been a Minister either in the Central Government or State Government or who is holding or had held an office of the Secretary or any other Government post shall be appointed as a Lokpal or Lokayukta." (140).

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 12, insert—

"Provided further that no person who is or has been an active member of any political party shall be appointed as the Lokpal or a Lokayukta." (176).

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि क्लाइ नम्बर 3 जो कि लोकपाल तथा लोकयुक्त की नियुक्ति के बारे में है उसमें

बतलाया गया है कि प्रेसीडेंट उनकी नियुक्ति किन किन लोगों से सलाह करके करेंगे।

मैंने अपने इस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा यह चाहा कि इस विधेयक के क्लाइ नम्बर 3 में पेज 4 पर लाइन 25 और 26 में फोर "और रैकमेंडेशन सम्स्टीच्यूट" रैकमेंडेशन और इनवेस्टिगेशन"। मैंने यह संशोधन इसलिए चाहा है कि यह लोकपाल तथा लोकयुक्त जोकि विभिन्न अधिकारियों, संस्थानों और राज्य व केंद्र के मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार आदि की शिकायतों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करेंगे तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए जोकि भ्रष्टाचार सम्बन्धी मामलों की जांच पड़ताल करेंगे उनका इम्प्लायस होना तटस्थ होना परमावश्यक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि तटस्थता में यदि आजकल कोई सबसे बड़ी बाधक चीज है तो यह राजनैतिक विचारधारा के लोग हैं, पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोग हैं जोकि साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर, कास्ट, क्रीड और रैलीजन इन सबको अपने सामने रखकर चलते हैं। आजकल एक नई प्रकार की साम्प्रदायिकता दिखाई दे रही है और वह है राजनीति। अब किसी भी राजनैतिक पार्टी से यदि कोई आदमी सम्बन्ध रखता है तो वह अन्य राजनैतिक पार्टी की अच्छी या बुरी किसी भी बात को वह मानने को तैयार नहीं होता और उसकी आलोचना तथा बुराई करने के लिए हमेशा वह तैयार रहता है।

इसी कारण हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने इस प्रकार के नियम बनाये हैं कि किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी में कोई गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट भाग नहीं लेगा। गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट के किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी में भाग लेने से रोकने का उद्देश्य यह है कि जितना भी सरकार का कार्य हो वह निष्पक्ष हो और न्यायपूर्वक हो अगर कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से बन्ध जायेगा तो वह उसके साथ रियायत जरूर

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

करेगा। अगर लोकपाल या लोकायुक्त किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी का ऐक्टिव मेम्बर रह चुका है या है तो उसको इन पदों पर नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत): माननीय सदस्य किस क्लाज पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्लाज 3 पर। यह 3 (ए) में आता है उसमें लिखा है कि :

"the Lokpal shall be appointed after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People..."

उस में मैंने यह जोड़ा है कि :

"Provided further that no person who is or has been an active member of any political party shall be appointed as the Lokpal or a Lokayukta."

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : -यह क्लाज 4 पर आयेगा। इसमें यह इरेलेवेट है। उस में मैंने भी अमेंडमेंट दिया हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put all the amendments to clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 47, 96, 97, 122, 140 and 176 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.
Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Lokpal or Lokayuktas to hold no other office).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I beg to move:

Page 4,—

omit lines 34 and 35 (66)

Page 4,—

omit lines 38 and 39 (67).

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

"लोकपाल तथा लोकायुक्त विधेयक" की धारा 4 (ग) में वर्तमान के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जाय .

'वह कभी किसी राजनैतिक दल का सक्रिय कार्यकर्ता न रहा हो।'

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: My good friend, Mr. Tyagi, has already supported my amendment that it is not proper for any one associated with a political party—and I would add, any one who is a Member of Parliament to be eligible to be Lokpal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): These amendments have been rejected and clause 3 has been adopted by the House.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: My amendments are to clause 4. I want lines 34 and 35 and 38 and 39 should be deleted because there should be an absolute bar on anyone who is associated with a political Party or any one who is a Member of Parliament. We have heard of defeated Members of Parliament appointed to different posts. It is something more than that that an acting Member should be appointed to this post. A Member of Parliament has a duty. He has been elected for a specific purpose. I press both my amendments for the deletion of these two sub-clauses allowing exemption to a member of a political party and to a Member of Parliament.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई आदमी अगर किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी का ऐक्टिव मेम्बर है या रह चुका है तो उससे किसी भी जांच के न्यायपूर्वक होने को आशा नहीं की जा सकती। मेरी तो ऐसी ही मान्यता है। सरकार ने इसी बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है कि कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से

सम्बन्ध नहीं रखेगा। यही नहीं कि वह पोलिटिकल पार्टी का मेम्बर नहीं रहेगा बल्कि वह नडाईरेक्टली भी किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में जो लोकपाल आप नियुक्ति करने जा रहे हैं यदि वह ऐसा आदमी होगा जो पोलिटिकल पार्टी का मेम्बर रहा हो या किसी सरकारी कमिशन में रहा हो, सरकारी उद्योगों में रहा हो, तो वह अपनी पार्टी के आधार पर एटमारिफ़िअर क्रिएट करेगा। मैं इन्स्टिट्यूशन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता था, लेकिन रांची के हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में श्री मालवीय नियुक्ति हुए। वहां जाते ही उन्होंने इन्टक का जोर शोर किया और वहां की लेबर में बड़ी गड़बड़ी पैदा कर दी।

सलिए अगर कोई भी आदमी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से सम्बन्धित रह चुका है, तो उसको लोकपाल या लोकायुक्त के पद पर नियुक्त करना खतरे से खाली नहीं है। मैं इस प्रमैडमेंट को पेश करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय सपर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे अगर वह इस विधेयक की सफलता चाहते हैं।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने भ्राना सशोधन इसलिए रखा है कि आज जब कभी हम देश में निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति ढूंढने लगते हैं तो आम तौर पर एक शर्त यह रखी जाती है कि वह व्यक्ति साम्प्रदायिक नहीं होना चाहिये, किसी सम्प्रदाय विशेष में विश्वास करने वाला नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे राजनीतिक जीवन में इतनी खींचातानी हो गई है कि जितनी दलीय भावना सम्प्रदायों में है उससे कम राजनीतिक दलों में आपस में नहीं है। आप जिसको लोकपाल नियुक्त करेंगे वह कम से कम 55 या 60 वर्ष की आयु का तो होगा। जो आदमी 55 या 60 वर्ष तक किसी दल के साथ रहा है, दल के साथ उसका लगाव रहा है, दल के लोगो के साथ उसकी मित्रता

रही है, उसके अन्दर उनके प्रति सद्भावना है और दूसरे दलों के प्रति उसके हृदय में दूसरी प्रकार के भाव हैं, अगर ऐसे व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया जायेगा, तो उसका झुकाव अपने दल की ओर होगा। कोई भी छोटी या बड़ी इश्यू हो, छोटी या बड़ी नियुक्ति हो, जिस दल के हाथ में नियुक्ति करने का अधिकार होता है वह सोचता है कि उससे सरकारी दल का लाभ होने वाला है या नहीं। जो भी लोकपाल को नियुक्त करेगा वह यह देखकर नियुक्ति करेगा कि इससे सरकारी दल को हानि हो रही है या लाभ हो रहा है। इससे लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त की निष्पक्षता पर आंच आयेगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप लोकपाल नियुक्ति कर रहे हैं तो लोकपाल की नियुक्ति कराइये दलपाल की नियुक्ति न कराइये। अगर सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी तो इस विधेयक के पीछे जो भावना है वह सारी नष्ट हो जाएगी।

मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि इस में आप यह अवश्य रखें कि वही व्यक्ति लोकपाल नियुक्त किया जाये जिसका कभी किसी दल के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध न रहा हो, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस पद पर निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति रखा जाये। जिस प्रकार आप असाम्प्रदायिक व्यक्ति कहते हैं उसी प्रकार यहां यह होना चाहिये कि जो भी नियुक्ति आप करें वह पोलिटिकल नियुक्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय जो भावनायें माननीय सदस्यों ने व्यक्त की हैं उनसे मैं पूर्ण सहमत हूं। सवाल यह है कि इस में किस प्रकार का प्रावधान करना चाहिये जिस से यह भावनायें पूरी हो सकें इस के लिए हम लोगों ने प्रावधान में कहा है कि जिस व्यक्ति को इस में रखना हो उस को केवल प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से न रखा जाय बल्कि जो हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता

[श्री विद्या चरण शुकल]

हैं, और यदि एक नेता न हो तो समस्त विरोधी दल के लोग एक व्यक्ति को डांट लें, उससे परामर्श करके रखा जाये। इसके साथ साथ हमारे चीफ जस्टिस से भी पूछा जाना और उसे पूछने के बाद लोकपाल को नियुक्त किया जाय। इस का मतलब यह होता है कि ऐसा व्यक्ति लिया जायेगा जिस के बारे में लगभग सर्वसम्मति हो।

13.03 hrs.

यदि हम किसी तरह का उस में बन्धन लगाना चाहें कि वह राजनीतिक दल से सम्बन्ध न हो, और राजनीतिक व्यक्ति रहा हो और उसको चाहें सभी लोग पसन्द करते हों, चीफ जस्टिस भी सन्द करें, विरोधी दल के नेता भी पसन्द करें, राजनीतिक दल जो केन्द्र में है और प्रान्त में है, वह भी पसन्द करें, तो बूँके वह दो तीन साल या दस बीस साल तक किसी राजनीतिक दल में रह चुका है लेकिन हर तरह से योग्य है और उसको इस वास्तव्य अयोग्य ठहरा दिया जाए कि वह किसी राजनीतिक दल का सदस्य रहा है, तो मैं समझता हूँ यह ठीक नहीं होगा। इस तरह का कोई भी संशोधन स्वीकार करने में मैं अनिच्छा हूँ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: What about 'Member of Parliament'? The hon. Minister has not replied to my question. He has not replied to my objection that a Member of Parliament should not be eligible for appointment as Lokpal.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We have provided that if a Member of Parliament is appointed, he will vacate his seat.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: He is bound to do that.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why should he object? We are going to recommend his name;

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 66, 67, and 195 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 66, 69 and 195 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take up clause 5 after lunch.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI M. B. RANA in the Chair.]

LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS BILL—contd.

Clause 5.—(Term of office and other conditions of service of Lokpal and Lokayukta).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 5 lines 35, and 36,—after "Government" insert 'or private' (41).

Page 5, line 36, add at the end—"or companies or societies owned or controlled by big business houses (148).

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 36,—add at the end—"or in companies or societies owned by big business houses". (178).

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have exhausted the time allotted.

I shall put to vote amendments Nos. 41, 148 and 178.

Amendments Nos. 41, 148 and 178 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6— (Removal of Lokpal or Lokayukta).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments, 15, 48, 180, 181 and 182.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

Page 6, line 33,—for "by each House of Parliament",

substitute "by the House of People" (15).

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: I beg to move:

Page 6, lines 22 and 23,—

for "on no other ground" substitute "malpractice" (48).

Page 6, line 22,—

after "misbehaviour" insert, "misconduct" (181).

Page 6, lines 22 and 23,—

omit and on no other ground." (182).

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : समापति महोदय, क्लॉज 6(3) में लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त को उन कण्ड से हटाने के सम्बन्ध में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि संसद् के दोनों सदनों के बहुमत द्वारा राष्ट्रपति को इस आशय का एड्रेस दिये जाने पर उन्हें हटाया जा सकेगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में क्लॉज 3 में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि इस विषय में लोक सभा में आपोजीशन के नेता के साथ परामर्श किया जायेगा । उस क्लॉज में राज्य सभा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है । मेरा कहना यह है कि जब लोकपाल

और लोकायुक्त की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में केवल लोक सभा का जिक्र किया गया है, तो फिर उन्हें बर्खास्त करने के मामले में राज्य सभा को बीच में क्यों घसीटा जा रहा है । जब लोक सभा उन्हें बहाल करती है, तो उसी को यह पावर होनी चाहिए कि वह उन्हें हटा सके । अपने संशोधन संख्या 15 द्वारा मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि संसद् के दोनों सदनों के बजाये केवल लोक सभा द्वारा बहुमत से भेजे गये एड्रेस के आधार पर लोकपाल या लोकायुक्त को हटाया जा सके ।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I move my amendment No. 180:

Page 6,—

for lines 22 and 23, substitute—

"President on the ground of misbehaviour and incapacity, and that he has allowed himself to be influenced by any Minister in taking decisions with regard to any matter under investigation by him, and on no other ground." (180).

The basic point is that if the Lokpal allows himself to be influenced by a Minister, that should be a ground for his removal. It should not be necessary to have a two-thirds majority for his removal; a simple majority should be good enough. Instead of both the Houses concurring in it, if either of the Houses decides that the Lokpal should be removed by a simple majority, he should be removable.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक छोटा सा प्रश्न पूछूंगा थोड़ा शंका समाधान के लिए । इस क्लॉज 6 में आप ने कहा है :

"Subject to the provisions of article 311 of the Constitution, the Lokpal or a Lokayukta may be removed from his office by the President on the ground of misbehaviour or incapacity and on no other ground."

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मिसबिहेवियर, इनकैपेसिटी यह तो ठीक है लेकिन अगर करप्ट है वह तो ? आप यह कहते हैं कि नो अदर ग्राउन्ड, यह जो पीछे जोड़ देते हैं, यह गलत है । कोई दूसरी भी शिकायत हो सकती है, दूसरे ग्राउन्ड भी हो सकते हैं । आप ने सिर्फ दो चीजों को ले लिया है मिसबिहेवियर और इनकैपेसिटी लेकिन अगर वह करप्ट है या इस प्रकार की भाईबन्दी की बात उसने की है, दुनिया भर की बातें हैं, अनेक बातें हो सकती हैं, तो वैसी हालत में न तो और ग्राउन्ड किसी के लिए भी बाईडिंग हो जाएगा । इस प्रकार के लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त को इतना एबव आप रख देंगे कि जिस से कोई उस को हटा न सके तो कल आप के लिए मुश्किल हो जायगी । इसलिए नो अदर ग्राउन्ड को आप हटा दीजिए ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I just want to say a word....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member does not have any amendment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to support his amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has understood the point. Now, let him reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am in your hands.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: If hon. Members would carefully see the clause they will see that misbehaviour on the part of the Lokpal would embrace all these questions that hon. Members have in mind. For instance, getting influenced by anybody including a Minister or being corrupt tantamounts to misbehaviour. As a matter of fact, we have used the language of article 124(4) of the Constitution, and since we are equating the Lokpal with the judges of the Supreme Court, whatever grounds have been mentioned for the removal of Supreme Court judges have been

mentioned for the removal of the Lokpal also. I would, therefore, request hon. Members not to press their amendments as far as this particular matter is concerned.

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha wants that only the lower House should have the authority to proceed against the Lokpal. Here, again, I would invite his attention to the Constitution where removal of the Supreme Court judge requires an address to be presented by both Houses of Parliament and not only the lower House. In this case also, we have kept the provision that both Houses of Parliament should be consulted, so that both Houses are kept in the picture whenever the necessity for removing the Lokpal might arise.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: It should be by a simple majority.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Therefore, I would not be in a position to accept any of these amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendments to clause 6 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 15, 48 & 180 to 182 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

clause 7—(Matters which may be investigated by Lokpal or Lokayukta.)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): I beg to move:

Page 6, line 40, after 'Minister' insert—'including the Prime Minister'. (24)

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAM: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 40, add at the end 'A Member of Parliament'. (25).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 7, after line 28, insert:

"(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Lokpal may investigate in the manner to be prescribed under the rules the assets held by Ministers and Secretaries to find out if the assets so held are disproportionate to the lawful income of Ministers and Secretaries". (149).

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: I beg to move:

Page 6, after line 39, insert "(i) the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister". (183)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I beg to move:

Page 7, after line 28, insert—

"(5). The Lokpal may investigate the assets held by Ministers and Secretaries to ascertain if the assets so held are disproportionate to the lawful income of the Ministers or Secretaries". (188).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट कहना है, मेरा जो संशोधन है उसकी 28वीं लाइन के बाद एक नया पैरा हम जोड़ना चाहते हैं जिस का आशय यही है कि जो मिनिस्टर या सेक्रेटरी होते हैं उस समय जो उन की सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा होता है और आगे चल कर बहुत से लोग बहुत सा धन अर्जित कर लेते हैं तो मैं बहुत ज्यादा का फर्क हों तो इस संशोधन के मुताबिक लोकपाल को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह उस में देखल दे, उस की जांच करे और अपनी सम्मति दे, इसलिए इस को मैं इस में जोड़ना चाहता हूं। आप जानते हैं हमारे बिहार में कुछ पुराने पत्रियों पर मुकदमें भी चल रहे हैं कि पहले उन की कितनी सम्पत्ति थी और बाद को उन्होंने कितनी सम्पत्ति अर्जित कर ली। यह बात सब जगह खुली हुई है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस संशोधन को स्वीकार

करने में कोई हिचक मन्त्री महोदय को नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर यह बात साफ हो जाय कि बहुत फर्क है उन की मूल सम्पत्ति और मिनिस्टर और सेक्रेटरी होने के बाद जो उन की सम्पत्ति हुई दोनों में तो उस की जांच करने का अधिकार लोकपाल को होना चाहिए जिससे जो गलत तरीके से धन अर्जित किया जा रहा है उस को रोका जाय और साथ ही साथ उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय। इस में कोई ऐसा बात नहीं है जिसे मन्त्री महोदय स्वीकार न करें।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: When corruption is rampant, it is not possible generally to catch the offenders red-handed. But assets are something which could be ascertained with definiteness. If it is found that the assets of a secretary or a Minister are disproportionate to his income, he can easily be apprehended and it should be within the ambit of the Lokpal's powers to investigate into the matter, and wherever there is any suspicion he should go into the details and he can also take the assistance of experts and others. If the assets are found to be disproportionate, he can make a recommendation that necessary action should be taken. He can call upon the person concerned to explain how he acquired those assets, and if he cannot explain them satisfactorily, action can be taken. Actually, it is a lacuna which would be removed and I think the hon. Minister should accept this amendment.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAM: Clause 7(1) says:

Subject to the provisions of this Act the Lokpal may investigate any action which is taken by, or with the general or specific approval of—

(i) a Minister or a Secretary; or.

My amendment seeks to include 'Member of Parliament' also in this clause. It is not fair on our part to exclude Members of Parliament from

[Shri P. Viswambharam]

the purview of this Bill. If we ourselves do not submit to be scrutiny of the Lokpal, then we have no moral right to pass this Bill. Therefore, I have moved this amendment. Since this is going to be a model legislation for the States also, we should set up an example to the States. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I would invite the attention of hon. Members, particularly Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri S. S. Kothari to clause 2 (b) which gives the definition of the term 'allegation'. If the Bill did not contain any provision to cover the contingency that the hon. Members have in mind, I would have had no hesitation to accept the amendment, but according to this definition of allegation, such matters are completely covered under this Bill. The Lokpal can definitely look into the disproportionate assets of secretaries and Ministers under this particular power that has been given. Further, under his own *suo motu* powers which have been given to him under clause 11 (1) and clause 11 (2), he can call for the statement. If such statements are not available on record or anywhere else, from the secretaries and Ministers and look into those things and also go into the matter. So, all these matters which the hon. Members have in their mind are already covered under the existing provisions, and therefore, it will not be necessary to accept any of the amendments. (*Interruption*). I said I would have been happy to accept it if it was not there. It is already there and we should not make such an important piece of legislation cumbersome and repetitive. Therefore, I hope the hon. Members will not press the amendment because it is already there. It already finds a place there.

Regarding Members of Parliament, this matter was very deeply considered. You, Sir, were the Chairman of the Joint Committee, and we considered this matter quite deeply in

the Joint Committee, and it was ultimately found that it would not be proper and it will not fit in the scheme of things; if Members of Parliament were to be included in the purview of Lokpal and Lokayukta. Therefore, we took a decision not to include Members of Parliament in the purview of Lokpal. Therefore, I am unable to accept that amendment also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendments to clause 7 to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 24, 98 149, 183 & 185 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(Matters not subject to investigation.)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I move:

Page 8, omit lines 8 to 10. (75)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I move:

Page 7, for lines 36 to 40, substitute

"Provided that a remedy before the High Court or the Supreme Court to issue directions, orders or writs under article 226 or article 139 respectively of the Constitution in respect of any grievance will not be deemed to be a remedy within the meaning of item (b) of sub-section (1):

Provided further that the Lokpal or Lokayukta may conduct an investigation notwithstanding that the complaint had or has such a remedy if the Lokpal or as the case may be the Lokayukta is satisfied that such person could not or cannot for sufficient cause have recourse to such remedy:

Provided further that in case the Tribunal or the court of law, as the case may be, before whom remedy against an action is sought makes an Order in favour

of the complainant and the tribunal or the court of law, as the case may be, making such order in favour of the complaint is not competent to proceed against, the public servant on whose action they have made such order, a complaint against such action, shall, notwithstanding clause (b) of sub-section (1), be entertained by the Lokpal or Lokayukta if the same, *prima facie*, indicates either *malā fide*, corrupt, perverse grossly negligent act on the part of a public servant involving gross abuse of his powers and authority." (89).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lobo Prabhu. Just one minute. We have already exceeded the time.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: This is rather an important amendment. I would not take one extra minute. Now in this amendment, I have said that the provision which exempts from the jurisdiction of Lokpal mentioned in clause (k), sub-clause (iv) should be deleted.

I would like to refer the Minister to clause (k), sub-clause (iv) of clause 2. This clause includes an officer employed in any local authority, in any corporation, any Government company, any society. (*Interruption*). The measure of corruption is as high in these corporation and local bodies. I would like to know why, when you are concerned with corruption, you are exempting an area which is so heavy, so rich, with corruption.

I will ask the Minister another question. If it was not the intention to include these classes under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal, what is the purpose of this clause (k), sub-clause (iv)? There was no necessity at all to designate these officers: either you completely delete this class of officials or place them under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal.

I need not say the Minister must be very tired already of rejecting the amendments, but I am not tired of pressing my amendments. Amendments are a legitimate part of the pro-

cess of legislation. Is the Minister thinks that no amendments should be accepted, I would like him sometimes to wonder why he has not objected to the very structure of our procedure here, because, to turn down every amendment from every Member does not do credit to this House. I may add that legislation is a most important part of the work of this House. If you do not take the co-operation of the Opposition, if you think what has been put to you by your officers is the last word, you are making a very fatal mistake in respect of the functions of this House.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The amendment which I have moved seeks to provide two provisos in addition to the one which is already there in the Bill. The entire purpose of the two provisos is to delete the unintended effect which might come as a result of drafting. It is stated in the Bill that no complaint can be made of a grievance if the complainant has any remedy by way of proceedings in a court of law. My first proviso seeks to make it clear that even if there is a remedy open to the complainant by way of a writ petition in a High Court, it should be open to the person to go to the Lokpal or Lokayukta instead of a writ petition because of the difficulties involved in filing a writ. The subject-matter in many cases would be almost the same. Yet, if a remedy is available to a person by way of a writ petition, he should not be compelled to go to the High Court by way of a writ, even though that right is available to him; it should be open to him to go to the Lokpal or Lokayukta instead of a court.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Nobody can compel him to go to the court.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Suppose a remedy by way of a writ is available. They may not entertain the grievance or complaint on the ground that a remedy is available. It is likely to happen. At least, that is my view of the matter.

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

Secondly, we have left judiciary entirely out of the purview of this Bill. Now we are likely to leave out a very important section of the executive; I am worried about the Income-Tax Department, Sales Tax Department, Customs and Excise. In regard to income-tax there is remedy provided in the tribunal and in the High Court; High Court is the last court, so far as questions of law are concerned and the tribunal is the last one, so far as question of facts are concerned. It is more than likely that several questions will arise in respect of which one cannot go to the tribunal or the High Court and there is no remedy available before an aggrieved party. Now we have defined "grievance" as undue hardship and injustice. The very same definition comes also under "allegation"—undue harm or undue hardship to any person concerned. If there is any undue harm or undue hardship to any party, he will still not be able to go to the Lokpal and the income-tax officer will go on merrily doing whatever he wants. We are collecting Rs. 2,200 crores by way of direct and indirect taxes. So, it is absolutely imperative that the Lokpal and the Lokayukta must have jurisdiction over those people who are collecting these direct and indirect taxes. If, for any reason, the Home Minister considers that officers of income-tax, sales-tax, customs and excise are already covered by clause 8 (1), I would request him to consider one point. We have been having so many litigations on account of improper drafting because the intentions of the legislature are not brought out to the statute book in a proper and apt manner. Therefore, in order to avoid any such unnecessary litigation, if what I am saying is already there in the statute book, and if it is not there, to rope in all those people who are responsible for collecting direct and indirect taxes, these two provisions must also be added.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:

The amendment moved by Shri Salve

has been very carefully considered by us. We wanted to find out whether we can improve upon this scheme. But, as far as his fears are concerned, we found that they are already covered by the provisions of this Bill. As he himself was stated, whereas grievances are concerned, there are remedies otherwise available by a writ petition or by going to a tribunal. The applicant can go and agitate the matter before them. But, as far as the allegations are concerned, they come under the purview of this Bill. So, if there is any allegation that an assessee wants to make in regard to any tax matter against the Income-tax Officer or the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax or the sales-tax Officer, he can still go to the Lokayukta; there is no bar. If he has a grievance of over-assessment, or wrong assessment against the Income-tax Officer, he can certainly appeal to the superior authority from the Income-tax Officer he can go to the Assistant Commissioner from the Commissioner of Income-tax to the Tribunal. He can also go by a writ petition to the High Court.

Therefore, I do not think it would be possible for us to include all those things and widen the area of the Lokpal and the Lokayukta in such a manner that it becomes completely impossible to work. Therefore, wherever there is a remedy available against grievances, we have not included it here but as far as allegations are concerned, all allegations are included in this and anybody who has any allegation against any member who is working for the Union Government can come up to the Lokpal and agitate the matter before the Lokpal or the Lokayukta as the case may be.

Shri Lobo Prabhu should not get disheartened if his amendments are not found acceptable by us. It is not that we do not want to accept any amendments. Shri Lobo Prabhu should know that in the Joint Committee dozens and dozens of amend-

ments moved by hon. Members belonging to the Opposition parties were accepted by us to this Bill and we are thankful to them for having gone so deeply into the matter and suggested such useful amendments. Having done that, it is not right for any hon. Member to say that we reject amendments because we are completely closed to accepting amendments from hon. Members. Wherever any amendment is found suitable and useful, we would definitely accept it. Shri Lobo Prabhu has taken a lot of pains in moving his amendments and some of his amendments are useful; but if they are already covered under the provisions of the Bill, I am not in a position to accept them.

His amendment here says that persons belonging to the public sector undertakings or the Corporation and other things in the Union territory should be covered by it. They are covered as far as allegations go but they are not covered as far as grievances are concerned. If there is a tender awarded by a public sector undertaking and there is some difficulty about the tender, persons who have not been awarded the tender can go to the higher authority; they can come to the Government and can even go to the court and challenge that kind of discrimination on various grounds that are provided for in the laws and in the Constitution; but if there is any allegation against any of these people which Shri Lobo Prabhu has in mind, that is already covered by this Bill for the allegations of the categories which Shri Lobo Prabhu has indicated are already covered under the Bill. Therefore the intention that he has in mind to fight corruption or to discourage such tendencies among public servants in Union territories and in the public sector organisations is already covered under this and I do not think it is necessary for me to accept any of these amendments.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: In view of the explanation of the Home Minister I seek leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I also wish to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have the hon. Members the permission of the House to withdraw their amendments?

Amendments Nos. 75 & 89 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill

Clause 9—(Provisions relating to complaints).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Sir, I move:

Page 8, line 35,—

after "allegation", insert—

"anonymous or" (17)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Sir, I move:

Page 9, line 7,—

for "place" substitute "institution" (52)

Page 9, line 10,—

for "place" substitute "institute" (53)

Then, under rule 79 I may be permitted to move amendment No. 54 in a modified form. It was submitted in one form but now I want to make some verbal changes. I move:

Page 9, line 10,—

add at the end.—

"and the Lokpal or Lokayukta as the case may be, may, if satisfied that it is necessary so to do, treat such letter as a complaint made in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2)". (54)

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Sir, I move:

Page 9,—

after line 10, insert—"Provided that no stamp or fee of any type shall be charged for filing any complaint." (132).

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Sir, I move:

Page 9,—

after line 10, insert—"Provided that no stamp duty or fee of any type shall be charged for filing any complaint." (188).

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: My amendments Nos 52 and 53 are almost the same amendments. According to the previous provision in this Bill, persons who are in custody will write the letter to the Lokpal and the Lokayukta and that letter will be forwarded by the person having their custody. It was strange that originally the drafting was:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment, any letter written to the Lokpal or Lokayukta by a person in police custody or in a jail or in any asylum or any place for insane persons."

Previously, was "receptacle" in place of "place", as if our insane persons were kept inside a vat. The Joint Committee changed it to 'place'. My submission is that that is not appropriate. Perhaps the hon. Minister will concede that there are benches in parks and many insane and mad persons go and live there. Will it be necessary for the keeper of the park to forward his letters? So, I have tried to suggest that in place of "place", the word "institution" should be substituted. The proper word is 'institution'. Wherever insane persons are kept under custody or in the care of somebody, there is an institution, not a place like river bank or park where some insane persons collect and there is a PWD officer-in-charge or somebody. It is not that. It should be an institution.

Then, my amendment No. 54 in modified form is like this. On P. 9, line 10, add at the end, "and the Lokpal or Lokayukta as the case may be may, if satisfied that it is necessary so to do, treat such letter as a complaint

made in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2)". What I mean to suggest is that whenever such a person writes a letter, it shall be forwarded and whenever the Lokpal or Lokayukta thinks that he can act upon that letter, he will treat it as a complaint.

It is a very simple and clear amendment and, I hope the Government will accept it.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : समापति महोदय, मेरा संशोधन क्लॉज 9 (बी) में है :

Page 8, line 35,—

after "allegation", insert—"anonymous or"

शब्द "एल्लेगेशन" के बाद म शब्द "एनानिमस ग्रीर" जुड़वाना चाहता हूँ । लोकपाल ग्रीर लोकायुक्त के सामने जो शिकायत की जायेगी, कौन ग्रादमी शिकायत कर सकता है, किस तरीके से कर सकता है, किस तरह से लोकपाल ग्रीर लोकायुक्त के द्वारा जांच की जायेगी, उसके मुतालिक यह है । जो शिकायत करने का तरीका रखा गया है उसमें है :

"Every complaint shall be made in such form and shall be accompanied by such affidavits.... as may be prescribed."

तो यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है । बहुत से लोग समाज में खराबियों को जानते हैं, बड़े अफसरों ग्रीर मिनिस्ट्रों की खराबियों को जानते हैं लेकिन उनकी कहने की हिम्मत नहीं होती है । अगर आप इसको इसी तरह से रखते हैं तो शायद कोई भी शिकायत सामने न आये । इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि एनानिमस शब्द भी इसमें जोड़ दिया जाये, अगर कोई गुप्त नाम से भी लोकपाल, लोकायुक्त को शिकायत कर देता है तो वे उसकी जांच कर लें कि प्राइमा फेसी केस बनता है ग्रीर अगर बनता है तो आगे उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए । इस रास्ते को भी अस्तिथार किया जाना चाहिए । यदि आप इसी बात को रखते

हैं कि सटिफाइड एफिडेविट लगाये तो फिर हो सकता है कि जितनी शिकायतें आनी चाहिए उसमें से 5 परसेन्ट ही आयें और 95 परसेन्ट शिकायतें वैसे ही रह जायें। आज दिल्ली में सभी लोग जानते हैं कि सिन्डीकेट की वजह से कितनी खराबियां हो रही हैं लेकिन किसी की सिन्डीकेट के खिलाफ बोलने की हिम्मत नहीं होती है। इस लोकसभा के अन्दर ही जो सदस्य हैं उनके दिल में रहता है, वे जानते हैं कि फलां मिनिस्टर खराब काम करता है, उसके खिलाफ शिकायत होनी चाहिए लेकिन एफिडेविट लगाकर वह देना चाहते नहीं हैं। इसीलिए मैंने एनोनिमस का रास्ता रखा है। इससे आपका काम ज्यादा अच्छा चलेगा, ज्यादा शिकायतें सामने आयेंगी और उस आदमी के लिए घबराने की भी जरूरत नहीं होगी। इससे आपके इस बिल का मकसद पूरा हो जायेगा। इसीलिए मैं शब्द एनानिमस को इसमें जुड़वाना चाहता हूं।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त को कम्प्लेंट करने का तरीका बहुत सरल और सीधा होना चाहिए जिससे जिसको जो भी शिकायत करनी हो वह आसानी से कर सके। बहुत देखा गया है कि जनता में किसी को कोई शिकायत हो तो वह उसके खिलाफ कोर्ट में जाये और वहां शिकायत करे और फिर उसमें यह हो जाता है कि इतने का स्टैम्प हो, फलां कागज हो इत्यादि। गरीब आदमियों के पास स्टैम्प के लिए पैसे नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसमें यह आ जाना चाहिए कि उसमें स्टैम्प की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी, कम्प्लेंट सीधी और सरल भाषा में की जा सकती है। मेरी प्रार्थना है मंत्री महोदय इसको स्वीकार करने की कृपा करें।

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल : सभापति जी, मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने मेरे कार्य को हल्का कर दिया है।

मेरा संशोधन इस प्रकार है :

Page 9,—

after line 10, insert—"Provided that no stamp or fee of any type shall be charged for filing any complaint".

आज गरीब आदमी को न्याय नहीं मिलता है। अदालत का खर्च अमीर आदमियों के पास में होता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त के इंस्टीट्यूशन को और अदालतों की तरह नहीं बनाना चाहिये। इसीलिये स्पेसिफिकली हम चाहते हैं कि कोई स्टैम्प या किसी किस्म की फीस न लगे। माननीय त्यागी जी ने भी यही बात कही है, मैं भी यही कहना चाहता हूं, और आशा है कि मंत्री जी इस को भी मान लेंगे।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति जी, जहां तक माननीय शिव चन्द्र झा का संशोधन है वह चाहते हैं कि गुमनाम तरह से जो शिकायत आये उस को भी लोकपाल मंजूर करे। इस विधेयक में जो हम प्राविधान कर रहे हैं उस में एफिडेविट लगायेगा जो शिकायत करना चाहता है। क्यों कि बिना इस के यदि कोई कम्प्लेंट करेगा तो काफी काम बढ़ जायेगा जिस को लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिये एफिडेविट लगाना जरूरी है। और जब एफिडेविट की बात आ गयी तो फिर गुमनाम शिकायत मंजूर करने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। फिर भी एक प्राविधान है इस बिल में जिस की तरफ माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, और वह यह है कि लोकपाल को इस बात का अधिकार दिया हुआ है कि वह स्वयं हो कर बिना किसी शिकायत के भी किसी मामले की जांच पड़ताल कर सकते हैं। इस के लिये उन को कोई शिकायत की आवश्यकता नहीं है। बिना शिकायत के अगर उन को संतोष हो जाये कि जांच करनी है

[श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल]

तो वह जांच कर सकते हैं। और इस तरह की व्यवस्था होने के कारण जो चीज माननीय सदस्य के मन में है कि लोकपाल को अधिकार होना चाहिए, वह उन के अधिकार में आ जाता है, और जब चाहे लोकपाल स्वेच्छा से किसी भी मामले की जांच पड़ताल खुद कर सकते हैं चाहे ऐफोडेविट हो या न हो, कोई गुमनाम पत्र हो या न हो, जब चाहेगा अपने अधिकार का उपयोग करके इस तरह की कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक माननीय मंडल, माननीय त्यागी और माननीय श्री निवास मिश्र जी के संशोधनों का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि जो उन्होंने कही हैं वह काफी ठीक बात है कि यदि कोई आदमी जेल से या दूसरी जगह से पत्र भेजे तो उस में इस तरह की कार्यवाही करना स्टाम्प लगाना मुश्किल होगा, और हो सकता है कि अपनी तरफ से वह कार्यवाही करने में उस को कठिनाई हो। इसलिये मैं आप के संशोधनों को स्वीकार कर सकता हूं। पर जो संशोधन संशोधित रूप में माननीय मिश्र जी ने दिया है वह संशोधन ऐसा है जिस को मैं स्वीकार कर सकता हूं। इसलिये माननीय श्रीनिवास मिश्र जी का जो 54 नम्बर का संशोधन है उस को मैं स्वीकार करूंगा (व्यवधान) हम ने इस को प्लेस किया था, लेकिन अब आप इंस्टीट्यूशन शब्द चाहते हैं। माननीय मिश्र जी के संशोधन संख्या 52, 53 के बारे में मैं आप को अभी बताऊंगा।

संशोधित फार्म में जो संशोधन माननीय मिश्र जी ने पेश किया है वह संशोधित फार्म मुझे मन्जूर है। उस में वही चीज है जो माननीय त्यागी जी और माननीय मंडल जी चाहते हैं। और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि चूंकि माननीय श्रीनिवास मिश्र जी का संशोधन स्वीकार कर लिया है इसलिये दोनों सदस्यगण अपने अपने संशोधन, जिनका मैं मतलब वही है, वापस ले लेंगे।

माननीय मिश्र जी के जो 52 और और 53 नम्बर के संशोधन हैं उस में वह चाहते हैं कि 'प्लेस' की जगह 'इंस्टीट्यूशन' किया जाये।

सभापति जी, आप को याद होगा कि जब प्रवर समिति में यह मामला चल रहा था तो काफी बातचीत इस पर हुई थी और प्रवर समिति में ही हम ने 'रिसेप्टिकल' को बदल कर 'प्लेस' किया था। और अब फिर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि 'प्लेस' बदल कर 'इंस्टीट्यूशन' किया जाये। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि 'प्लेस' में 'इंस्टीट्यूशन' शामिल है। 'प्लेस' में ऐसा नहीं है कि 'इंस्टीट्यूशन' ऐक्सकलूड है। और चूंकि प्लेस वाइड शब्द है, उस में ये सब चीजें आती हैं, और जो माननीय सदस्य का मतलब है वह इस में शामिल है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि संशोधन संख्या 52 और 53 को वापस ले लिया जाय।

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I withdraw my amendment 17.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Except amendment 54 I would like to withdraw my other amendments.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Sir, I withdraw my amendment 132.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Sir I withdraw my amendment No. 188. Amendments Nos. 17, 52, 53, 132 & 188 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: Page 9, line 10, add at the end—

"and the Lokpal or Lokayukta as the case may be, may, if satisfied that it is necessary so to do, treat such letter as a complaint made in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2)." (54).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(*Procedure in respect of investigations*).

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I beg to move:

Page 9,—

after line 27, insert—

“Provided that no legal practitioner shall be allowed to appear on behalf of any party in course of such investigation.” (133).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 9,—

omit lines 14 to 18 (150).

Page 9, line 20,—

for “offer his comments on such complaint or statement” substitute “explain his action.” (151).

Page 9, line 27,—

for “during or after the investigation” substitute “or during the investigation.” (152).

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: I beg to move:

Page 10, line 9,—

omit “and the public servant concerned.” (189).

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल : सभापति जी, मेरा नंशोधन है कि :

“Provided that no legal practitioner shall be allowed to appear on behalf of any party in course of such investigation.”

मैं चाहता हूँ कि लीगल प्रैक्टीशनर न रहे क्योंकि उसके बारे में गांधी जी ने ‘My Experiment with Truth.

में लिखा है और मुझे भी कुछ दिन मैजिस्ट्रेट 1905 (ai) LS—17.

रहने का मौका मिला है और मैं जानता हूँ कि हर दम यह कहना कि लीगल प्रैक्टीशनर की जरूरत है ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त को वकीलों, ऐडवोकेट लोगों के हाथ से भ्रलग रखना चाहिए। नहीं तो झंझट होगा और लैथी प्रोसेस होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि लीगल प्रैक्टीशनर न रहे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी, मेरे तीन संशोधन हैं। पहला संशोधन यह है कि पंक्ति 14 से 18 तक को हटा दिया जाय क्योंकि उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। उसमें यह बात कही गयी है कि कोई कम्प्लेंट करे तो उसकी कोपी या अगर खुद लोकपाल या लोकायुक्त कोई इन्वेस्टीगेशन करे तो उसकी ग्राउन्ड वह सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी को और कम्प्लेंट ऑथोरिटी को भेजे। इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

क्लाज़ (वी) में मेरा संशोधन इस प्रकार है :

“offer his comments on such complaint or statement.”

मेरा कहना है कि इस को हटा कर वहां कहा जाय कि सिर्फ आप अपने ऐक्शन को एक्सप्लेन कीजिये। उन को यह मौका क्यों दिया जाय कि आप एक्सप्लेन कीजिये। जब चार्ज है तो लोकपाल का कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि उन से कहे कि आप के ऊपर यह चार्ज है इस के बारे में आप को क्या सफ़ाई देनी है वह दीजिये।

आखिरी संशोधन यह है कि :

“during or after the investigation.”

अगर कोई इनक्वायरी हो रही है तो यह बात ठीक है कि इनक्वायरी के समय में जो गवाह है उसका नाम या अगर किसी के ऊपर कोई चार्ज है उसका नाम नहीं बतलाना चाहिए

[श्री राधावतार शास्त्री]

जनता को उस के पहले और इनक्वायरी के समय में। लेकिन बाद में बतलाने में क्या दिक्कत है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

अगर किसी ने गलती की है, भ्रष्टाचार किया है उस पर कोई आरोप है तो जब फैसला हो जाय तब बतलाने में क्या आपत्ति है। इसको बतलाना चाहिए ताकि जनता समझ जाय कि फलाने अफसर या फलाने आदमी ने इतना बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार किया।

उसी तरीके से किस ने ऐसा काम किया और किस के कहने से किया जो गवाह है उसका नाम भी बतलाया जाना चाहिए ताकि जनता को यह भी मालूम हो कि हमारे जनतन्त्र में ऐसे जागरूक लोग हैं जो अगर कोई अफसर या मिनिस्टर या और कोई गलत काम करता है, भ्रष्टाचार के अभियोग में पकड़ा गया है उसके ऊपर उंगली उठा सकते हैं। यह ठीक है कि एनक्वायरी के बीच में आप उस का नाम न बतलाये लेकिन बाद में इस तरह के काम करने वालों और गड़बड़ करने वालों का नाम जरूर बतलाना चाहिए।

मेरे ये तीन संशोधन हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन को स्वीकार करेंगे।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक के क्लॉज 10 में आया है कि :

In any case where the Lokpal or Lokayukta decides not to entertain a complaint or to discontinue any investigation in respect of a complaint he shall record his reasons thereof and communicate the same to the complainant and the public servant concerned.

मेरा इसमें आब्जेक्शन यह है कि किसी ने शिकायत की किसी गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट के खिलाफ और वह उसको ठीक मानता है कि गड़बड़ हुई है, लेकिन लोकपाल या लोकायुक्त ने उसमें

कोई दम नहीं देखा या शिकायत गलत साबित हुई तो उसको गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट के पास क्यों भेजा जाय। उस को कम्प्लेनेन्ट के पास भेजा जाय यह ठीक है लेकिन पब्लिक सर्वेंट के पास जिस के खिलाफ शिकायत की गई है, भेज देने के अर्थ यह होगा कि कोई भी आदमी किसी अफसर के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत करने का माहस नहीं करेगा। हो सकता है कि उस ने ईमानदारी के साथ शिकायत की हो लेकिन वह बात लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त की समझ में न आई हो। ऐसी स्थिति में शिकायत करने वाले के पास उम को भेज देना ठीक है मगर पब्लिक सर्वेंट के पास भेजने की बात को मैं ठीक नहीं समझता। चूँकि शिकायत करने के बाद आदमी के सामने कठिनाई आ सकती है क्योंकि जिस अफसर के अन्दर में वह काम करता है उसके खिलाफ शिकायत गलत साबित होने पर उसको नौकरी से भी हाथ धोना पड़ सकता है इस लिए भय के कारण कोई अफसर की शिकायत नहीं करेगा। इसलिए इस वाक्य को हटा देना चाहिए कि पब्लिक सर्वेंट के पास भेज दिया जायग।

श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री मंडल चाहते हैं कि इस में वकीलों को न जाने दिया जाय। इसके बारे में प्रवर समिति में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। ज्यादातर सदस्यों का यही खयाल था जो श्री मंडल का है कि वकीलों को जाने से बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ इस सम्बन्ध में पैदा हो सकती हैं। इसी लिये हम लोगों ने इस क्लॉज में तय किया कि जो लोकपाल या लोकायुक्त हैं वह स्वयं अपनी रीति अथवा प्रोसीजर को तय करेंगे। उन्हें इस बात का अधिकार रहेगा कि वह चाहें तो वकीलों का आना रोक सकते हैं। ऐसे भी मामले आ सकते हैं जिनमें बहुत गरीब और ऐसे लोग जो सरकारी नौकर हैं जो लोकायुक्त और लोकपाल के सामने जाकर अपनी शिकायत

को स्वयं नहीं रख सकते ठीक से और उनको किसी सफाई देने वाले की आवश्यकता हो सकती है, ऐसी स्थिति में लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त के पास इस बात का अधिकार रहेगा कि अगर किसी एप्रोप्रिएट केस में वह चाहे तो उनको आने दे। पर इसमें यह साफ बात है कि उनको इस बात का अधिकार भी दिया गया है कि जब वह अपने रूल्स और प्रोसीजर बनायेंगे तब चाहें तो वकीलों का आना बन्द कर सकते हैं। उनको इस बात का पूर्ण अधिकार रहेगा। इसलिये श्री मंडल के संशोधन का जो उद्देश्य है वह इस धारा से पूर्ण हो जाता है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस बात को देखते हुए वह अपने संशोधन पर जोर नहीं देंगे।

जहां तक श्री रामावतार शास्त्री के संशोधन का सवाल है, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त की जो कार्रवाई होती है वह अन्तिम कार्रवाई नहीं है। प्राइमा फेसी केस हैं या नहीं इसकी जानने की बात है। उनका जो अमेंडमेंट है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि लाइन 14 से 20 तक हटा दिया जाय। इसका मतलब होगा कि अगर हम किसी भी सरकारी कर्मचारी से एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगेंगे तो जो काफी आफ दि कम्प्लेन्ट है वह नहीं मिलेगी। हमारी जो रीति है, जैसा बिल में रखा गया है, उसके अन्तर्गत पहले काफी देनी होगी जो आरोप लगाये गये हैं उनकी और उसके बाद वह जवाब देगा। यदि पहले हम एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगें और काफी बाद में मिले तो एक्सप्लेनेशन किस बात का मिलेगा? अगर इस संशोधन को मंजूर कर लिया जायेगा तो जो प्राकृतिक न्याय की प्रक्रिया है उस में बाधा पड़ेगी।

तीसरा संशोधन है कि जो आदमी शिकायत करे उसका नाम भी नामने आना चाहिये और जिसके खिलाफ शिकायत करे उसका नाम भी आना चाहिये जैसा मैं कह रहा था जब केस के ऊपर निर्णय आ जाय तब उस व्यक्ति का नाम आ जाय तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है। लेकिन

जब तक निर्णय न हो और निर्णय के बिना ही उसका नाम फैला दिया जाय और कहा जाय कि इस के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें हैं, यह कार्रवाई हो रही है, वह कार्रवाई हो रही है, उसकी बहुत बदनामी हो जाय और बाद में वह निर्दोष सिद्ध हो जाय तो बदनामी के कारण उसको कष्ट सहना पड़ेगा वह तो हो ही जायेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: 'ड्यूरिंग आर आफ-टर दि इन्वेस्टिगेशन।'

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं बतला रहा हूँ। आपटर इन्वेस्टिगेशन भी चार्ज सिद्ध नहीं हुआ तो लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त जो काम करेंगे, जो उनकी फाईडिंग होगी उसके बाद डिपार्टमेंटल एन्क्वायरी के लिये केस जायेगा क्योंकि सजा देने का अधिकार लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त को तो नहीं है। वह तो केवल प्राइमा फेसी केस है या नहीं यह देखते हैं। वह एप्रोप्रिएट डिपार्टमेंटल ऐक्शन के लिये भेजेंगे। डिपार्टमेंटल ऐक्शन की कार्रवाई पूरी हो जायेगी, उसके बाद सजा मिलेगी। लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त की कार्रवाई के बाद अपराध सिद्ध नहीं हुआ, पर अपराध किया है इसकी संभावना व्यक्त होती है इसलिये वहां भेजते हैं। वह यह कह सकते हैं कि इसका कोई अपराध सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है इसलिये इस पर कोई कार्रवाई न की जाये। पर कई केसेज ऐसे हो सकते हैं जिन पर कह सकते हैं कि इस पर अपराध करने का प्राइमा फेसी के है इस लिये इसे डिपार्टमेंटल एन्क्वायरी के लिये दिया जाये। जिस डिपार्टमेंट से सम्बन्धित होगा वहां जाकर जो डिपार्टमेंटल एन्क्वायरी का प्रोसेस है वह फालो होगा। वहां पर उसका अपराध सिद्ध होगा या अमिद्ध होगा। इस लिये पहले से नाम बतला देना ठीक नहीं होगा। यद्यपि कई ऐसे मामले हो सकते हैं जिन के बारे में आम जनता की काफी रुचि है, काफी कौतुहल है। ऐसे मामलों को छिपा कर रखना

(श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल)

किसी भी स्टेज पर उचित नहीं होगा। इस लिये हम लोगों ने इस बिल में यह प्रावधान किया है कि ऐसे केसेज पब्लिक हिअरिंग के लिये हो सकते हैं। वह इन कैमेरा हिअरिंग के लिये जायें यह आवश्यक नहीं है। इस तरह के निदेश लोकायुक्त और लोकपाल को दिये गये हैं कि जो मामले या मुकदमे ऐसे हैं जिनमें वह समझते हैं कि आम जनता को काफी रुचि या कौतूहल है, जिनकी इम्पार्टेंस इतनी है, उन्हें आम जनता के सामने खोल कर रखना चाहिये शुरू से। लोकपाल को अधिकार है कि वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं। इस लिये मैं नहीं समझता कि हमें ऐसा प्रावधान करना चाहिये कि हम सब केसेज खोल दें जिनमें आधे लोग बेचारे अन्त में निर्दोष सिद्ध हों। इसलिये पहले से नाम आ जाय इससे न्याय पूरा होने की स्थिति नहीं होगी।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवदन करूंगा कि उन्होंने जो संशोधन मूव किये हैं उन्हें वह हटा दें और इस क्लॉज को ऐसे का तैसा पास कर दें।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया गया। गवर्नमेंट सर्वेट्स के पास कम्प्लेंट के भेजने का क्या तात्पर्य है? किसी की शिकायत को लोकपाल ने ठीक नहीं समझा तो उसको कम्प्लेंट के पास भेज देंगे साथ ही जिसकी शिकायत है उसके पास भेज देंगे, इस का क्या मतलब है?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इसकी प्रक्रिया जो है उसको लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त स्वयं नय करेंगे कि उसमें क्या करना है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : फिर गवर्नमेंट सर्वेट के पास भेजने का क्या मतलब है? तब कोई शिकायत ही नहीं करेगा।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यदि किसी के खिलाफ शिकायत है और उसका हम एक्स-

प्लनेशन चाहें तो उसके पास शिकायत का प्रारूप तो भेजना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : इस तरह से नहीं। अगर लोकपाल उसको ठीक नहीं समझता है तो वह कम्प्लेंट को देने ही वापस कर दें, जिसके खिलाफ शिकायत है उसके पास क्यों भेजा जायेगा?

16 hrs.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : आपकी अमेंडमेंट का नम्बर क्या है?

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरी अमेंडमेंट है पेज 10, लाइन 9 पर . . .

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जब भी लोकपाल किसी के खिलाफ इनक्वायरी करना चाहता है तो उस कम्प्लेंट की कॉपी को उस सरकारी अधिकारी के पास वह भेजता है और उससे कहता है कि वह उसके बारे में जो कहना चाहे कहे। सरकारी अधिकारी को यह पता रहता है कि उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने की बात हो रही है। उसको पता रहता है कि क्या होने वाला है, क्या नहीं होने वाला . . .

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : ऐसा नहीं है। पेज 10 पर आपने कहा है :

"In any case where the Lokpal or a Lokayukta decides not to entertain a complaint or to discontinue any investigation in respect of a complaint, he shall record his reasons therefor and communicate the same to the complainant and the public servant concerned."

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं समझ गया हूँ। प्राकृतिक न्याय के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है, इसलिए इस अमेंडमेंट को मैं मंजूर नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : कोई रीजन भी तो दें।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं बहस नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जो प्रक्रिया हमने यहां रखी है, उसमें एक स्वाभाविक और एक प्राकृतिक न्याय देने की बात हमने कही है। इस प्रक्रिया में जरा भी फेरबदल किया जाएगा तो न्याय नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री श्रीम. प्रकाश त्यागी : शिकायत करने वाला आफिसर्स के खिलाफ शिकायत करेगा लेकिन लोकपाल ने अगर उस शिकायत को ठीक नहीं समझा तो फिर उस मामले को खत्म करो। आप उस कम्प्लेंट को अफसर के पास क्यों भेजते हैं। कहां तो आप यह कह रहे हैं कि बदनामी न हो जाए लेकिन फिर आप उस शिकायत को अफसर के पास भेज देंगे। इससे उसकी नौकरी खतरे में हो जाएगी। उसके पास आप क्यों फिर उस शिकायत को भेज रहे हैं। कुछ लक्ष्य तो आपका होगा इसको रखने में? कंसल्ट पब्लिक सर्वेंट के पास आप फिर इसको क्यों भेज रहे हैं?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I beg to leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 133 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the other amendments to clause 19 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 150, 151, 152, 189 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand and part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(Evidence.)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I beg to move:

Page 11, line 9,—after "shall" insert—"unless the investigating authority after examining the

question specifically so directs," (55).

Page 11, line 25, for 'binding and conclusive' substitute 'prima facie evidence of such nature'. (56)

Page 11, omit lines 26 to 29. (57).
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: I beg to move:

Page 11, line 9, for 'person' substitute 'Government employee'. (190).

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Clause 11 speaks about the evidence to be taken by the Lokpal or Lokayukta. It rather aims very high that he will take evidence, untrammelled by all rules, and no person should claim any privilege to secrecy. But I do not understand how after sub-clause (4), the following sub-clause has been put, in, namely—

"No person shall be required or authorised by virtue of this Act to furnish any such information or answer any such question or produce so much of any document—

(a) as might prejudice the security or defence or"

—so far, that is understandable and intelligible but, what about the sub-clause (b) which follows, namely—

"(b) as might involve the disclosure of proceedings of the Cabinet of the Union Government or any Committee of that Cabinet or of the Cabinet of the Government of any Union territory or of the Executive Council constituted under the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, or of any Committee of such Cabinet or Executive Council...."

Somebody who is asked to give evidence can take shelter under this provision. If a Secretary certifies that this will come under either 5(a) or 5(b), that will be conclusive. I suggest that after 'shall', we should add 'unless the investigating authority after examining the question specially so direct'. All these matters should be

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

placed before the Lokayukta or Lokpal; he should look into it and then decide. If he specially directs, it must be produced. If not, it will not be produced.

As regards the last one, that it should be binding and conclusive, it cannot be so. It can be rebutted. Once a certificate is given by a Secretary, it will only mean that on *prima facie* evidence it will come under 5(a) or 5(b). But it is open to the other side to challenge that it does not come under either of these.

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी : सब क्लाइ 5 में लिखा है "नो परसन शैल वी रिव्वायर्ड"। यानी किस भी आवदी से इस प्रकार का डाकुमेंट नहीं मांगा जा सकेगा जो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरनाक हो या दूसरे देशों के साथ, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध जो हैं, उनको प्रभावित करता हो।

किसी भी गवर्नमेंट सर्वेट से इस प्रकार का रिकार्ड मांगा जाए जो हमारी डिफेंस से सम्बन्ध रखता हो या हमारी कैबिनेट की जो प्रोसीडिंग्स हैं, उनको मांगा जाए तो मैं इसको अनुचित समझता हूं। इसको नहीं मांगा जाना चाहिए। अगर मांगा जाता है तो अगर कोई भी व्यक्ति न दे तो ठीक है। लेकिन मान लो यहां कोई सी आई ए का एजेंट है, अमरीका का, रशिया का, चीन का या पाकिस्तान का एजेंट है और वह पकड़ा जाता है और उसके पास कुछ इस प्रकार के सीक्रेट्स हैं जिन के आउट होने से पाकिस्तान, रशिया या अमरीका के सम्बन्धों में गड़बड़ होगी तो क्या आप उस एजेंट से डाकुमेंट मांग सकेंगे या नहीं मांग सकेंगे, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं। मैं उदाहरण देता हूं। मान लो किसी जगह पर कम्युनल राइट हो जाता है और मान लो कि उस कम्युनल राइट में किसी विशेष वर्ग, मान लो मुसलमानों के साथ कोई बड़ा अत्याचार हो जाता है और वह किसी एजेंट के कारण होता है

और हो सकता है कि वह आदमी यह कह दे कि इस डाकुमेंट के प्रकट होने से इसका प्रभाव हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्धों पर जा कर पड़ेगा, तो क्या इस कारण से उस डाकुमेंट को आउट करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी। मान लो चीन का कोई एजेंट पकड़ लिया जाए और वह कहता है कि जो डाकुमेंट है उसको मैंने दे दिया तो जो तुम्हारे सम्बन्ध बने हुए हैं वे बिगड़ जायेंगे या अमरीका का आदमी पकड़ा जाता है और वह कहता है कि तुम्हारे सम्बन्ध अमरीका के साथ खराब हो जाएंगे, तो क्या इस कारण से आप उस डाकुमेंट को आउट करने की आप इजाजत नहीं देंगे? अगर सरकार न दे तो बात समझ में आती है लेकिन आपने तो लिखा है "नो परसन" इस में तो एजेंट भी आ जाएगा। अब वह एजेंट आपको वह कागज देगा या नहीं? इस वास्ते मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि नो परसन की जगह गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायी कर दें। अगर कोई एजेंट पकड़ा गया और उसने यह प्ली लेली तो आप कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे। यहां पर इस प्रकार के वकील हैं, एडवोकेट हैं, जो चोरों का, डाकुमों का और गद्दारों का भी साथ देते हैं। आप उस अवस्था में इस का क्या एक्सप्लेनेशन देंगे। इस वास्ते नो परसन की जगह आप गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायी लिख दें।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : मिश्र जी ने अपने संशोधन में कहा है कि क्लाइ 11 (5) (ए) का संशोधन किया जाए और एक एक्सप्लेन किया जाए ताकि जो सर्टिफिकेट कोई सैक्रेटरी या गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से दिया जाता है, उसको वह ओवर राइट कर सके और जो डाकुमेंट हम नहीं देना चाहते हैं उनको देने के लिए भी बाध्य किया जा सके। सवाल इतना ही पैदा है कि यदि कैबिनेट को फंक्शन करना है तो कैबिनेट के डाकुमेंट या कैबिनेट प्रोसीडिंग यदि इनको भी हमें देने के लिए बाध्य किया जाएगा तो फिर

कैबिनेट सिस्टम जो है, उसको चलाये रखना बिल्कुल मुश्किल हो जाएगा, कैबिनेट का जो हमारा काम चल रहा है, उसका चलना बिल्कुल मुश्किल हो जाएगा। इसके ऊपर हमने काफी सोच विचार किया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि एम्बुड्जमेन्ट के जो विधेयक बाहर बने हैं इसके सम्बन्ध में कानून बाहर बने हैं, उनकी तरफ भी हमने ध्यान दिया है। हमने देखा है कि जहाँ यह संस्था अच्छी तरह से काम कर रही है, उनके वहाँ भी यह प्रावधान है कि यदि सरकार द्वारा कोई कागज या सूचना प्रकट किये जाने पर जन-हित की हानि की आशंका हो, तो सरकार के लिये उस कागज या सूचना को भेजना आवश्यक नहीं है और जब इस आशय का सर्टिफिकेट सेक्रेटरी द्वारा दिया जाये, तो उसको मंजूर कर लिया जाये। इसलिये मैं नहीं समझता कि हम माननीय सदस्य के संशोधन को मंजूर कर सकते हैं। अगर ऐसे डाकुमेंट पेश कर दिये जायें, तो जो बाद में सबके सामने आ जायें, तो उनसे दूसरे देशों के साथ हमारे मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध नष्ट हो सकते हैं और आगे चल कर बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा हो सकती है।

श्री त्यागी ने यह संशोधन रखा है कि "पर्सन" की जगह "गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉई" रख दिया जाये। हम चाहते हैं कि इस व्यवस्था को जरूर बाइंड रखा जाये, ताकि इसके अन्तर्गत न केवल सरकारी कर्मचारी, बल्कि हर एक व्यक्ति आ सके। इसको रखने से लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त को यह अधिकार होगा कि वे किसी भी व्यक्ति को, चाहे वह सरकारी कर्मचारी हो या न हो, बुला सकें और इस बारे में कार्यवाही कर सकें। "गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉई" शब्द रखने से पब्लिक सेक्टर के एम्प्लॉईज, यूनियन टेरीटरीज में म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन या म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी के कर्मचारी इसके अन्तर्गत शामिल नहीं होंगे, वे इस प्राविजन के परिधि से बिल्कुल बाहर हो जायेंगे। इसलिये "गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉई"

के बजाये "पर्सन" रखना ही उचित होगा।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मान लीजिये कि किसी कन्ट्री का कोई एजेंट पकड़ा जाता है और वह इस व्यवस्था का लाभ उठा कर कहता है कि अगर वह अमुक कागज या सूचना पेश करेगा, तो उस कन्ट्री के साथ उदाहरण के लिये रक्षा के साथ, रिलेशनज खराब हो जायेंगे। मंत्री महोदय का इस बारे में क्या कहना है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : उसके ऐसा कहने से कोई प्रभाव नहीं होगा, जब तक कि सरकारी अधिकारी स्वयं इस आशय का सर्टिफिकेट न दे। किसी व्यक्ति के सर्टिफिकेट देने या कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। लोकपाल या लोकायुक्त के पास मंत्रि-मंडल के सचिव या सरकार के किसी अन्य सचिव की तरफ से जो सर्टिफिकेट दिया जायेगा, केवल वही लागू होगा, किसी भी व्यक्ति का सर्टिफिकेट लागू नहीं होगा। यदि कोई व्यक्ति कहता है कि अमुक कागज या सूचना को प्रकट करने से हमारे मित्र देशों के साथ सम्बन्धों में नुकसान होगा, तो वह सर्टिफिकेट लोकपाल या लोकायुक्त पर लागू नहीं होगा। इसलिये माननीय सदस्य अपने संशोधन को प्रेस न करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have Mr. Tyagi and Mr. Misra leave of the House to withdraw their amendments?

Amendments Nos. 55 to 57 and 190.
were by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Reports of Lakpal and Lokayuktas.)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I move:

Page 12, line 22.—

for "President" substitute
"Speaker" (77).

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

Page 12, line 30,—

for "President" substitute
"Speaker" (78).

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: I
move:

Page 12, line 27,—

add at the end—

"and the President shall cause it to be laid before the Parliament within three months." (192).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, in these amendments and some others which have already been passed over, I have raised a fundamental issue whether the Lokpal will be a Commissioner for the Parliament or a Commissioner for the Government. There is a vital distinction of the Lokpal being under the President and being under the Speaker. If the Lokpal is under the President, according to the present constitutional practice, he is under the orders of the Government, the Prime Minister and of her Ministers concerned. He is by no means independent. The question is: when he differs from the Government, when he differs from the Prime Minister, and he functions through the President, has he a fair chance of presenting his case? Is the President likely to differ from the Prime Minister or the Minister concerned? The President has been unfortunately a rubber-stamp according to our constitutional practice. He is bound to take the advice of the Prime Minister. How can he then, when he gets these papers showing difference of opinion, between Lokpal and the Prime Minister, have his own difference of opinion? It means this: that if you interpose the President, any power to differ from the Government for the Lokpal, would be a redundant exercise serving no purpose. It is almost deceiving the people.

Not only is this a constitutional impasse. There is the fact that the President and the Government have not been able to take sufficient work,

sufficient use, from the authorities they have previously appointed to control corruption. I refer to the Grievance Commissioner and to the Vigilance Commissioner. I need not tell this House that this Grievance Commissioner, after existing for about three years, was ultimately found to be useless and was abolished. As far as the Vigilance Commissioner is concerned, the last report of the Home Ministry showed that while he began with a list of 6,000 complaints in the first year, last year those complaints were reduced to only 1,000. The people had so quickly lost their faith in this Vigilance Commissioner as they had lost faith in the Grievance Commissioner. The only reason for this is that he was part of the Government; he was a limb of the very persons whom he was supposed to check. We have a theory here that the Government can do no wrong: the divine right that the King can do no wrong. That theory extends to every Government servant!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am concluding. This is a very vital issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on your amendment only.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: This is my amendment. My amendment, therefore, is that for the word "President" wherever it occurs and particularly in this section, substitute the word "Speaker." The Speaker is the representative of the House. The Speaker is the competent authority to appoint many officials; he has his Secretary and all the other staff. I cannot see why the Lokpal should not be under the Speaker.

I would like the Minister to carefully consider this. You must give confidence to the people. You must not give them the feeling that their complaints are just being addressed to a blank wall and that they are only indulging in an exercise of futility. If you make this change, while it may appear to be a big change, you will be

giving the Bill some form of credibility as far as the public is concerned.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, सब-क्लोज (6) में कहा गया है कि लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति को देंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान के अनुसार लोक सभा को सर्वोच्च सत्ता माना गया है। इसलिए देश भर के प्रत्येक सरकारी कार्य का विवरण लोक सभा के सामने आना ही चाहिए, चाहे वह किसी के धूँ आये, प्राइम मिनिस्टर प्रेजिडेंट या स्पीकर के धूँ आये, जिससे देश की स्थिति का पूरा चित्र लोक सभा के सामने आ सके। और एक व्यवस्था कि लोकपाल किस ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हैं वह उस के सामने आ सके। इसलिए जो प्रेसिडेंट को रिपोर्ट आए तो मेरा अमेंडमेंट यह है कि

"and the President shall cause it to be laid before Parliament within three months".

तीन महीने के अन्दर प्रेसिडेंट साहब को जो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट मिली है वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने उपस्थित कर देनी चाहिये। यह मेरा सुझाव है। अगर आप इत को नहीं रखते हैं और वह रिपोर्ट केवल प्रेसिडेंट तक ही रह जाती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान की भावना पर भी पार्लियामेंट की लोक सभा पर भी आघात आता है। इसलिए यह शब्द जोड़ दिए जाय, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमान लोबोप्रभू ने यह कहा है कि जो लोकपाल की रिपोर्ट आए उसे स्पीकर के पास भेजना चाहिए, प्रेसिडेंट के पास नहीं। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोकपाल की रिपोर्ट आएगी उसे गवर्नमेंट के एक्सप्लेनेशन के साथ यहाँ पेश करना पड़ेगा और गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर इस कानून के अन्तर्गत एक बन्धन लग गया है कि उन्हें वार्षिक रूप से इस रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखना आवश्यक है। इस

लिए रिपोर्ट स्पीकर के पास यदि आए और स्पीकर हाउस के सामने रख दे, उसमें गवर्नमेंट का एक्सप्लेनेशन न रहे तो माननीय सदन को यह बात ठीक समझ में नहीं आएगी कि यदि उस रिपोर्ट में कोई ऐसी बातें हैं जिन को गवर्नमेंट ने मंजूर नहीं किया है तो क्यों नहीं किया है। तो उस का एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरैंडम जो गवर्नमेंट को देना है वह तब तक नहीं आ सकता जब तक कि प्रेसिडेंट उस रिपोर्ट को न ले और गवर्नमेंट का एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरैंडम ले कर उस को सदन के सामने न रखे। वरु चीज सदन के सामने आएगी क्योंकि इस का प्रावधान इस विधेयक में किया गया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसे कम्प्ट्रोलर ऐंड आडीटर जनरल की रिपोर्ट है वह भी प्रेसिडेंट को जाती है, वह भी स्पीकर के पास नहीं आती, प्रेसिडेंट के पास आती है और गवर्नमेंट उस में जो ब्यौरा देती है जो अपना एक्सप्लेनेशन देती है उस के साथ वह सदन के सामने आती है। इसलिए जो प्रक्रिया बनी है कि जब इस माननीय सदन के सामने वह रिपोर्ट आए तो उसमें गवर्नमेंट का भी पूरा ब्यौरा एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरैंडम के साथ रहना चाहिये वही प्रक्रिया ज्यादा अच्छी होगी कि बजाय स्पीकर के प्रेसिडेंट के पास वह रिपोर्ट आए और वहाँ से हर साल जैसे और रिपोर्ट्स को यहाँ रखना पड़ता है वैसे ही गवर्नमेंट के मेमोरैंडम के साथ यह रिपोर्ट भी यहाँ आए। इसलिए जो प्रक्रिया रखी गई है वही रखनी चाहिए और स्पीकर के पास रखने में उस में देर होगी। स्पीकर को फिर सरकार के पास भेजना पड़ेगा और सरकार फिर देखभाल करेगी और तब अपनी रिपोर्ट उस पर यहाँ पेश करेगी, तब माननीय सदस्य उस पर सोच विचार कर सकेंगे। शुरू से दोनों चीजें एक साथ आ जायेंगी तो उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने में सुविधा होगी।

उसी तरह से माननीय त्यागी जी ने जो अपना अमेंडमेंट दिया है उसमें वह चाहते हैं कि तीन महीने के अन्दर इस रिपोर्ट को

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

सदन के सामने पेश किया जाय। मैं उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि पैरा 7 के अन्तर्गत वार्षिक रूप से इस सदन के सामने इस रिपोर्ट को सरकार को पेश करना पड़ेगा। उसमें किसी तरह का बीच बचाव नहीं है कि सरकार देर कर सके। अगर देर होने की संभावना होती तो मैं आप का अमेंड-मेंट जरूर स्वीकार कर लेता। लेकिन क्यों कि हमने खुद इस का प्रावधान किया है कि वार्षिक रूप से यह रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आए जैसे यू० पी० एस० सी० की या आडीटर जनरल की आती है ऐसे ही यह भी आए इसलिए उसे स्वीकार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह कहना कि तीन महीने के अन्दर रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए, उस से कोई लाभ नहीं है क्योंकि इस में प्रावधान है कि जैसे वार्षिक बजट आता है या यू० पी० एस० सी० की रिपोर्ट आती है, आडीटर जनरल की रिपोर्ट आती है ऐसे ही इस को भी सदन के सामने रखा जाय। उस को जोड़ने से कोई विशेष फायदा नहीं है। इस लिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह अपने संशोधनों को वापस ले लें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall I put all the amendments to the vote of the House?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, I may be permitted to press my amendments, because they are very important and I believe in them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment Nos. 77 and 78 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 77 and 78 were put and negatived.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Sir, I want to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 192 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put clause 12 to the vote of the House.

श्री श्री हारलाल बरबा (कोटा): चैंबरमैन महोदय, यह कैसे पास कर रहे हैं, सदन में क्लोअम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung ... Now there is quorum. The question is:

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Protection.)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I move:

Page 14, lines 28 and 29,—

for "or any member of their staff and employees"

substitute—

"or against any officer, employee, agency or person referred to in section 13" (11)

This amendment has been found necessary to give protection to the agencies or persons referred to in clause 13 in respect of anything which is done in good faith. It is slight amendment which is being moved so that they are protected for any action taken by them in good faith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: Page 14, lines 28 and 29,—

for "or any member of their staff and employees"

substitute—

"or against any officer, employee, agency or person referred to in section 13" (11)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill

Clause 18—(Power to exclude complaints against certain classes of Public Servants.)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I do not want to move my amendment. I will only commend to the Government to be consistent and logical. Here, it says, "a minimum monthly salary (exclusive of allowances) of one thousand rupees or more". What is the minimum? One thousand rupees or more? You say, it will be one thousand rupees or more. It is illogical. If you say, a minimum of one thousand rupees, it is all right. Why say a minimum of one thousand rupees or more? To make it logical, I suggest, it should be a monthly salary of one thousand rupees or more. To add the word "minimum" will not add to the dignity of the drafting or will not give them any more facility or make it more comprehensive.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Actually, it is kept at the discretion of the Lokpal. It is done on his recommendation. This is necessary to ensure proper and efficient functioning of the institution. Otherwise, so many cases may come to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas and their proper functioning will become impossible. So, I would request the hon. Member, in view of the practical difficulties that we have, not to press that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: You say, a minimum monthly salary of one thousand rupees or more. Is minimum one thousand rupees or more? Minimum must be a fixed sum. You say, minimum of one thousand rupees or more, that is, two thousand rupees may be minimum

or even five thousand rupees may be minimum. Why do you say "minimum"? Why don't you say one thousand rupees or more?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Almost all the posts in Government do not carry a fixed salary. They have a scale of pay having a minimum and a maximum for a span of years. Therefore, it will be necessary to specify the posts which carry a minimum; more cannot be added or excluded by the notification. The allowances attached to the post may vary. So, to have a uniform treatment, it will be necessary to go by the salary attached to the post without allowances at arriving the figure of one thousand rupees.

SRI SRINIBAS MISRA: He is defending something indefensible. You say a minimum of one thousand rupees or more. You may say, a minimum of one thousand rupees. What is the meaning of "more"? Does it carry any meaning?

श्री धरतसिंहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर):

सभापति जी, शायद मतलब यह है कि तन-स्वाह कम से कम एक हजार होनी चाहिए, ज्यादा भी हो सकती है, मैं भाषा के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता; लेकिन मन्शा ठीक है।

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: (Raiganj): The sentence involves self-contradiction. Either the word "minimum" should be removed or the word "more" should be removed.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We consulted our legal draftsman. There is no contradiction in it. I would say, it should be accepted as it is. We were ourselves concerned when this amendment was received by us. We got it examined.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put clause 18 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

[Mr. Chairman]

Clauses 19 to 22 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Third Schedule

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I beg to move:

Page 18, line 28,—

for "Government" substitute—
"Government" (60)

Page 19,—

omit lines 5 to 9. (61)

Regarding amendment 60, as I have said, it should be plural; it should be 'Governments' and not 'Government', because we are saying 'States'. So, there cannot be only one Government.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I think, it is a proper and good amendment. We accept this.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I would like to speak on amendment 61. What are excluded from the purview of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas are given in the Third Schedule. Here (f) reads as follows:—

"Action taken in respect of appointments, removals, pay, discipline, superannuation or other matters relating to conditions of service of public servants but not including action relating to claims for pension, gratuity, provident fund or to any claims which arise on retirement, removal or termination of service."

This is self-defeating. If you are appointing Lokpal and Lokayuktas to look into the grievances and allegations of public servants, the citizens of this country, it is not proper that you should exclude these matters from the purview of the Lokpal and

Lokayuktas. Therefore, my amendment is that this portion, namely, (f), lines 5 to 9 on page 19, should be omitted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This amendment is not acceptable to us because if the personal matters of government employees are also included in the purview of Lokpal and Lokayuktas, it will make the work of Lokpal and Lokayuktas very cumbersome. Therefore, we have excluded all the personal matters relating to government servants except those which relate to pension, gratuity and provident fund of ex-government servants. Amendment 61 is not acceptable to us.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I want my amendment 61 to be put to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put amendment 61, moved by Shri Srinibas Misra, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 61 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 18, line 28,—

for "Government" substitute—
"Governments". (60)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I think that the House has very good reason to congratulate itself on this Bill not that it is . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to draw your attention to one thing. This is third reading. It is not like the first reading. It is much shorter, only referring to matters which are referred to in the second reading. It should not be a long speech.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I want to speak on the Third Reading.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: A question was asked by an hon. Member from the DMK to know the meaning of Lokpal and Lokayukta. My mother tongue is something which is born from Sanskrit. I understand Lokpal, but this Lokayukta is very difficult for me to understand. The hon. Member has asked ten times so that the hon. Minister may give the meaning. Now, without understanding the meaning of Lokayukta, we are going to pass the Bill in the third reading.

SHRI RANGA: As I said, the House has very good reason to congratulate itself upon this Bill; not that it is entirely satisfactory, but it is because of the initiative taken by members of this House that the Government began to think on these lines and gave thought to the need for such a legislation. I think that the chief credit should go to that grand old national leader, **Mr. Munshi, for having** for the first time placed before the public the details of this institution known as Ombudsman in Sweden and familiarise the idea of it and press upon the public mind the need for establishing an institution like this. Next, the late **Mr. Mathur**, who was one of our senior members here, moved a non-official resolution and extracted the promise from the Government that they would think about

this matter very seriously and take the necessary action. Then, the Administrative Reforms Commission came out with detailed proposals and a draft Bill also and gave a form to these two institutions in the manner in which they are indicated in this Bill as Lokpal and Lokayukta.

I agree with my friend, **Shri Srinibas Misra**, that it would have been much better for the Government to have chosen titles which would make a greater sense than these Sanskrit words and that would have pleased our friends from Tamilnadu also. Nevertheless, we need not quarrel over these names. I am extremely sorry that the Government has chosen to assert its innate conservatism that generally goes with any Government in its refusal to bring the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers within the mischief or within the ambit of this Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This Bill has nothing to do with State administration. It is only concerned with the Union Government.

SHRI RANGA: The Prime Minister has not been brought within it. They thought so much about the Prime Ministership that they were not willing to bring the Prime Minister within the mischief of this Bill. As I said, it is a very conservative attitude because we discussed this matter in the Congress Working Committee of those days just when Mahatma Gandhi was still alive and soon after he died because by that time Congress Ministries had come. Just like a baby which no sooner it comes into the world starts crying, similarly these Ministers also no sooner they become Ministers they begin to indulge in all sorts of wrong practices. Therefore, we wanted to have some check. Then we discussed it at great length. It is a long history. I need not go into that. In fact mentioned it in one of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences also.

[Shri. Ranga]

India has some history about this just like so many other democratic countries. The only difference between India and other countries is while Sweden, New Zealand, England and Australia had taken early action, in order to bring this kind of a solace, this kind of an institution into existence and thus protect the people and assure them of some protection against arbitrary action, discrimination on the part of the Government and also corruption from Ministers, our Government had to wait all these years. Why? Because they had a very high, exalted view of the Ministers. So, Sir, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, we cannot think of congress ministers becoming corrupt; and if, by any chance, one or two were to become corrupt, we cannot simply hand them over to some independent officer. So, he devised the idea that any complaint made against congress ministers—at that time we had congress ministers only and no body else in this country—should be dealt with by the Chief Ministers concerned. If there were any complaints against Chief Ministers they should be sent up to the Prime Minister here and if any complaints against the Central Cabinet Ministers were there, they should be dealt with by the Prime Minister. But, later on, what happened? We found one of the Prime Minister's personal secretaries indulged in ways of corruption and the Prime Minister was obliged to shed that Secretary and wash his hands off him. Some of the Prime Minister's own colleagues were charged for corruption but he tried to shield them for as long as possible. He tried to shield the Chief Minister in Punjab as you know, till the very last moment. In the end he was forced to send his case to an ex-Supreme Court Judge and we know the results. That Chief Minister had to go. Similarly two Chief Ministers of Orissa had also to go. In that way Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did not give satisfaction to the country nor did

his action bring any honour to him or to the Parliament and that was the reason why when his successor Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was Prime Minister and when a suggestion was made by Mr. Santhanam's Committee that the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister should be kept out of the purview of this particular legislation I told him that we were not prepared to accept it because we found that the Prime Minister was capable of shielding ministers of doubtful integrity.

Now we come to the third Prime Minister. The third Prime Minister also wants to be kept out of the purview of this Bill. Let us hope that the third Prime Minister would be able to have a much better record than the earlier Prime Ministers so far as colleagues are concerned. Let us also hope—and it would be hoping against hope—that the Prime Minister herself or himself, would not indulge in such bad practices, undemocratic practices as to be charged by the people as undemocratic and discriminatory and dishonest. It is only hoping against hope and that is why I am extremely unhappy that the congress party here could not see its way to accept the amendments moved from this side that the Prime Minister also should be brought within the purview of this particular legislation.

So far as this legislation goes are not quite sure that even these two institutions would be able to give greater satisfaction to the country than the vigilance commissions because it is a matter of time, how long they take to investigate into the complaints and give redress to the people concerned. The other is the question of the costs involved for the ordinary folk to have to invoke the aid of these institutions and place before them the whole of the case and all the evidence and all the rest of it, to prove the charges. Because, after

all, on these two anvils of time and of cost, the whole thing rests. If it costs too much or if the people cannot get justice quickly from these institutions, if these institutions were to indulge in too much of delay then, this entire system would fail to yield good results.

I hope, Sir, this Government would try to take the necessary precautions to ensure that not too much time would be aken and the procedure would not be cumbersome and costly to the public in placing their complaints before this institution.

I once again remind the House of its debt of gratitude to Mr. Munshi and Mr. Mathur and I support this Bill.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का मोटे तौर पर समर्थन करता हूँ। इस विधेयक की आवश्यकता होगी, यह बात भी साफ है। आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में जैसी फिजा पैदा हुई है उसमें भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है, घटा नहीं है। आज यदि सरकार को इस बात में खुशी है कि भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए एक विधेयक लाई है तो दूसरी तरफ सरकार दोषी भी हो जाती है क्योंकि अब तक का जो सिलसिला देश में रहा इस हुकूमत की वजह से उससे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है, इस सरकार की नीतियों की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है।

सभापति जी, इस विधेयक में मिनिस्टर तक को नहीं छोड़ा गया है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री की इन्होंने चर्चा नहीं की है। उनको नहीं लाना चाहते हैं। मतलब यह है कि आजादी के बाद बड़े से बड़े मिनिस्टर भी भ्रष्ट हो गये हैं यह सरकार कबूल करती है इस विधेयक के जरिये। तो सरकार कंडेम्ड और गिल्टी है, इस से यह साबित होता है। इसलिए आप ने ऐसा कदम बढ़ाया और आप समझते हैं कि यह कारगर कदम होगा। तो फिर प्रधान मंत्री को इस दायरे

में क्यों नहीं लाये। चाहे मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री हों, या आने वाले प्रधान मंत्री हों, उन सब को इस विधेयक में लाना चाहिये। यह सोचना कि प्रधान मंत्री दूध के घोये हैं यह धारणा बिल्कुल गलत है। और बराबरी की धारणा के भी खिलाफ है।

लेकिन सवाल आता है कि भ्रष्टाचार इतना बढ़ा क्यों? आजादी के पहले भी वही लोग थे जो आज आजादी के बाद भ्रष्ट हो गये हैं, उन के खिलाफ शिकायतें हैं, चाहे प्रताप सिंह कैरो हों या श्री के० बी० सहाय हों, आजादा के पहले उतनी खराबियां उः में नहीं थीं। लेकिन क्या वजह है कि आजादी के बाद यह खराब हो गये हैं, और इन में खामियां क्यों आने लगीं? इसकी वनियादी वजह यह है कि आजादी के बाद इस सरकार ने देश के सामने एक प्रेरणा रखने का काम छोड़ दिया है।

आजादी के पहले सब कुरबानी देने के लिये जाते थे, उन को राज सत्ता से कुछ लेना नहीं होता था। बल्कि बलिदान की भावना रहनी थी। लेकिन आजादी के बाद इन के सामने कोई आदर्श नहीं रहे, मकसद नहीं रहा, और वह प्रेरणा खत्म हो गयी। सोचा कि गद्दी पर आ गये जितना पैसा कमाना चाहो कमा लो। जो सिलसिला इन्होंने आजादी के बाद चलाया वह सिलसिला पूंजीवादी सिलसिला रहा जिस में ये खामियां आती हैं। खराबियां बढ़ी हैं नागरिकों के बीच में ही नहीं बल्कि राज्यों के बीच में भी, और पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में ऐसा होता ही है। इसलिये भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ गया है। हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, स्वीडन् नहीं, जहां ओम्बुड्समैन की शुरूआत हुई बल्कि अमरीका में भी आप को भ्रष्टाचार की बात मिलेगी। लेकिन एक फर्क आता है और वह यह कि उन मुल्कों में जहां शिक्षा बढ़ी हुई है और नैतिकता का स्तर कुछ ऊंचा है वहां छोटे भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होते। यहां 5, 10 रु० घूस लेने की बात होती है,

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

ये सब बातें उन देशों में नहीं पायेंगे छोटा भ्रष्टाचार वहां नहीं होता है। वहां भ्रष्टाचार होता है लाखों की जब बात आती है तब। तो पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था की वजह से यह खराबियां हैं। जिस तरह से और मुल्कों में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा उसी तरह से यहां भी बढ़ा है। जिस में इजाफा किया है सरकार ने अपनी योजनाओं से।

सवाल आता है कि इस का हल क्या है? हल यह है कि गैर बराबरी को खत्म किया जाय। और जब तक गैर बराबरी के सिस्टम को खत्म नहीं करते तब तक भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन नहीं कर सकते हैं। और बानों के अलावा एक बात निहायत जरूरी है भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिये और वह यह है कि आमदनी की सीलिंग सरकार रखे।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण सरकार ने किया। लेकिन जब तक आमदनी पर हदबन्दी नहीं करते हैं एक और दस के अनुपात में और यह आर्थिक विषमता रहती है तो इस के नतीजे और भी खराब होते हैं और भ्रष्टाचार आगे बढ़ता है।

इसलिये सरकार यदि ईमानदारी से चाहती है कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार का खात्मा हो, छोटे से कर्मचारी से लेकर मिनिस्टर तक कोई भ्रष्टाचारी न रहे, तो जिस तरह से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है दृढ़ता के साथ उस ओर कदम उठावे ताकि पूंजीवाद का खात्मा हो और समाजवादी व्यवस्था की शुरुआत हो। और जब तक ऐसी फिजा पदा नहीं होती है तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने की फिजा पैदा करने के लिये जो सरकार यह विधेयक लायी है उस दृष्टिकोण में मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and democracy and I take it that this Bill cautions

and warns of corruption in high places. I must confess that standards in public life have gone down after Independence. Restraint should play a part in higher levels of society, especially the State Ministers and Central Ministers. The moment they attain a high position, instead of bringing about self restraint and discipline, they indulge in pomp and show. In order to save democracy and preserve the standards of public life this Bill has become necessary. It is welcome. But by itself, it will solve no problems. As a public servant of 38 years standing, I say that there are some standaras to be maintained; one's behaviour whether in power or out of power should be the same; simplicity should be the watch word. The differences in incomes, say of a person earning Rs. 30 lakhs a year and another earning Rs. 350 a year, create difficulties. The moment a person becomes a Minister, there are many temptations. If we lead a simple life, we can resist those temptations and not be corrupted. But when a person want more and more of comforts he yields to temptations and corruption. One of the causes of corruption is election. Our elections are becoming costlier every day and persons at high places are tempted to receive offers from business houses and others to meet the election expenses. It is good that there is a code of conduct for the Ministers. We have the case of Orissa where the Chief Minister had his business while in Government. Mere admonitions of fine of Rs 4000 or 5000 will not do: there will have to be stern punishment. There should be a high standard among the public also. A corrupt man, more so in high places, should be put to public shame. I am of that opinion. Merely bringing litigation will not help or merely giving him some small punishment will not help. Corrupt people should be put to shame and should not be allowed to stand anywhere in public life. In the olden days, they were publicly flogged and they were made to sit on the back of donkeys.

16 hrs.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Black faces.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Yes; what I mean to say is, the punishment should be so severe that they may not re-enter public life. I therefore welcome this Bill, and I hope our standards will improve and no Minister in any State or at the Centre will dare indulge in any sort of corruption.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Sir, I should like to congratulate the Government on bringing this Bill, which should be of good service with regard to the eradication of corruption in society. Actually, after Independence, corruption appears to have become all-prevailing. With regard to Ministers, Gandhian principles are completely forgotten. The amount of corruption that was prevalent previously in some places has now multiplied itself.

But the main thing that arises in this connection is, is this Bill complete, and would it be successful in eradicating corruption? In my opinion, it is not complete in the sense that it does not provide for defferent punishment. That is a very important point. If somebody is found guilty, all that is done in the case of a civil servant is that he is made to retire prematurely or something is done to hush up the whole matter. The consequence is that the man does not worry, especially when he has built up sufficient fortune by wrong methods. He feels that the ultimate punishment is not going to be severe and so, why bother about it?

We have seen recently the report of the CBI, and it is found that about 99 per cent of the cases deal with small petty clerks or some supervisory grade staff. But when it comes to the higher ranks of the service, the CBI probably takes a lenient view or it does not make sufficient efforts to bring them to book. Even if they

are brought to book, they are transferred or a mild punishment is given. I think the Service Rules should also be amended, so that a civil servant may feel that if he goes corrupt, he is going to be punished and the punishment is going to be very stiff; and that would make him afraid of indulging in these acts.

Another important point which I would like to emphasise is with regard to public undertakings. That is a field where I have some experience. I am sorry to say that in that field also, corruption exists. It may not be in a big way, but it is there; there is no doubt about it. Part of the losses, if you analyse them, would be traceable to corruption. I may give an instance. In respect of a leading concern, the iron and steel goods are despatched by wagons. They reach their destination, and subsequently a note goes that the goods are defective; discounts and rebates for unjustified claims are given and considerable loss is incurred. This can be heard in the markets of big cities. (Interruption)

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Why not you name the company?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: It is there; in the public sector. For instance, the Hindustan Steel. Let them look into it, if they have got the courage. In this case, discounts and rebates are claimed, and part of the claim is false or is exaggerated and a greater amount is paid than what is justified. That is one of the reasons why losses in such large concerns occur. Then, in respect of a concern in Bhopal, some bogus purchase bills have been entered in the books. It came to my notice that such things were indulged in. I hope that this will be looked into.

So, I would submit that with regard to public undertakings also, strict rules should be prescribed. Besides, efforts should be made to investigate

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

and locate where corruption is taking place. With regard to agreements entered into by public undertakings, so many cases have come to light. I have introduced a Bill to the effect that public undertakings agreements should be properly scrutinised. But this Government does not want to take any action whatsoever. Wrong agreements are entered into, and even where the persons who had entered into those agreements are caught, they are allowed to go scot-free, and to join the very concerns and the contracting parties in whose favour they acted in a corrupt manner.

Therefore, unless the Government is seriously inclined to end corruption and unless the highest ranks in the civil service feel that it is their duty to see that their subordinates and other officers in the public undertakings do not resort to corrupt methods, I think any amount of Bills, and any amount of rules which are framed are not going to eradicate corruption. The spirit must be there; the will must be there. Most of the civil servants, who are in the higher echelons, are good honest people. They have come after much filtering. They must make it a point not to condone corrupt officers in their department but in the interest of the country, they must take action and end corruption.

Even with regard to the armed forces, I am sorry to say that cases are brought to light where goods are supplied to armed forces which are defective. If even military goods are defective, we can imagine to what extent degradation has taken place and how much corruption is pervading in society. In the case of the armed forces, I would think that the forces should have the power to take the strongest possible action against any person who is found to be corrupt; because if corruption exists in the armed forces, I do not know where it would lead this country to.

I have already dealt with the magistracy. Then I would say that an-

onymous complaints should not be excluded. It is an important point. I would suggest that a Committee of Parliament should be attached to the Lokpal and that Committee should examine whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. I feel that is necessary because the Lokpal is likely to be flooded with complaints and it will not be able to act properly. On the other hand, if there is a committee which can sort out the complaints, review them and, where a *prima facie* case appears to exist forward them to the Lokpal. That would ensure that the Lokpal is not over-flooded with complaints.

Lastly, the success of this measure would depend largely upon the quality of the Lokpal or Lokayukta himself. They should be men of integrity, enjoying the highest possible standing in public life, with a reputation for absolute honesty. Only such people should be appointed to these posts and it should be seen, that they are not influenced by any person whatsoever. Because if they are influenced, they will not be able to do justice to their job and the whole structure of the institution of Lokpal and Lokayukta, which we are trying to build, would be jeopardised.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Tiruvandur): Mr. Chairman, this is a very inadequate piece of legislation. It does not satisfy the requirements of the situation obtaining in this country today. As has been stated earlier, corruption is now all-pervading. Till a few years ago we used to hear stories of corruption only among Congressmen and Congress Ministers. Now that every party in India has come into power in one State or another, the disease of corruption has spread into all parties. I confess that I also belong to a party which has got some partnership in administration in the State of Kerala. It is a sorry state of affairs that corruption has become so common and there is

no party which is free from that. All the same, I hold the Congress entirely responsible for the present state of affairs, because if they had given a clean administration during the last twenty years this disease would not have spread to the other parties.

The main adequacy of this Bill is the exclusion of the Prime Minister and Members of Parliament from the purview of this Bill. In my State of Kerala, the Public Men Inquiries Bill is before the State Assembly. When the Select Committee reported on that Bill, it included the Chief Minister, members of the State Legislature and the members of the panchayat samity and similar bodies within the purview of that Bill. But, after the report of our Joint Committee has come up, an attempt is being made to exclude the Chief Minister and the members of the legislature on the plea that they are excluded in the Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill.

The Minister, while replying to my amendment for the inclusion of Members of Parliament, did not give any reason; he simply said that this was considered by the Joint Committee and this suggestion was rejected. The entire Bill was considered by the Joint Committee. So, it is not a proper ground to be advanced here. Anyway, this inadequacy is there and this has got to be removed and it should be made more perfect.

Still, as a step in the right direction, I welcome this Bill and I request the Government to give a trial to this Bill, as has been said by Shri Kothari, by a sense of integrity and cent per cent respect should be given to the recommendations of the Lokpal and the Lokayukta. Under the Bill the Lokpal or the Lokayuktas could only make recommendations and it is for the competent authority to act. The competent authority is the Prime Minister or other competent authorities appointed by the Government. If those authorities fail to act according to the recommendations of the Lokpal or the Lokayukta, he can only

make a special report to the President. A special report to the President only means a report to the Government under the present system of our government. So, it is up to the Government to act on the recommendations or reports of the Lokpal and the Lokayuktas. I hope, the Government will give a fair trial to this and also come forward at the earliest available opportunity to include the Prime Minister and the Members of Parliament also within the purview of this enactment.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu): Sir, while I support this Bill, I would like to know from the Government whether this Bill will be applicable to the armed forces also. I have very high regard and respect for all the three armed forces—the Navy, the Air and the Army. They are the defenders of our country. We know it very well. They have done a wonderful piece of job during the Chinese aggression as well as during the Pakistani aggression. I would like to know from Government whether there is going to be a separate Lokayukta for the armed forces or whether this will be applicable to the armed forces also.

Secondly, people have spoken very greatly about corruption. I know fully well that there is corruption practically in every sector, whether it is the public sector or the private sector, whether it is a Government official or a private official. What is the reason for this corruption? Why should there be such a great corruption in our country? The reason is that we produce less; there is less production of every article which is consumed by human beings.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: And poor distribution too.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Just a minute.

So, the first job for we people here is that we must produce more and to the maximum. We must generate wealth in the country, whether it is in the private sector or in the

[Shri R. K. Birla]

public sector, whether it is by me or by my hon. friend who just now interrupted me. There must be more wealth in the country. The more the wealth in the country, I can tell you, there is going to be less and less corruption. That is all I have to say.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह जो बिल है इसमें यत्नतः खामियां रह गई हैं। लेकिन मोटे तौर पर यह बिल सही है और हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं।

इसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं एक दो बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह सही है कि जब तक हमारे देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था को छोड़ कर समाजवादी रास्ते पर चलना हम शुरू नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। लेकिन जब तक वह स्थिति नहीं आती है तब तक यह बिल भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाने का काम करेगा। लेकिन यह तभी होगा जब इस बिल को किताब के पन्नों में ही बन्द करके नहीं रख दिया जाएगा। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में मजदूरों के लिए, हरिजनों के लिए बहुत से कानून बने हुए हैं लेकिन उन पर अमल न होने की वजह से उनको अपना हक नहीं मिल पा रहा है। उनको जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसको हम और आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इस बिल के साथ भी ऐसा ही किया गया तो इस में बहुत सी अच्छी बातें होते हुए भी इसका कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। उस अवस्था में हम इसका प्रयोग भ्रष्टाचारियों को पकड़ने में, घूस लेने वालों को पकड़ने में, समाज विरोधी काम करने वालों को पकड़ने में नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वित किया जाए, इसको काम में लाया जाए। तभी हम, जो हमारा सीमित उद्देश्य है, उसको हासिल कर सकेंगे।

जो हमारा उद्देश्य है उसको हासिल करने के लिए इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि लोकपाल बहुत ही ईमानदार हो। इसको कई अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है। उसको ईमानदार ही नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि उसको जनता से भी सम्पर्क रखना चाहिए और जनता की मुसीबतों को समझने वाला भी होना चाहिये, उसकी दिक्कतों को समझने वाला भी होना चाहिये। इसके साथ-साथ उसको जात बिरादरी, फिरका-परस्ती, सम्प्रदायवाद से ऊपर उठकर काम करना चाहिए। अगर वह इन सब बुराइयों से ऊपर नहीं होगा तो उसका जो पवित्र कर्तव्य है, उसको वह निभा नहीं सकेगा। हम और आप जानते हैं कि पिछले दिनों बहुत बड़े-बड़े सरकारी अफसरों ने साम्प्रदायिक भावना में बहकर साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में भाग लिया। इसका सबूत रांची का दंगा है या कोई और जगह का दंगा है। इस वास्ते लोकपाल को ईमानदार ही नहीं होना चाहिये, नीकरशाहियत से दूर ही नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि जातपात और फिरका-परस्ती की भावना से भी ऊँचा उठना चाहिये। वह ऐसा व्यक्ति होना चाहिये जो पक्के तौर पर धर्मनिरपेक्षता में विश्वास करता हो। वह भ्रष्टाचारी भी नहीं होना चाहिये। ऐसा भी नहीं होना चाहिये कि आज जिन बड़े-बड़े नेताओं के हाथ में इस देश की बागडोर है कल को उनका अगर जनता अपने बीच में से निकाल दे यानी चुनाव में हरा दे तो शुक्ल जी उन लोगों में से किसी को लोकपाल नियुक्त कर दें। गण्टा साहब जैसे किसी व्यक्ति को लोकपाल बना दें और फिर वह वहाँ पर जा कर गोलगप्पे बांटने शुरू कर दे। उसको पार्टीबंदी से ऊपर उठकर काम करना चाहिये। लोकपाल किसी पार्टी विशेष के प्रभाव में नहीं होना चाहिये, किसी मंत्री विशेष के प्रभाव में नहीं होना चाहिये, किसी बड़े अफसर विशेष के प्रभाव में नहीं होना चाहिये।

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SEASTRI in the Chair]

आज क्या होता है ? हमारे देश में एंटी कुरुप्शन डिपार्टमेंट बने हुए हैं। लेकिन उनके द्वारा बड़े लोग नहीं पकड़े जाते हैं। जो छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारी होते हैं उन बेचारों को कहा जाता है कि तुमने पांच रुपये घूस ली है, दस रुपये घूस ली है और उनको पकड़ लिया जाता है और उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाती है। मुझे अपने सूबे का अनुभव है। एक एस डी ओ के मामूली पेशकार ने पांच रुपये घूस ली और उसको दो साल की सजा करवा दी गई और उसकी नौकरी छीन ली गई। ऐसा न हो कि बड़ी मछलियां छूट जायें और छोटी मछलियों को पकड़ने लग जाएं। अगर लोकपाल ठीक नहीं होगा, ईमानदार नहीं होगा, इन सब बातों से ऊपर नहीं होगा, जनता के सुखदुख को समझने वाला नहीं होगा तो वह इस तरह की गलतियां कर सकता है जो साधारण कर्मचारी हैं उनको तो पकड़ लिया जाएगा और जो बड़े लोग हैं वे बच जायेंगे। बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि छोटे लोग कचहरियों में पैसे मांगते हैं। ऐसे मामले भी कहीं-कहीं होते होंगे। लेकिन इसका इलाज यह है कि उनको आप जीवनयापन योग्य पैसा दें, मिनिमम वेज आवश्यकता के आधार पर दें। उनकी तरफ से यह मांग उठाई जा रही है। 27 लाख केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी इस मांग को लेकर आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को उन्होंने हड़ताल भी की थी। उनकी जो दिक्कतें हैं उनको आप दूर करें। उनकी दिक्कतों को आप दूर नहीं करेंगे लेकिन वे अगर कुछ गलती करेंगे तो आप उनको पकड़ लेंगे। बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ जो हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी मछलियां जो हैं वे तो बच जाएंगी जैसाकि हम अपने सूबे में देख रहे हैं लेकिन ये पकड़ लिये जायेंगे। ये वे मगरमच्छ हैं जिन्होंने लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया हड़प लिया है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस विधेयक को लागू करते समय इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखे और पूंजीवादी समाज बनाने की अपनी वर्तमान नीति को तिलांजलि दे दे। यह अच्छा है कि उसने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है। उसके बाद वह विदेशी व्यापार का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दे। आज बंगाल में चाय बागान में, जो कि अंग्रेज पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में हैं, दो लाख मजदूरों की हड़ताल चल रही है। सरकार उन टी प्लान्टेशन को भी हाथ में ले ले। इसी प्रकार वह विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों और गल्ले के धोक व्यापार को भी अपने हाथ में ले ले। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो स्टील के कारखाने हैं, उनके अतिरिक्त प्राइवेट सेक्टर में टाटा बैठे हुए हैं, जिनका चाबुक राष्ट्रपति के बुनाव में चल रहा है। सरकार इन कारखानों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करे।

यदि सरकार सचमुच में ये कदम उठा कर समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ेगी और भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त करेगी, तभी इस विधेयक के सीमित उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्पण करता हूँ।

श्री अम्बुर गनी डार (गुडगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह बिल लाने के लिए सिदकदिली से श्री भुक्त को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। इतिहास में उनके नाम के साथ हमेशा इस बिल का जिक्र किया जायेगा, जिसके पाम होते ही, मेरा यकीन है, पचास परसेंट कुरुप्शन अपने आप खत्म हो जायेगी। आखिर हुकूमत का एक जलाल होता है, वर्ना बीस सिपाही कैसे लाखों आदमियों को सम्भाल सकते हैं। इस बिल को लाने के मानी ये हैं कि गवर्नमेंट कुरुप्शन को खत्म करने पर तुल गई है।

यह ठीक है कि इस बिल में वृष्टियां हैं मैं चाहता था कि यह कानून हम पर लागू हो और प्रधान मंत्री पर भी लागू हो, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसी वक्त प्रधान मंत्री का ईमान परा

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

खयाल यह था कि पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने एब्यूज आफ पावर नहीं किया और वह नेक हैं, जबकि हमारा विचार था कि उन्होंने एब्यूज आफ पावर किया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमें बहुत कुछ कहा। लेकिन अदालत का फैसला प्रधान मंत्री के खयाल के खिलाफ था।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जरूरी नहीं होना चाहिए कि कोई एनोनेशन्स करे ही, सभी लोकपाल उन पर तबज्जह दें। कई बातें अखबारों में आ जाती हैं। मैंने 19 मार्च के स्टेट्समैन में एक निराली खबर देखी। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने अपनी को-आपरेटिव कन्ज्यूमर्स सोसायटी के आडिटर के लिए एक ऐसे शख्स को आडिटर मुकर्रर किया, जिसकी काफ़ी अरसे से गवर्नमेंट के यहां इज्जत है। उसने 1966-67 की रिपोर्ट अग्रस्त, 1968 में दे दी। मैं कोई सख्त शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया कि बहुत सी गलतियाँ हैं।

रजिस्ट्रार साहब ने यह समझकर कि अगर गवर्नमेंट तक वह रिपोर्ट जायेगी, तो काफ़ी नुकसान होगा, उस रिपोर्ट को दबा दिया हालांकि उसके लिए आडिटर को 6500 रुपये की फ़ीस दी गई थी। उसके बाद रजिस्ट्रार साहब ने बिल्कुल अपने सारे को—सारी खुदाई एक तरफ़, बीबी का भाई एक तरफ़—आडिटर मुकर्रर कर दिया। पहले आडिटर को 6500 रुपये फ़ीस दी, लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट गायब कर दी और उसके बाद दूसरे आडिटर को फिर फ़ीस देकर नई रिपोर्ट तैयार करवा ली।

इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जरूरी नहीं होना चाहिए कि कोई अपनी एनोनेशन्स लिख कर भेजे और यह भी जरूरी नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह अपना नाम लिखे। अगर लोकपाल या सरकार के नोटिस में इस किस्म की कोई बात आ जाये, तो उसके बारे में जरूर तहकीकात की जानी चाहिए।

मेरे दोस्त, आ साहब, ने बार-बार बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छों का जिक्र किया है। गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिए कि अगर किसी ने सनमत्त को तरक्की देने के लिए, मजदूरों को काम देने के लिए या फ़ौज या, पुलिस को वर्दी वगैरह देने के लिए नाइलोन और वूल टाप्स को इम्पोर्ट किया, तो क्या उस कच्चे माल का उस मकसद के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया। मेरे जैसा आदमी इस बारे में किताबें और सुबूत वगैरह कहां से लाये? सरकार इलैक्ट्रिसिटी की किताबें मंगाये। वे सरकारी किताबें हैं और उनको बदला नहीं जा सकता है। अगर इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का कन्जम्प्शन हुआ है, तो यकीनन उस माल को उस मकसद के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया है, जिसके लिए उसको इम्पोर्ट किया गया था। चाइना के साथ लड़ाई के वक्त डिफेंस के नाम पर पचास लाख रुपये के नाइलोन और वूल टाप्स मंगाये गये थे, लेकिन डिफेंस के लिए घेले का भी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया।

खुदा शुक्ला जी को मेरी ज़िन्दगी दे। उनकी गवर्नमेंट कामयाब हो। अगर वह मुझे कहें, तो मैं एक खाका दे दूंगा कि किसने ब्लैक में कितना रुपया कमा लिया। उस रुपये में से कुछ तो उन लोगों की जेब में गया, कुछ अफसरों की जेब में गया और कुछ एक-आध मिनिस्टर या दस मिनिस्टर्स, की जेब में गया।

आश्विन में मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और शुक्ला जी के लिए चाहता हूँ कि मेरी उम्र उन्हें लग जाये और वह नेक काम करते रहें।

[شری عہدالغلی ڈار (کوڑکٹوں) -

سیدھے سیدھے مرہونہ - میں یہ بل لائے گئے
صدق داری سے شری شکل کو مبارکباد
دیتا ہوں - انہاس میں ان کے نام کے
ساتھ ہمیشہ اس بل کا ذکر کیا جائیگا۔
جس نے پاس ہوتا ہی - میرا یقین

ہے۔ پچاس برسوں تک کرپشن اپنے آپ ختم ہو جائے گی۔ آخر حکومت کا ایک جلال ہوتا ہے۔ ورنہ بیس سہاوی کمیسر لاکھوں آدمیوں کو سلبالہ کر سکتے ہیں۔ اس بل کو لانے کے مہلکی یہ ہیں کہ گورنمنٹ کرپشن کو ختم کرنے پر تل گئی ہے۔

یہ تھیک ہے کہ اس بل میں ترقیاں ہیں۔ میں چاہتا تھا کہ یہ قانون پر لاگو ہو اور پردھان منتری ہم پر بھی لاگو ہو۔ لیکن ایسا نہیں کیا گیا۔ مہر بنانا چاہنا ہوں کہ کسی وقت پردھان منتری کا ایماندارانہ خیال یہ تھا کہ پنجاب کے چیف منسٹر نے ایسوز آف پارلیمنٹ کیا اور وہ نیک ہیں۔ جبکہ ہمارا وچار تھا کہ انہوں نے ایسوز آف پارلیمنٹ کیا۔ پردھان منتری نے ہمیں بہت کچھ کہا۔ لیکن عدالت کا فیصلہ پردھان منتری کے خیال کے خلاف تھا۔

میں کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ضروری نہیں ہونا چاہئے کہ کوئی اینلیگیشن کرے ہی۔ تہی لوک پال ان پر توجہ دیں۔ کئی باتیں اخباروں میں آ جاتی ہیں۔ میں نے ۱۹ مارچ کے سٹیٹسمین میں ایک نالی خبر دیکھی۔ دہلی اینڈ منسٹریشن نے اپنی کوآپریٹو گلنڈرمرز سوسائٹی کے آڈٹ کے لئے ایک ایسے شخص کو آڈٹر مقرر کیا جس کی کافی عرصے سے گورنمنٹ کے یہاں عزت ہے اس نے ۲۷-۱۹۲۶ کی

ریپورٹ اگست ۱۹۲۸ میں دے دی۔ میں کوئی سخت شہد استعمال نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ لیکن اس ریپورٹ میں بتایا گیا کہ بہت سی غلطیاں ہیں۔ رجسٹرار صاحب نے یہ سمجھ کر کہ اگر گورنمنٹ تک وہ ریپورٹ جانوگی۔ تو کافی نقصان ہوگا۔ اس ریپورٹ کو دبا دیا۔ حالانکہ اس کے لئے آڈٹر کو ۲۵۰۰ روپیہ کی فیس دی گئی تھی۔ اس کے بعد رجسٹرار صاحب نے بالکل اپنے سالے کو۔ ساری خدائی ایک طرف۔ بھٹی کا بھائی ایک طرف۔ آڈٹر مقرر کر دیا۔ پہلے آڈٹر کو ۲۵۰۰ روپیہ فیس دی۔ لیکن اس کی ریپورٹ غائب کر دی اور اس کے بعد دوسرے آڈٹر کو پھر فیس دے کر نئی ریپورٹ تیار کروا لی۔

اس لئے میں کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ضروری نہیں ہونا چاہئے کہ کوئی اپنی اینلیگیشن لکھ کر بھجے اور یہ بھی ضروری نہیں ہونا چاہئے کہ وہ اپنا نام لکھے۔ اگر لوک پال یا سوکار کے نوٹس میں اس قسم کی کوئی بات آ جائے۔ تو اس کے بارے میں ضرور تحقیقات کی جانی چاہئے۔

میرے دوست۔ چھا صاحب۔ نے بار بار بڑے بڑے مگرچھوں کا ذکر کیا ہے۔ گورنمنٹ کو اس بات کا پتہ لگا چاہئے کہ اگر کسی نے صحت کو ترقی دینے کے لئے۔ مزدوروں کو کام دینے کے لئے یا فوج یا پولیس کو وردی وغیرہ دینے کے لئے

ناٹوں اور وول شالوں کو امپورٹ کیا -
 تو کتا اس کچھ مال کا اس مقصد کے
 لئے استعمال کیا گیا - میرے جیسا
 آدمی اس بارے میں کتابیں اور ثبوت
 وغیرہ کہاں سے لائے - سرکار ایلیکٹریسٹی
 کی کتابیں ملگائے - وہ سرکاری کتابیں
 ہیں اور ان کو بدلا نہیں جا سکتا ہے -
 اگر ایلیکٹریسٹی کا کلیمیشن ہوا ہے
 تو یقیناً اس مال کو اس مقصد کے لئے
 استعمال کیا گیا ہے - جسکے لئے اس
 کو امپورٹ کیا گیا تھا - چٹا کے ساتھ
 لوائی کے وقت ڈیفیلنس کے نام پر
 پچاس لاکھ روپے کے ناٹوں اور وول
 ٹاپس ملگائے گئے تھے - لیکن ڈیفیلنس
 کے لئے دھیلے کا بھی استعمال نہیں
 کیا گیا -

خدا شکلا جی کو میری زندگی دے -
 ان کی گورنمنٹ کامیاب ہو - اگو وہ
 مجھے کہیں تو میں ایک خاکہ دے درنگا
 کہ کس نے بلیک میں اتنا روپیہ کیا
 لیا - اس روپیہ میں سے کچھ تو ان
 لوگوں کی جیب میں کیا کچھ افسروں
 کی جیب میں کیا اور کچھ ایک آدمی
 ملستر - یا دس ملستروں - کی
 جیب میں کیا

آخر میں میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا
 کرتا ہوں اور شکلا جی کے لئے چاہتا
 ہوں کہ میری عمر انہیں لگ جائے اور
 وہ نیک کام کرتے رہیں -]

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा (बंका) : सभापति
 महोदय, इस बिल के मूलभूत सिद्धान्तों से
 अपनी सहमति प्रकट करते हुए मैं इस का
 स्वागत करता हूँ । मेरे विचार में यह बिल
 बहुत पहले भाजाना चाहिये था, क्योंकि बिना
 योजना और प्लानिंग के भारतवर्ष में अगर
 कोई चीज बढ़ी है और पनपी है तो वह है
 भ्रष्टाचार, बेईमानी, शैतानी और घूसखोरी ।
 इस का एक कारण यह भी है कि चूंकि हमारे
 वहां प्राइवशन की कमी है, इसलिए प्रापर
 डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए हम ने एक तरह से लाइ-
 सेंस और परमिट का राज्य कायम कर दिया ,
 जिसकी वजह से हमारे यहां भ्रष्टाचार और
 घूसखोरी बढ़ी । जहां हम इस बिल के द्वारा
 भ्रष्टाचारियों को सजा देने की बात सोच रहे
 हैं, वहां हमें भ्रष्टाचार के कारणों को भी दूर
 करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । यदि हम
 लाइसेंस और परमिट की व्यवस्था को बन्द
 नहीं करते हैं, तो भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता ही रहेगा
 और चाहे हम कितने ही लोकपाल और लोका-
 युक्त नियुक्त करें, यह बीमारी दूर नहीं होगी ।
 माननीय खाद्य मंत्री ने एक बार कहा था कि
 चूंकि खाद्य स्थिति सुधर रही है हम आगे चल
 कर फूड जोन को हटा देंगे । मैं समझता हूँ कि
 ऐसा करने से कम से कम एक विभाग में
 भ्रष्टाचार में तो कमी हो जायेगी ।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर और पार्लियामेंट के
 सदस्यों को इस बिल की परिधि में नहीं रखा
 गया है । मेरी दृष्टि में यह एक ऐसा कदम
 है, जिसके लिए हमें पश्चाताप करना पड़ेगा ।
 आज तो यह अवस्था हो रही है कि बाड़ ही
 खेत को खा रही है । जो हमारे रक्षक हैं, वे ही
 भक्षक हो जाते हैं । मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर की
 व्यक्तिगत रूप से बात नहीं कहता हूँ, बल्कि
 मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ओहदे की चर्चा करता
 हूँ । आज की प्राइम मिनिस्टर अच्छी हैं ।
 पहले के प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी बहुत अच्छे थे ।
 लेकिन आगे चल कर ऐसे प्राइम मिनिस्टर आ
 सकते हैं, जिन के आचरण के बारे में सन्देह हो ।

इसलिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर और पालियामेंट के सदस्यों को इस बिल के कार्य-क्षेत्र से मुक्त रखना बहुत खतरनाक होगा। क्योंकि पालियामेंट के मेम्बर अगर मुक्त हो जाते हैं तो एम० एल० एज० भी स्टेट्स के ऐसे बिलों के दायरे से मुक्त कर दिए जाएंगे और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स भी छोड़ दिए जाएंगे। यह भी हमने देखा है कि भ्रष्टाचार और धूसखोरी के मामले में, लाइसेंस और परमिट दिलाने में जितने एम० पी० और एम० एल० एज० दखल होते हैं और वे जितना धागे पीछे काम करते हैं उतना और कोई नहीं करता। इसलिए कम से कम इस बिल का उद्देश्य पूरा हो और इस बिल से देश को लाभ हो इस के लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी इस बिल की परिधि में शामिल किया जाए और जब यह होगा तो यह निश्चित है कि जो स्टेट्स में कानून बनेंगे उस में जो एम० एल० एज० हैं और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स हैं वे स्वयं ही उनके दायरे में आ जाएंगे। इस बिल के दायरे से प्राइम मिनिस्टर और मेम्बर आफ पालियामेंट को अलग कर देने से मैं समझता हूँ स्वभावतः स्टेट्स में भी चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और एम० एल० एज० अलग रखे जाएंगे। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में राजनीतिज्ञों को इस बिल के दायरे से अलग रखना मैं समझता हूँ बहुत बुरा होगा और इसलिए मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कम से कम इन दोनों बातों पर वे फिर से विचार कर के इन्हें स्वीकार करेंगे। क्योंकि अन्त में जो राम राम करता है उसी की मुक्ति होती है। इसलिए यदि बिल के इस तृतीय वाचन में भी वह इस को मान लेते हैं तो देश का बहुत बड़ा कल्याण होगा।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने सर्वसम्मति से इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है। माननीय रंगा जी जब बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने इस बात को कहा कि इस में प्रधान मंत्री जी को शामिल करना चाहिए था। प्रधान मंत्री जी को क्यों हम शामिल नहीं कर सके

इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत इस के बारे में काफी विस्तृत रूप से यहाँ पर बताया गया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उस के बारे में एक जनरल एग्जी-मेंट भी है कि प्रधान मंत्री के पद को इसमें शामिल करने से बहुत सी ऐसी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी कि जिस से हमें इस बिल को लागू करने में बहुत कठिनाई होगी। मैं यह बात साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात नहीं है कि वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री इस बिल में प्रधान मंत्री के पद को सम्मिलित नहीं करना चाहती। इस के विपरीत वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री यह चाहती थीं कि किसी तरह से इस बिल में प्रधान मंत्री को सम्मिलित कर लिया जाय तो कोई हर्ज नहीं होगा। पर जब हम ने उन को बताया कि क्या कारण हैं, किन कारणों से हम शामिल नहीं कर रहे हैं तब उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है, न शामिल किया जाये। यदि देखा जाय तो उन की रुचि तो इस बात में थी कि इस बिल में प्रधान मंत्री को भी सम्मिलित करना चाहिए। पर जैसे कि कारण पहले बताए गए हैं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, उन कारणों से इस बिल में प्रधान मंत्री को शामिल करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को शामिल करने से हमारा जो बिल का उद्देश्य था उस में बहुत हानि होती।

श्री बाकर अली मिर्जा (सिकन्दराबाद) :
चीफ मिनिस्टर्स का क्या होगा ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : वह तो राज्य सरकारें जब अपने अपने कानून बनाएंगी तो उस में वह प्रावधान करेंगी। केरल में उन्होंने कानून बनाया है तो उस में उन्होंने चीफ मिनिस्टर को सम्मिलित किया है। दूसरी जगह वह कानून बनाएंगे तो स्वयं निर्णय करेंगे कि उन्हें शामिल करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए।

रंगा जी ने दूसरी बात यह कही कि हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि इस की कीमत कहीं इतनी ज्यादा न हो कि गरीब लोग इस प्रावधान का फायदा न उठा सकें और दूसरी बात

[श्री विद्य चरण शुक्ल]

यह कि इसमें इतनी देर न हो इस काम में कि जिससे काम की उपयोगिता ही नष्ट हो जाय। हम लोग इस का ध्यान रखेंगे और इस बिल के अन्दर जो प्रावधान किया है उसमें भी यह बात है कि कम से कम खर्चा हो और जल्दी से जल्दी इन चीजों का निर्णय हो सके। जब तक जल्दी निर्णय नहीं होगा तब तक इस बिल का जो प्रमुख उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा ने अपनी बहस शुरू करते हुए कहा कि इस बिल का मतलब यह होता है कि बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार हमारे देश में फैला हुआ है। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ कि यह बिल इस बात का सबूत है कि भ्रष्टाचार बहुत ज्यादा देश में फैला हुआ है। इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य केवल भ्रष्टाचार को हटाना ही नहीं है। इस बिल का उद्देश्य यह भी है कि जो अनाप शनाप आरोप गैरजिम्मेदारी से लगाए जाते हैं उन का भी इलाज इस के द्वारा हो क्योंकि जब लोक पाल और लोकायुक्त के पास इस तरह की चीजें जाएंगी तो वह इस बात का फैसला कर सकेंगे कि जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं उन में कोई सत्यता है या नहीं, उन में कोई तथ्य है या नहीं। या बिलकुल ही निराधार और गलत आरोप लगाए गए हैं। आज इस तरह की कोई एजेंसी या मशीन हमारे पास नहीं है। आज यदि किसी मिनिस्टर या अधिकारी पर कोई आरोप लगाया जाता है तो सरकार को स्वयं निर्णय करना पड़ता है कि प्राइम फेसी कोई कैसे उसमें है या नहीं, कोई इस तरह की गुंजाइश इस के अन्दर है या नहीं कि इस के लिए कोई नियमित रूप से जांच पड़ताल की जाय या नहीं। पर जब लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त की संस्था हमारे सामने आ जायगी तब इस बात की सुविधा हो जायगी कि हर एक मसले को जो कि उन के कार्यक्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है उस के अन्दर हम इस को भेज सकें और उनके द्वारा इस की जांच पड़ताल करवा लें कि जो भी संसद सदस्यों द्वारा या किसी भी जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति के द्वारा आरोप

लगाए गए हैं उनमें कितना तथ्य है और उस से आगे हम लोग क्या कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि यह भ्रष्टाचार जितना बढ़ा हुआ है उस को यह बिल दिखाता है यह बात नहीं है। यह गैर जिम्मेदारी के जो आरोप लगाए जाते हैं सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं के ऊपर और सरकारी अधिकारियों पर जो कि एक कठिन कार्य का निर्वाह करते हैं इस देश के अन्दर, उनके ऊपर से वह सन्देह दूर हो सके इस काम में भी यह विधेयक सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

कोठारी जी ने यह कहा कि इस के लिए कोई संसद की एक समिति बैठ लेनी चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसद को इस बात का आश्चर्य है कि कोई भी उस के पास रिपोर्ट आती है तो संसद स्वयं निर्णय कर के किसी भी समिति को स्थापना कर सकती है और वह समिति उस की जांच पड़ताल कर सकती है। उस के लिए इस कानून में प्रावधान करना मैं तो ठीक नहीं समझता और न ही यह समझता हूँ कि वह आवश्यक है।

जहां तक कि लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त के अधिकारियों का सवाल है कि किस व्यक्ति को बनाया जाय उस में ही समझता हूँ कि जो प्रावधान इस बिल में किया गया है उस से इस बात की सुविधा होगी और हमें उस में सहायता मिलेगी कि हमारे देश के अच्छे से अच्छे जो व्यक्ति हैं उन की इस तरह का ऊंचा पद दिया जाय। इस के लिए इस बात का प्रावधान किया गया है कि एक तो सरकार की तरफ से दूसरा विरोधी दल की तरफ से और तीसरा जो भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश हैं उनकी तरफ से कोई नाम आए तो उस को मंजूर कर के हम लोकपाल का पद दें और इसी तरह से लोकायुक्त का पद दें। इस से यह बात हम लोगों के मन में जम सकती है कि जो भी व्यक्ति इस तरह से चुना जायगा वह ऐसा होगा जिस के आचरण के संबंध

में, जिस के चरित्र के संबंध में और जिस की मन्चाई के संबंध में जरा भी शक किसी को नहीं होगा और इस की सफलता भी इसी पर आधारित है। यदि लोकपाल के ऊपर सन्देह होने लगे कि किसी मंत्री या अधिकारी से वह प्रभावित हो सकता है या उन के दबाव में वह आ सकता है तब तो जो भी विश्वास थोड़ा बहुत सरकार के ऊपर है कि वह भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना चाहती है वह भी हट जाएगा और इस बिल का कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात बहुत आवश्यक है कि जो भी व्यक्ति इस पद पर नियुक्त हो वह ऐसा हो कि जिस के ऊपर सर्वसम्मति से सब लोग विश्वास कर सकें और कोई कंटीवर्सी उस के संबंध में न हो।

बाकी रामावतार जी ने और दूसरे सदस्यों ने बहुत लम्बी लम्बी आर्थिक व्यवस्था की बातें कहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन का संबंध हमारे यहाँ भ्रष्टाचार के जो मामले आते हैं उन से होता है लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारे इस विधेयक का संबंध है इस से उस को कोई विशेष मतलब नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि उन बातों पर हमें सोच विचार करना होगा। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि यह बिल स्वयं पास हो कर सम्पूर्ण रूप से जो भ्रष्टाचार के मामले हैं उन का समाधान नहीं दे सकता। उस के लिए हमें और भी दूसरे समाधान ढूँढ़ने होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल उचित दिशा में एक कदम है और गेगा नहीं है कि सम्पूर्ण समस्या इस कदम से हल हो जायगी। पर उचित दिशा में एक उचित कदम होने के नाते से हमें खुशी है कि सम्पूर्ण सदन ने इन विधेयक का स्वागत किया है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को सर्वसम्मति से पास किया जायगा।

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है कि यह

विधेयक जो संशोधित रूप में आपके सामने प्रस्तुत है, इस पर सदन अपनी स्वीकृति दे।

The Motion was adopted.

16.38 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1969-70

सभापति महोदय : अब यह सदन 1969-70 के रेलवे बजट संबंधी अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर विचार करेगा।

DEMAND No. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

इस के लिए एक घंटा नियत हुआ है। जिन सदस्यों ने कटौती के प्रस्ताव दिए हैं और उस पर कुछ कहना चाहते हैं वह अपनी चिट भेज दें जिस से उन्हें कुछ कहने का अवसर दिया जाय। जो कटौती के प्रस्ताव

*Moved with the recommendation of the Chief Justice discharging the functions of the President.

परिधि के बाहर नहीं है वह सब स्वीकृत समझे जाएंगे ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHAU (Udipi): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Re. 1."

[New surveys when hundreds of completed surveys are not implemented (2)]

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effect economy in railway administration. (5)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a technical survey of linking Chikjajur Chitradurga line with Hospet-Jasawanthnagar railway line in Southern railway. (6).]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced to Re. 1."

[Slow progress of double tracking. (9)]

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Growing number of railway accidents. (10)]

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA (Banka): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of Miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent accident due to negligence and carelessness of the employees. (12)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run trains according to schedule. (13)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for survey and extension of Bhagalpur-Mandhar Hill branch so as to connect it with Deoghar or Jaisidh via Santhal Parganas. (14)]

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA (Sawai Madhopur): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to survey the approved new Dholpur-Gangapur City railway line scheme. (32)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more railway lines in Rajasthan. (33)]

SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA (Cut-tack): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide a level crossing at Barang railway station on the South-eastern Railway at 26½ kms. (38)]

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of Miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for running the trains according to schedule. (42)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of Miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring about a sense of duty and responsibility in the employees of the railways. (43)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prevent accidents due to negligence and carelessness of the employees. (44)]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): In introducing the Supplementary demands for grants for 1969-70, I should like to say that out of Rs. 13,000 asked for, Rs. 8,000 is being charged appropriation and is for recoupment of the money we have already taken in advance from the Contingency Fund of India. The balance of Rs. 5,000 represents a token provision for taking the approval of the House for certain works such as new surveys, etc. that we have taken up for consideration during the year, after the presentation of the Budget for 1969-70. As per the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee, we take only token provision and as and when a fuller picture emerges further supplementary demands will be brought before the House. With these words, I commend them for the consideration of the House.

SHRI D. N. DEB (Angul): The Minister of Railways has asked for some supplementary demands. Before supporting them the House should be convinced if he had tapped all the internal resources and if so with what effect. In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the report of the Railway Board regarding compensation that they have to pay for theft, loss and damages. They paid Rs. 5.45 crores in 1966-67 and in 1967-68, Rs. 7.22 crores. There is an increase of about Rs. 2 crores. The number of claims have also increased from about 650,000 in 1966-67 to 739,000 in 1967-68. The number of suits also have increased in the same proportion. This had been a great drain on the railway administration. We should like to know what steps had been taken by the Railway Board to arrest this development, and with what result. Almost every day we find from the

[Shri Parimal Ghosh]

papers that there is some damage to railway property or some theft, especially in the bigger yards like Moghalsarai. We also hear that stolen goods are sold in open market as a result of which the prices of commodities fall. This tendency is gradually spreading to smaller areas also. In Baiharshah station the price of a bottle of whisky was Rs. 10/- because it was stolen railway property. There was a suggestion from the National Railway Users Consultative Committee about patrol by military personnel in the railways but the Railway Board turned that down as being expensive. I think it was a suggestion worth consideration. One should see whether the expenditure involved is not less in comparison with the losses due to thefts and damages. I think the hon. Minister will reconsider this matter.

Then, the Government Railway Police and the Railway Protection Force are found unworthy of their jobs; they get mixed up with the local people if they are allowed to stay for a longer time in a particular place; they need frequent transfer from place to place; if that is done, familiarity with the local people can be avoided; these local people consist sometimes of goondas and others who generally have an organised unit to loot the railway property and goods.

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य, कृपया आगे आ जाये ताकि रिपोर्टिंग को उनका भाषण ठीक प्रकार से सुनाई दे सके।

SHRI D. N. DEB: Yes, Sir. We are losing heavily on ticketless travelling also. It is a known fact that goondism is on the increase and as a result of this, I think people venture to travel without tickets, and it is more so especially in the suburban trains. Ticketless travelling is more where the people in a crowd can even threaten the ticket-collector before he

comes for checking, and as a result of this, they do not venture to check. I have seen for myself once in the Cuttack station while I was coming from Bhuvaneswar. Some such thing happened, unintentionally perhaps; the checkers could not venture to check and that was a day for checking tickets. The people came to know about it and the train was somehow made to stop at the outer signal by pulling that chain.

Sir, though this not an occasion when the Railway Minister can sanction any new project, I crave your indulgence to deal with a few points regarding my State which is very backward as far as rail communications are concerned. I hope the survey which has been taken up to link Bimlagarh and Talcher will proceed quickly and that the construction will start as soon as the survey is complete. In that connection, I think the Railway Minister also must have seen a press report which appeared yesterday, which was to the effect that there was some agitation in Rourkela which is being fomented. So, I think it will be in the interests of everybody if that link is taken up and completed. Until now we have not been able to know whether it will be taken up in the Fourth Plan. This was a line which had been surveyed in the year 1947, that is, before Independence, and I wonder how this Government has not been able to give any preference to this railway link. It may be for political reasons or any other reason. But now, it is time that this was taken up.

There are immense potentialities in Orissa, such as electricity, steel, labour, and so on. I do not think that throughout the region, there is any sort of workshop maintained by the railways. One of them is at Jharsuguda but it is a casual one. I would request the Railway Minister to consider the installation of a workshop

somewhere in the region of Orissa which will increase venue for employment.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Though the scope of the discussion is very limited so far as this Demand is concerned, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain relevant points which come under the scope of this grant. If you look into the demand so far as the new survey is concerned,—engineering and traffic survey—one thing may be mentioned. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that we had met the Railway Minister previously and it was agreed to by the Railway Minister that in 1969-70 the engineering and traffic survey of the Talcher-Bimlagarh railway line would be undertaken and included in the 1969-70 budget. When in the Central Railways, North Eastern Railways, North East Frontier Railways and Western Railways new traffic surveys have been included. I do not know why the Railway Minister has not kept his promise and included this traffic survey.

As the Railway Minister knows, construction work has started on Cuttak-Paradip railway link. According to the original programme, it was scheduled to end by 1970. Now the progress of the work is so slow that I am afraid it is not going to be completed within the scheduled time. The hon. Minister should look into the causes of this delay. He should get it expedited so that iron ore can be sent to Paradip port for export by this rail link without delay.

Supplementary Demand No. 5 is with regard to repairs and maintenance. Last year when there was a severe cyclone and floods in Orissa I repeatedly brought it to the notice of the Railway Minister that there are serious breaches in the railway track. You will be surprised to know that the width of the railway bridge on

river Malagoni is only 120 ft. whereas the width of the Malagoni river at that point is 140 ft. It was brought to their notice that it is better to remodel this bridge and make it at least as wide as the river so that there will be no breaches during the floods. You will be surprised to know that this was not remodelled.

Then, take the case of repairs to buildings. Last year, it was brought to the notice of the Minister repeatedly that railway colonies at Puri and other places were damaged in the cyclone. But, so far as repairs are concerned, no allotment has been made and no work has been done. It should be looked into.

Then, though it may not strictly come under any of the demands, cases are going on against some railway employees in courts. In Kurdah Road division, for instance, certain Class IV employees were retrenched. When their case went to the High Court, the employees won the case. Even though the officials who were conducting the case on behalf of the railways have earned thousands of rupees by way of travelling and other expenses, the Class IV employees have won the case in the High Court. Now the officials are trying to persuade the Railway Board to go in appeal to the Supreme Court. After all, this is something which affects the Class IV employees and they have won the case in the High Court. I do not know what is the point in harassing them by going in appeal to the Supreme Court by the railway authorities.

Lastly, I hope the Railway Minister will go into the question of the demand for a second division at Jharsuguda, which is a legitimate demand of that region.

श्री बेसीशंकर शर्मा (बांका)

सभापति जी, सरकारी क्षेत्र में रेलों का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। जहाँ एक ओर

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

लोगों को एक ओर से दूसरी ओर ले जाने की रेलवे की जिम्मेदारी है वहां दूसरी ओर उसकी जिम्मेदारी यह भी है कि वह लोगों को सकुशल ले जाये। आजकल आये दिन हम लोग दुर्घटनाओं की बहुतायत देख रहे हैं जिसके कारण एक प्रकार से लोगों को रेलों द्वारा यात्रा करने में हिचकिचाहट होती है। कुछ दिनों पहले कलकत्ते के प्रसिद्ध अंग्रेजी दैनिक "अमृत बाजार पत्रिका" में एक कार्टून छपा था, उसकी मैं यहां पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। उस कार्टून में शीर्षक के रूप में लिखा था कि मैं खुशी से, अपनी स्वेच्छा से रेल में सफर कर रहा हूं, इसके लिए कोई दूसरा जिम्मेदार नहीं है जैसे वे आत्म हत्या करने के लिए हूं रेल में बैठन जा रहा हूँ। आज रेलों की यह अवस्था हो रही है। इस का कारण क्या है। मेरी राय में आज रेल कर्मचारियों में कर्तव्य अवहेलना की जो भावना बढ़ रही है वही सब से बड़ा कारण है।

जितनी रेल दुर्घटनाओं की चर्चा इस सदन में हुई है उन में बहुतों के बारे में कहा गया कि ड्यूमन फ्रेल्योर की वजह से ये दुर्घटनायें हुईं। आखिर ये ही लोग पहले भी काम करते थे लेकिन इतनी फ्रेल्योर पहले कभी नहीं होती थी। आज क्यों इतना बढ़ रहा है? जहां स्वराज्य के बाद लोगों में अपने हकों को प्राप्त करने की प्रवृत्ति जगायी गयी वहां कर्तव्यों के प्रति जो उन की जिम्मेदारी है उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि अब वह समय आ गया है कि जब हमारे जितने कर्मचारी हैं उन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हुए, उन को उचित वेतन देते हुए उन में यह भी भावना भरी जाय कि उन के कर्तव्य क्या हैं और उन के ऊपर जिम्मेदारियां क्या हैं। और इसी वजह से हम यह देख रहे हैं कि आज रेलों

में कितनी चोरियां हो रही हैं। अगर रेल में चोरी न हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे यहां आम जनता पर टैक्सों का बोझ न बढ़े।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हमारे यहां ट्रिक्टलैस ट्रेविल की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है वह भी इस का प्रधान कारण है कि आज हम अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को भूलते जा रहे हैं।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ बातों की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। बिहार में संथाल परगना और भागलपुर जिले का दक्षिण भाग बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहां कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। केवल मात्र एक ब्रान्च लाइन भागलपुर-मंदारहिल उस ओर जाती है जो मंदारहिल में जा कर खत्म हो जाती है। जब से मैंने होश सम्हाला है जितने भी गर्वनर और बड़े-बड़े अफसर उस इलाके में जाया करते थे उन के सामने यही कहा जाता कि इस लाइन को सन्थाल परगना के हैडक्वार्टर दुमका होते हुए मेन लाइन में जैमिडी या देवघर में, कहीं पर मिला दिया जाय। किन्तु यह आज तक नहीं हो सका है जिस की वजह से संथाल परगना बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। उस के लिये आवश्यक है कि इस लाइन को आगे बढ़ाया जाय।

एक दूसरी लूप लाइन हावड़ा से बरोनी पैसेंजर चलती है। बरोनी में तेल का कारखाना है। लेकिन वह पैसेंजर गाड़ी केवल बरोनी कारखाने के लोगों के लिये नहीं है। उस का अधिक उपयोग उत्तर बिहार के दरभंगा, मोतिहारी, मुजफ्फरपुर जिलों के लोगों द्वारा किया जाता है। लेकिन जब बरोनी में गाड़ी खत्म हो जाती है तो इन जिलों के लोगों को बहुत असुविधा होती है और उन को रेल नहीं मिलती है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि हावड़ा-बरोनी पैसेंजर जो बरोनी में समाप्त हो जाती है उस को समस्तीपुर तक आगे बढ़ा दिया जाय क्योंकि समस्तीपुर एक डिवीजन है

और वहीं से मोतिहारी, मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा आदि को छोटी लाइन की रेलें जाती हैं। इस से नार्थ बिहार के यात्रियों को सुविधा हो जायेगी।

एक बात और है कि भागलपुर होकर दानापुर-हावड़ा फास्ट पैसेंजर चलती है जिस में तीसरे दर्जे की दो टायर की बोगी लगती है जब कि आवश्यकता तीन टायर की बोगी की है। दो टायर की बोगी में 14, 15 बर्ष होती है जब कि चलने वाले यात्रियों की आवश्यकता 80, 90 तक रहती है। इसलिये दो टायर की जगह तीन टायर की बोगी लगानी चाहिये।

इस लूप लाइन पर जितनी रेल गाड़ियां चलती हैं उन में लाइट नहीं रहती। और अगर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस जो दिल्ली से चलती है, और एक महत्वपूर्ण ट्रेन है उस में भी रोशनी की, पानी की कोई ममुचित व्यवस्था नहीं रहती। जब स्टेशनों पर गाड़ी पहुंचती है उस वक्त गाड़ी में अंधेरा रहता है और चोरी, जेब कटने की सम्भावना रहती है। इसलिये कम से कम लूप लाइन पर जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं उन में रोशनी, पानी, हवा की उचित व्यवस्था की जाय।

सभापति महोदय: एक बात का सदस्यगण ध्यान रखें कि जो अतिरिक्त अनुदानों की मांगें हैं इन को रेलवे के सामान्य बजट के रूप में प्रयोग न किया जाय। जो अनुदानों से संबंधित डिमान्ड्स हैं केवल उसी से संबंधित खर्चा यहां हो।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): सभापति जी, सप्लीमेंट्री डिमान्ड्स के बारे में जो पुस्तिका हम लोगों को मिली है उस में सरकार जो ज्यादा पैसा सर्वे वगैरह को ले कर मांग रही है उस बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे में भटनी से बरौनी मीटर गेज को ब्रौड गेज में बढ़ाने की बात है, वह बात तो ठीक है। लेकिन मीटर गेज को ब्रौड गेज में समस्तीपुर से नरकटिया गंज-रक्सौल

तक ले जाने की जो बात करते हैं उस का जिक्र इस में मैं नहीं देख रहा हूं। कई दफ्ता मंत्री जो ने जवाब दिया यहां पर कि मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा दोनों तरफ से सर्वे हो रही है और आखिर में फैसला किया जायगा कि उस में कितना खर्चा लगता है। उस का आप ने कोई हिसाब नहीं दिया। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आ रही है। क्या सरकार इस को आगे बढ़ायेगी? उस की इस को आगे बढ़ाने की मंशा है या नहीं, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

17 hrs.

सर्वे के मुताल्लिक मैं जो कुछ कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि जो सर्वे हुआ है उस में शायद आप को पता हो। एन इ आर पर चकना हाल्ट का सर्वे हुआ है और उस को फ्लैग स्टेशन बनाने की बात हो रही है, समस्तीपुर वाले कह रहे हैं, उस के बाद उगना हाल्ट सकरी और पंडौल में बनने जा रहा है। उस का भी सर्वे हुआ है, लेकिन उस में कितना खर्च लगाया गया है या लगना है उस को आगे बढ़ाने में, इस का जिक्र नहीं है। इस का भी जिक्र होना चाहिये।

निर्मली से भटियाही और सहरसा की जो लाइन है वह भी अभी तक नहीं बनी है। जब मैं छोटा था तब दरभंगा से सहरसा सकरी होकर जाया करता था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस का सर्वे हुआ है या नहीं और अगर होगा तो उस पर कितना खर्च लगेगा और अगर हो गया है तो कितना खर्च लगा है, इस का कोई हिसाब मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया है।

इसी तरह से सरकार मांगें तो करती है लेकिन जो मांगें हैं उनके बारे में कोई तफसील नहीं दी जाती है और जो जायज मांगें हैं उन को नजरअन्दाज करने की कोशिश करती है। यह देख कर हमें बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। यह जो मांगें हैं उन का हम तभी पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन कर सकते हैं यदि हमें यह बतलाया जाय कि रेलवे मंत्रालय क्या करने जा रहा है और क्या न्यू डेवेलपमेंट होने जा रहा है। क्या सरकार जनता की सुविधा के लिये ऊना हाल्ट बनाने जा रही है। मधुबनी में सब से ज्यादा जरूरत

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

एक रिटार्डिंग रूम की है, उस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। सकरी में जनता के लिये प्लेटफार्म पर खेड बनाया गया। लेकिन 50 फीट उत्तर की ओर और 50 फीट दक्षिण की ओर बनाया गया है जब कि 100-100 फीट बनाने की जरूरत है। इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। सकरी में थर्ड क्लास वेटिंग रूम आप बना सकते हैं। इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। घघडिहा और तमूरिया स्टेशनों पर बिजली ले जाने की जरूरत है उसका भी इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है, जब कि उस के बगल में बिजली आ गई है। इस में भी कुछ खर्च लगेगा। इन बातों को भी नहीं रखा गया है। साफ बात है कि रेलवे के बड़े बड़े आदमी आप के पास आते हैं, चाहे आप का दफ्तर समस्तीपुर में हो चाहे गोरखपुर में हो, जो वह चाहते हैं वह कर दिया जाता है। जनता के लिये किस सुविधा की जरूरत है इसकी तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं जाता है।

यदि आप इन बातों को सामने रखें तब तो हम सप्लिमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स का समर्थन कर सकते हैं, नहीं तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह ओवर-एस्टिमेशन है दफ्तरों और अफसरों की वजह से। यह डिमान्ड्स इस तरह से बना कर दी गई हैं जिन को हमें स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिये और इन की ग्रान्ट आधी कम कर देनी चाहिये।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am unable to support the supplementary grants presented by the hon. Railway Minister.

They have been talking so much about the Kanyakumari-Trivandrum line during the time of Mr. Kamaraj's election from Nagarcoil constituency. But they have not taken any constructive step afterwards. They have not properly surveyed and prepared the detailed plans and estimates for the laying of the line. I will be very glad if the hon. Minister makes a

clarification on that as to when the Tirunelveli - Nagarcoil - Kanyakumari-Trivandrum line will be laid.

Secondly, with regard to the railway losses on smaller railway lines, there are about six small railway lines as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned and the Railway Board has been saying that there are losses on those lines. That is because of the late running of the trains. The people do not get into the railway trains. They get into the bus and reach destination quickly. Unless they run the trains properly, there is no possibility of increasing the revenues of the railways. The hon. Minister has been saying that the States should contribute for the losses on such lines. I would like to make a suggestion to him. You transfer all those railway lines to the respective States. We will run them more efficiently than you do and we will make a profit also. It is because of the inefficiency of the Railway administration that the losses are more and more. This should be looked into by the Railway Minister.

With regard to ticketless travelling, the minimum fine has been fixed as Rs. 10/-. This is a very hard and bothersome work for the ticket-checking staff. And they are not given proper protection. If they properly discharge their duties, their life will always be at peril. Even if a passenger changes train, from passenger to mail train, and even in regard to small stations where the cost involved is Re. 1 or 50 paise, the minimum fine of Rs. 10/- has to be collected; otherwise, the ticket-checking staff are put to lot of suffering by being issued charge-sheets and all that. The ticket-checking staff should be given proper protection; otherwise, there will be great difficulties for them.

After Independence, the Railway Stations in some parts of my constituency are deteriorating in appearance; they used to be very beautiful but

now they are very ugly. I do not know what the staff of the Southern Railway are doing. Your people working in Southern Railway are not at all discharging their duties properly. For instance, stations like Nellikuppam, Melpatambakkam and Panruti, which were very beautiful when I was a boy, when I was studying in High School, are now so ugly that we cannot even go near the Railway Stations. All sorts of dirty games are played around the Railway Stations. I raised this matter in the meeting of the Consultative Committee also, but in spite of that this has not been attended to.

Also there is no bath room facility for RMS at Villupuram Station. This should be provided.

With regard to stopping of trains. 101 and 102 Boat Mail trains should stop at Panruti. It has a population of 50,000 and in addition to that, there are 40,000 or 50,000 people of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. We have been demanding this facility for the past ten years, but this is not being looked into by either the Railway Board or the Southern Railway.

Unless these things are complied with by the Railway Ministry, I cannot support the Demands.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : माननीय अधिष्ठाता जी, हमारे रेल मंत्री की जितना भी रूपया वह मांगते हैं, हम उनको देते हैं। लेकिन हमारी दिक्कतों की तरफ वह कभी गौर नहीं करते हैं। देहरादून के स्टेशन को आप चाहें सब से पहला स्टेशन समझ लीजिये या सब से अखिरी स्टेशन, वह हिन्दुस्तान का पहला स्टेशन भी है और अखिरी स्टेशन भी है लेकिन वहां आठ घंटे पानी चलता है और सोलह घंटे पानी बन्द रहता है। सारी दुनिया में पानी काफी है लेकिन देहरादून को इन्होंने प्यासा मार रखा है। उस रेलवे स्टेशन के ऊपर आठ घंटे भी पूरा पानी नहीं चलता है। उस स्टेशन के पास ही नाले हैं जोकि

देहातों को बहा ले जाते हैं। अगर उनका पानी ही रोक कर उसको काम में लाया जाये तो वहां चौबीसों घंटे पानी की व्यवस्था हो सकती है। इतना इम्पार्टेंट स्टेशन और वहां पानी की इतनी कमी? आदमी घुट कर मर जाता है। सब से पहली बात, तो यह है कि पानी की कमी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में न रहे और अगर कहीं रहती भी है तो कम से कम देहरादून में न रहे।

रूड़की का रेलवे स्टेशन भी बहुत इम्पार्टेंट रेलवे स्टेशन है। सब से बड़ी दुनिया की इंजिनियरिंग - यूनिवर्सिटी वहां है, सबसे बड़ी यू पी मवनमेंट की वर्कशाप वहां है, इन्वेंशन रिसर्च वहां है, बिल्डिंग रिसर्च वहां होता है, लेकिन रूड़की में एक भी रिटायरिंग रूम नहीं है ऐसा जहां हमारे इंजीनियर जो बाहर से आते हैं या बाहर जाते हैं, वे ठहर सकें। उस स्टेशन पर एक नहीं कम से कम बीस रिटायरिंग रूम होने चाहिये चूँकि जर्मनी से, जापान से अमरीका से लोग हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी को, देखने के लिये जाते हैं।

तीसरी बात मैं चंदक रेलवे स्टेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वहां एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी नहीं ठहरती है हालांकि वहां सब से ज्यादा टिकटों की सेल होती है और बिजनरी और नजीवावाद से सम्बन्ध जोड़ने वाला वह स्टेशन है। लेकिन वहां एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन नहीं ठहरती है। इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

संसार के किसी भी निजाम में, किसी भी ला में, किसी भी कांस्टीट्यूशन में, किसी भी विधान में, किसी भी आईन में काम खराब करने वालों को टी ए और डी ए नहीं मिलता है लेकिन रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में मिलता है। जो गाड़ी लेट लाता है उसको ओवरटाइम एलाउंस और टी ए दिया जाता है। मान लो कोई ड्राइवर कोई

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

गाई, कोई कंडक्टर बीस घंटे गाड़ी लेट लाता है तो उनको डी ए और टी ए दिया जाता है। चाहिये तो यह कि उनको जुर्माना किया जाए कि क्यों वे गाड़ी लेट लाये लेकिन उनको टी ए और डी ए दिया जाता है, इस वास्ते कि वे गाड़ी को लेट लाए हैं। उनकी आप तनख्वाहें बढ़ाइये, उनके भत्ते बढ़ाइये, उनके लिये मकानों की सहूलियत पैदा आप करिये, उनकी चाहे दुगुनी तनख्वाह आप कर दीजिये लेकिन इस नाम पर उनको भत्ता देना कि वे गाड़ी लेट लाये हैं, अनुचित है, इस नाम पर उनको ओवर टाइम एलाउंस देना कि वे गाड़ी लेट लाये हैं, अनुचित है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाये। साथ ही जिन दृष्टियों की ओर मैंने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है उनको भी दूर किया जाये।

17.10 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair.]

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल (मधेपुरा) : सभा-पति महोदय, हालांकि सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड का क्षेत्र बहुत सीमित है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान कुछ प्रमुख बातों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भारत सरकार, चाहे उसका रेलवे विभाग हो या कोई अन्य विभाग, देश के गांवों के प्रति विल्कुल उदासीन है। अभी भी रेलवे विभाग का जितना ध्यान दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, और मद्रास वगैरह की रेलवे लाइनों और रेल-गाड़ियों की तरफ है, उतना ध्यान हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में जाने वाली रेलवे लाइनों और रेल-गाड़ियों की तरफ नहीं है, हालांकि हिन्दुस्तान वास्तव में गांवों में रहता है और हिन्दुस्तान की 85 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गांवों में रहती है। मैं कुछ उदाहरणों से अपनी बात को साबित करना चाहता हूँ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मेरे क्षेत्र में एक छोटा सा स्टेशन है मिठाई। वहाँ के गांव वालों की ओर से उस गांव में रेलवे लाइन पर एक क्रासिंग बनाने के बारे में रेलवे मिनिस्टर को बहुत रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिये जा चुके हैं। मैं ने भी कई चिट्ठियां रेलवे मिनिस्टर को लिखी हैं। गांव के लोगों को लाइन को पार करने के लिये दो मील चलना पड़ता है। लेकिन गांव वालों की असुविधा की तरफ रेलवे विभाग का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। चिट्ठियों के जबाब में कहा जाता है कि क्रासिंग को लोकल वाडी बनायेगी। बिहार में प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल है। गांव के मुखिया को तो कोई श्री नित्यानन्द कानूनगो को मिलने नहीं देगा। पालियामेंट में हम उन लोगों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, लेकिन हमारी बात की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

अभी मेरे माननीय मित्र, श्री शिवचन्द्र झा, ने दरभंगा से सहरसा वाया भगटियाही रेलवे लाइन का उल्लेख किया। रेलवे की आमदनी इतनी बढ़ जाने के बावजूद उस लाइन को रेस्टोर करने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। पहले तो कांता नदी की बाढ़ के कारण उस लाइन को बनाना कठिन था, लेकिन कोसी बैराज बन जाने के बाद तो उस लाइन को रेस्टोर करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

समस्तीपुर एन० ई० रेलवे का डिवाजनल हेडक्वार्टर है। वहाँ रेलवे लेबल क्रासिंग के गेट बन्द होने से लोगों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है। रेलवे विभाग ने वहाँ पर एक ओवर-ब्रिज बनाने के बारे में कार्य पग नहीं उठाया है। उस की यह अजीब पालिसी है कि रेल एंड रोड ओवरब्रिज बनाने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को अपना शेयर देना चाहिए। रेलवे विभाग को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि लोगों को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास न जाना पड़े और आवश्यकता पड़ने

पर वह स्वयं ही स्टेट् गवर्नमेंट के साथ कारोसपांडेस कर के प्रोवरब्रिज का निर्माण कर दे ।

सरकार और रेलवे विभाग राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलाने और एयरकन्डीशन्ड डिब्बों को और सजाने में बहुत खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन थर्ड क्लास के यात्रियों की स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों ही है । सरकार सोशलिज्म की बात तो करती है, लेकिन रेलवे में क्लासिज्म को खत्म करने के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाती है । जो कोई भी फोरेनर इस देश में आता है, वह देखता है कि रेलवे के थर्ड क्लास के यात्रियों के साथ जानवरों जैसा व्यवहार होता है । रेलवे विभाग को अधिकतर इनकम थर्ड क्लास के यात्रियों से होती है, लेकिन उस ने उन्हें बिल्कुल नेगलेक्ट किया हुआ है । और दूसरी तरफ एयर कंडीशन को, फर्स्ट क्लास को, राजधानी एक्सप्रेस को, डी-लक्स को ले कर इन के पीछे जो आपने खर्चा किया है उससे कभी भी सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी बनाने की तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं समझा जा सकता । इसलिए हम आप से अर्ज करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों की तरफ, गांवों में रहने वालों की तरफ, थर्ड क्लास के पैसेंजर्स की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए । फंडामेंटली इनकी तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं है । बस, मुझे यही कहना है, मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा ।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know how much time you will be kind enough to give me to talk on this subject. Therefore, Sir, I would give my conclusion right at the beginning of my speech and my conclusion is this, that, if you want to see this world travel by Air-India; if you want to see the next world travel by the Indian Railways. That is my conclusion.

Sir, I know, a very nominal figure of Grant is to be voted by the House. Everybody knows it. I am thankful for the opportunity given to me to talk

on this subject. That is why I am standing here today.

Some very good names have been given to the Railways like Taj Express, Rajdhani Express and Chetak Express. My suggestion is that if he thinks it proper, names like jawans Express and Kisans Express may also be given to some of the Railways. This will have a very psychological effect on the Kisans and the jawans, who are doing their best.

In this connection, I would also like to congratulate the Railway Minister for the very good service his Ministry has rendered in providing wagons in the drought and famine-stricken areas of Rajasthan.

They have moved 801 broad gauge wagons, 435 metre gauge wagons for moving foodgrains, and 7399 broad gauge and 11,027 metre gauge wagons for movement of fodder.

My suggestion is this. We have started the Green Revolution. The Railways have to be on their toes to face this Green Revolution. We need wagons. We need diesel locos and ordinary locos to meet the requirements of the Green Revolution. We require fertilisers. We require seeds to reach the destination at the proper time. We also require the finished products to reach the deficit areas in time.

In the State of Rajasthan there are generally metre gauge lines only and they are not able to cope up with the heavy traffic which is going on in that State.

I would therefore suggest to the hon. Minister that a thorough railway survey of the whole of the State of Rajasthan should be carried out and the metre gauge should be converted into broad gauge lines in a phased manner. Here my suggestion would be that the border areas should be linked with railway lines. Uptil now it has not been done.

[Shri R. K. Birla]

The entire House knows that Pilani has one of the very important technological and educational institutions of our country. It has got the Electronic Research Institute and the Industrial Museum which I would say, is perhaps one of the best in the whole world, if not the second best. But, Pilani is not linked with the Railways.

I would suggest that Pilani should be linked with the Railways either with Chirawa or Loharu. The Birla Institute of Technology is there at Pilani and it is working on the pattern of the M.I.T. which is one of the best technological institutions in the world.

I do not know why the Government has not yet decided to at least make a survey of linking Pilani with the Railways. Would they kindly inform us when they would put Pilani on the Railway map?

Two days back I read in the papers that the hon. Railway Minister had ordered armed escort in the Northern Railway for trains running at night. I do not understand why this escort should be confined to the Northern Railway only. I am really happy that it has been done, but I would request him to extend this system of escort in other railways also.

We have now started exporting railway wagons and auxiliary equipments. Recently an African delegation came to this country and it has given a very praiseworthy report about the wagon manufacturers, whether in the private sector or the public sector. The quality of the wagons guaranteed, we can cater for the entire African market in this item. I would, therefore, suggest to the hon. Minister that he should pay special attention to our export of railway wagons to African countries. Of course, we are already exporting to the USSR, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and other East European Countries.

This will further add to our export performance in this item.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया):
समाप्त महोदय, मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ वह इस देश का बहुत पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, हमारे यहाँ नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे की छोटी लाइन ही मुख्य रेलवे लाइन है। मटना से बरौनी तक सर्वे का आर्डर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया था, उस का तो जिक्र इस में है, लेकिन बनारस से छपरा तथा मऊ से बलिया तक के सर्वे का भी आर्डर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया, उस के बारे में इस किताब में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय और इस काम को जल्द से जल्द कराया जाय। इसी तरह से महुआडीह से बरौनी तक के सर्वे की बात थी, उस की प्रगति भी अभी तक मालूम नहीं हो सकी है।

दूसरी बात—हमारे यहाँ कुछ हाल्ट्स प्रोपन करने की बात बहुत दिनों से चल रही है, मैं जब से यहाँ आया हूँ तब से उन का जिक्र करता रहा हूँ—जिगनी हाल्ट, संवरा हाल्ट, छाता हाल्ट की चर्चा दो वर्षों से कर रहा हूँ। कमेटी में भी मैंने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था, मंत्री जी ने आदेश भी दिया था, लेकिन इस पर हमारे अधिकारी क्या कर रहे हैं, कुछ पता नहीं चल रहा है।

हमारा क्षेत्र यू० पी० और बिहार की सरहद पर है, एक मुख्य ट्रेन इन दोनों क्षेत्रों को मिलाती है। यदि कोई बलिया से दिल्ली आना चाहे तो 7 बजे से शाम के 1 बजे तक कोई ट्रेन बनारस के लिये नहीं है। हम ने कई दफ़ा सवाल उठाया और मांग की—आप राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चला रहे हैं, दूसरी गाड़ियां चला रहे हैं, यदि बलिया से बनारस के लिये एक चार-बोगियों की शटल ट्रेन चला दें तो उस से बहुत सुविधा हो जाय। इसी तरह से बलिया से छपरा जो बिहार और यू० पी० को मिलाता है, हमारे बिस्

के आधे लोग वहां से बिहार काम से जाते हैं, केवल दो-तीन ट्रेन्ज चलती हैं जो काफी नहीं हैं, इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि वहां के लिये भी एक शटल ट्रेन चलाई जाय।

बलिया स्टेशन शहर के बीच में स्थित है—एक तरफ शहर है और दूसरी तरफ सिविल लाइन है। वहां पर ओवर-ब्रिज के लिये 20 वर्षों से चर्चा चल रही है, लेकिन रेलवे अधिकारियों ने अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। दिन में तीन-तीन घन्टे तक ट्रैफिक जाम रहता है। वहां पर अस्पताल सिविल लाइन के दूसरी तरफ है, अगर किसी बीमार आदमी को अस्पताल ले जाना पड़े, तो वह तो 10 मिनट में ही रास्ते में मर जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय हमारे इस उपेक्षित क्षेत्र की तरफ ध्यान दें और वहां पर ओवर-ब्रिज की व्यवस्था शीघ्र से शीघ्र कराने की कृपा करें।

बलिया से शाहगंज छोटी लाइन चलती है, उस में जो बोगियां चलती हैं, वे बहुत पुराने जमाने की हैं। न उन में बिजली की व्यवस्था है, न पंखे की व्यवस्था है और न पानी की व्यवस्था है। एक मर्तबा मैं 2 डाउन एक्सप्रेस से जा रहा था, रेलवे कर्मचारी की लापरवाही से एक्सीडेंट होने से बचा, लेकिन आज तक उस रेलवे कर्मचारी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, मेरे लिखने के बावजूद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

मुझे इतना ही अनुरोध करना था।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किसनगंज) : सभापति महोदय, यह ठीक है कि इसका दायरा सीमित है—सर्वे और निर्माण कार्यों के लिए यह मांग रखी गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एन०ई०एफ० रेलवे की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ बरौनी-कटिहार मीटरगेज लाइन की तरफ। बहुत दिनों से सर्वे भी हो चुका है और कहा गया था कि बरौनी से कटिहार ब्राडगेज की जायेगी लेकिन अभी

मैंने राज्य मंत्री महोदय का जो भाषण अखबारों में देखा है उसमें उन्होंने इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया है। मैं इसके महत्व की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। बरौनी से कटिहार होते हुए आसाम की तरफ जो गाड़ियां जानी हैं उनमें बहुत ही भीड़ रहती है और वह लाइन मीटरगेज है। उस लाइन पर हमारे जवान भी आते-जाते रहते हैं। इस प्रकार से उत्तर पूर्व भारत का वह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। उसकी तरफ सरकार का जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिये था, उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आसाम लाइन पर हर वर्ष कहीं न कहीं लाइनें टूटती हैं और उस पर काफी खर्चा होता है लेकिन पता नहीं चलता कि वह रुपया कहां चला जाता है। उन लाइनों को बाजान्ता मजबूती के साथ बनाया जाना चाहिए। वहां की जनता को जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पानी हैं। बरौनी एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है जहां पर फटिलाइजर फैक्टरी भी खुलने जा रही है। वहां पर आयल रिफायनरी भी है। आसाम से उस का बहुत ताल्लुक है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो बानें तय हो चुकी हैं कि बरौनी से कटिहार तक ब्राडगेज कर दिया जायेगा, उसको क्यों नहीं पूरा किया जा रहा है। कटिहार से बोगाई गांव तक तो पहले से ही है इसलिए उसको बरौनी से कटिहार तक जोड़ देने में कोई बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कत नहीं होगी। और ऐसा कर देने से हिन्दुस्तान के सभी हिस्सों से ब्राडगेज का सम्बन्ध हो सकता है। तो सरकार को यह काम करना चाहिए।

17.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

दूसरी बात यह है कि कटिहार बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है, उत्तर पूर्व भारत का जहां से बहुत सी गाड़ियां आनी जाती हैं। बहुत जमाने से वह स्टेशन उसी तरह

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

पड़ा हुआ है उसमें कोई भी विकास कार्य नहीं हुआ है। इस स्टेशन का विकास कार्य तो बहुत पहले ही हो जाना चाहिए था लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ। इसके फलस्वरूप वहां बहुत ही दिक्कतें उपस्थित होती हैं। न तो वहां पर रसेन्जर्स के ठहरने की जगह है और न यात्रियों को स्टेशन पर गाड़ी बदलने की कोई सुविधा है। उस स्टेशन को भारत का सबसे गन्दा स्टेशन कहा जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ भारत में कटिहार से अधिक गन्दा कोई दूसरा स्टेशन नहीं होगा। इसका कारण यह है कि वह स्टेशन इतना बिजी है, वहां पर इतनी गाड़ियाँ आती-जाती हैं और इतने यात्री चलते हैं कि सफाई करने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए उस स्टेशन का विकास बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि बरोनी जाने-आने के लिए गंगा के ऊपर ब्राडगज का राजेन्द्र पुल बना हुआ है। यह पुल सन् 57/58 में बना था। उसपर सिग्नल लाइन है लेकिन उस पर ट्रैफिक बहुत बढ़ गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कल जारी रखेंगे। अब हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन होगा।

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF 'BASUMATI'

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, mudslinging on progressive newspapers like *Patriot* and persons with unimpeachable background like Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali who have struggled for the people has started.

Here is the inside of another kind of paper today—*Basumati*,—with plenty of money which would not satisfy the tax authorities about the source: fake share transfers have

been alleged; shady deals on newsprint quota have been alleged. At the outset, I may say that I have nothing against the employees of *Basumati*, those especially those who worked as free journalists who have very little freedom, and a large proportion of whom worked during the mid-term poll under severe duress, and whose editorials were taken away, snatched and destroyed by the owners.

Sir, I charge the Government of allowing knowingly and delaying the enquiry, delaying the findings out of the accounts of income-tax, company law matters by the Newsprint Controller and even the CBI. I charge the Government of shielding the misdeeds, corruption, illegalities and delay of the CBI enquiry which started in May, 1968. It is now more than a year and three months.

Recently, I had put an unstarred question No. 2421. This was my question:

"Whether the Government of India's attention has been drawn to a report published in *Darpan* of the 20th March, 1969, containing allegations of corruption against a former Law Minister of the Central Government" etc.

This is the reply of the hon. P.M.:—

"Government's attention was drawn to the report in *Darpan* Investigations are in progress, into certain allegations involving a former Law Minister, which came to the notice of the CBI in connection with the 'Basumati' case. The results of the investigations, which are likely to take time, are awaited."

When is the enquiry going to be completed? I would like to know that. The enquiry started in May, 1968, and still, they are lingering over it.

A Calcutta weekly, '*Darpan*' one of the most widely circulated, in its

issue dated 28th March, 1969, said that an ex-Union Law Minister and an eminent Congress leader is now in serious trouble. The alleged charges against him, a former Law Minister, are that while he was Law Minister during 1960-1963, he had earned and invested large sums of black money in business concerns in Bengal under false names. Outstanding of these business concerns is the newspaper named *Basumati*. Besides this, there is the *Lok Sevak* newspaper, and the National Publicity Forum, and the Metropolitan Finance Corporation. Both the later are fake organisations. The former Minister has invested Rs. 18 lakhs in *Basumati* and in others amounts totalling to about Rs. 25 lakhs.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is that Law Minister?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I shall not say it without the Speaker's permission. Now, in 1960-61—*L'affair Basumati* is unique—the said gentleman bought the newspaper from its receiver for Rs. 3 lakhs through a broker, intermediary. A part of this sum was paid by Shanti Prasad Jain, and the rest by P. N. Talukdar through Hindustan Pilkinton Co. It is alleged that the reason behind Shri Jain's contribution was that in return the said Law Minister,—who was then the Law Minister—would award a favourable verdict for Bennett Coleman Co. at the time when the Government of India was contemplating to bring punitive measures against Bennett Coleman Co.

The funds came from elsewhere too, and *Basumati* Private Ltd., came into being. In the paper, it was shown that shares worth Rs. 10 lakhs were sold and the remaining Rs. 8 lakhs was borrowed against machines which were mortgaged. It is worthwhile mentioning here that shareholders and creditors were all fake. No doubt, the people, the supposed shareholders and debtors, are there, but they

are all obedient followers of the said gentleman.

Now, in June, 1967, suddenly, overnight, the said gentleman sacked two of his directors and by document manipulation showed that a greater part of the shares have been transferred in his own and daughter's name. He also showed in pencil and paper that an organisation named National Publicity Forum has provided the money for the shareholders. The organisation had grown up during the Chinese aggression of 1962, with a view to promoting national integration. Whatever it is, what is difficult to understand is that, even though it was there in pencil and paper, a public organisation cannot remain unregistered and deal with money, although no bank balance or account existed and no money was received through money order or other approved sources. With these activities, the said gentleman has more or less acquired control of *Basumati*.

The money also came from Shri Aminchand Pyarelal, Shri P. N. Talukdar, Shri S. P. Jain, Shri Champa Poddar, Shri P. Saraogi, Shri N. K. Jalan, Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri G. P. Birla, son of Shri B. M. Birla. Shri Birla paid Rs. 4,100 per mensem because he created fake employees and showed salaries against them. So, he was paid this salary, after deduction of income-tax, and provident fund. I hope I have said something about finance.

Now I want to say something about the National Publicity Forum which, it says, collected lakhs of rupees through public donations. In reply to Starred Question No. 1581 dated 8.5.1969, which reads:

“(a) whether Government are aware of the formation of a National Publicity Forum in Calcutta at the time of Sino-Indian conflict;”

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

the answer of the Government was "No, Sir." So, the reply of the Government is that they are not aware of it. Then, there is the newsprint scandal. The real circulation of *Basumati* is to the tune of 45,000 copies per day but inflated circulation of 1,50,000 was shown to the Press Registrar. This has been shown through false agents and by showing false consumption of duty paid white printing paper purchased locally. But all the suppliers of white printing paper have also denied any such supply or sale of white printing papers to *Basumati*. False suppliers are the medium through which money is drawn from the company every year to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs to 6 lakhs.

Out of fear, suddenly it has been brought down the circulation figure from 1,20,000 copies to 60,000 copies per day. This has been done overnight after publishing notice in his paper that for want of newsprint they cannot supply more. Unless the paper is blacklisted immediately, they would continue to get more advertisement according to their previous inflated and fictitious circulation. The present circulation is only 45,000 to 46,000 copies per day against government newsprint quota for 60,000 copies.

The former Law Minister, being a Congressman, wrote to Shri K. K. Shah, for his help. I wish Shri K. K. Shah is here to hear what I say. I charge Shri K. K. Shah of trying to suppress the case and delay it as much as possible. Let him deny it, if he can. He has tried to suppress the entire matter, thereby giving shelter to a colleague of his.

And what was the Home Ministry doing all this time? The CBI was inquiring against *Basumati* recently, there was a Symposium of the CBI in Delhi and they invited the same gentleman to speak during the function! This is how CBI is functioning.

Then I come to company law. They are transgressing every provision of that law. In the minutes book of the proceedings of the meetings of the Board of Directors of *Basumati* Private Limited for the period from 18-1-1963 to 29.8.67, signatures on pages 82 in connection with the resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting held on 11-8-1967 and on page 84 in connection with the Board meeting held on 29.8.68 have to be questioned. As a matter of fact, it is alleged the person shown to have presided over the aforesaid two meetings on 11.8.1967 and 28.8.1967, to be more correct, neither has he presided nor has he attended any meeting at which the transfer of shares, as stated in the proceedings of the meeting of 11-8-1967, were effected.

Coming back to newsprint, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2622, dated 7-8-1969, Government stated:

"Enquiries have been instituted by CBI against *Basumati*, Bengali daily, and *Lokmanya*, Hindi daily, published from Calcutta. Their premises were searched.

(f) Reports from the CBI in both cases are awaited."

I think it is time this Kumbakarna Government woke up and took some action in these cases. I suggest that since the National Publicity Forum was raised out of public donation, according to the statement of the former Law Minister with the Income-tax Department, the Government should take over and appoint trustees to run the paper secondly, it should inquire into the sources of funds of all the shareholders who are holding shares in *Basumati*; thirdly, verify the share transfers and the minute books; fourthly, this newsprint scandal must be tackled at once, advertisements should be stopped and they should not be given any further.

Some of my hon. friends from behind have said, "Who is the Member?" The *Darpan* of 28th March,

1969 says, "Asoke Sen is in trouble with black money." Shri Asoke Sen is the person I have referred to.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mandal . . . He is absent. Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I am very glad that my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, linked the Patriot with the Basumati in the inquiry, which he is demanding.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Chalk and cheese.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: We have a feeling that both the Congress and the Communist Parties make use of party funds to support individual papers. There was a reply to a question in Rajya Sabha that Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali had contributed Rs. 18 lakhs to the Patriot. We know something of the antecedents of Shrimati Asaf Ali. She is not in business; she is not a person with a privy purse; therefore, it is legitimate to inquire from where she acquired the Rs. 18 lakhs she contributed to the capital of the Patriot.

Similarly, there was a statement in some paper, I think it is of my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, that for the National Herald, the Prime Minister obtained a sum of Rs. 1 lakh from some industrialist. This is a thing which we must deplore.

We are a democratic government. The press must be free. The press must not use the funds of parties.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Like your press.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: My good friends are making me remind them that they have the largest number of papers in this country and they have no funds at all which are visible. I was only confining myself to the Patriot. Now I would like to include all the Communist papers for an inquiry as to from where they get their funds.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What about the Basumati?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I can tell you that Shri Giri is leading.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Shri Giri is winning. You may expect some protection but I do not think as long as there is a free Parliament, you can escape from making charges against others without the same recoiling on you; otherwise, I would be little surprised that my hon. friend here comes and makes charges against a fellow-Member.

We owe each other some courtesy. It is said that dog does not eat dog. But here we have Members of Parliament accusing each other. I would like to say that if there are charges to be made, this is not the forum. When there is an inquiry being made by the CBI, I think, we are anticipating that inquiry and are indulging, as he himself said, in mudslinging which is not worthy of this House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आज हमारे देश में जो सनाचार पत्र हैं और खास तौर से जो यहाँ के बड़े बड़े इजारेदारों के हाथ में हैं और जो सबसे ऊँचे मकानों पर चढ़ कर बोलते हैं कि हम पत्रों की स्वाधीनता चाहते हैं, उनकी स्थिति अभी हम देख रहे हैं। वे रोज स्थिर स्वार्थ समर्पण करते हैं और आम जनता के हितों की उपेक्षा करते हैं।

कल या परसों के अखबारों में एक खबर निकली है कि भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने चेम्बेस्ट और लिक् के ऊपर कोई 'इन्क्वायरी' का आदेश दिया था। किसी भी पत्र के बारे में इन्क्वायरी हो इस से मेरा कोई मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी तरह की जाँच की बात 'बसुमति' के बारे में भी उन्होंने कभी की थी और अगर नहीं की थी क्या इसका कारण यह है कि 'बसुमति' का संचालन सिंडीकेट और इस तरह के स्थिर स्वार्थ वाले और जनता के दुश्मन करते हैं।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मुझे मालुम हुआ है कि पहले उस पत्र की पूंजी बहुत कम थी और भूतपूर्व ला मिनिस्टर के जमाने में उसकी पूंजी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। अभी हमने लोक-पाल और लोकायुक्त बिल पास किया है क्या उनके जरिये इस बारे में एंक्वायरी कराई जायेगी ?

क्या उस अखबार को एक तन्हा आदमी के हाथ से ले कर — वह तन्हा व्यक्ति भूतपूर्व ला मिनिस्टर हैं—सरकार उसका प्रबन्ध उस अखबार के डोनर्स को देने के लिए तैयार हैं, जिनका बहुत पैसा लगा हुआ है, ताकि वे प्रबन्धक जनता की मर्जी और आवश्यकता के मुतालिक और देश की हवा को देखते हुए अपनी नीति निर्धारित कर सकें ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would only like to know, at this stage, since an inquiry is going on, when this inquiry is likely to be completed and whether this inquiry will be confined only to the newspaper or to any personal charges levelled against an honourable Member of this House and whether he will be given an opportunity to defend himself either before a court of law or a commission. I would like to know whether the hon. Member will also be given an opportunity to defend himself before the C.B.I. or the S.P.E. or whatever the agency is.

MR. SPEAKER: Sir A. K. Sen.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I quite anticipated the irresponsible and reckless statement which has been made. Since my name has been brought into it, it is necessary for me....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य को कैसे मोक़ा मिल गया ? उन्होंने तो अपना नाम नहीं दिया। आज तक तो यह परम्परा नहीं थी।

SHRI A. K. SEN: I have a right.

MR. SPEAKER: He wrote to me that if his name is mentioned, he should be given an opportunity to explain. I think, it is quite proper.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir. I am not opposed to his speaking at all. He has every right. But there is a procedure...

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. His name has been mentioned. He is an honourable member of this House. I have allowed him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: If his name is specifically mentioned, then as a special case, I can give him a few minutes to Explain. His name has been mentioned. He is sitting in the House. I have allowed him to explain.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only inviting your kind attention to the procedure of the House. Otherwise, you will be in difficulty, not I.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of procedure here. His name has been specifically mentioned. Even as a special case, I can give him time for personal explanation also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI A. K. SEN: You have already given the ruling, Sir,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Under Direction 115. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You will find in this House, in the past, when all the Members were not present and if the personal name of some hon. Member was involved, the Chair had given an opportunity for personal explanation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I quote Direction 115. . . .

SHRI A. K. SEN: He does not want to hear the truth.

MR. SPEAKER: In his very face, you are mentioning his name and saying something and I do not give him a chance to explain? This is very unfair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Direction 115 says:

'any member wishing to to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement

MR. SPEAKER: His name is mentioned. He is an honourable Member of this House. He is sitting and listening to you. I am giving an opportunity to him to explain.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is a summary procedure now.

SHRI A. K. SEN: This started when the hon. Member, after the election, made a statement which he has not been able to substantiate that I had published in collusion with the Governor of West Bengal a forged letter through *Basumati* to lakhs of people. I had given notice of a breach of privilege and asked him to prove the charge. He has not favoured us with a single proof yet. Now let me tell you the facts about *Basumati*. This is the latest Bengali paper. Every house in Bengal knows about it. Every Bengali knows about it. It was started with a message of Thakur Ramkrishna. (Interruption) I know you will laugh; laugh to yourself. His Mantram is printed every day on the top of the editorial. His message was that Swamiji will spread his message through mission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Ramakrishna did not do blackmarketing in newsprint.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I shall again give notice and he will have to prove the other thing.

His message was that Upendranath Mukherjee would spread his message through books and papers. So, Sanskrit texts, religious books and nationalist books were made available to every Bengali house. Unfortunately, as it happens, when the last owner

died in 1948, his daughters started quarrelling among themselves. The matter went to the court and a Receiver was appointed. The whole thing came to a stop. In the year 1962, counsels engaged for different parties, including the late Solicitor-General, Sanyal, and some of the leading lawyers of Calcutta, some of whom are shareholders and not fake people, like Shri Sunil Roy Chowdhury, came to me and said, 'This institution must be saved; 400 employees will be unemployed; and this is a Bengali institution which you alone can save.' I took up the responsibility, raised money, sold shares, and a company was formed, Ordinarily, as you know, when a thing is to be built up, lot of losses are incurred. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He will be very brief.

SHRI A. K. SEN: These are very serious charges. I will be very brief.

What happened was, at that time I was a Minister; apart from raising money and other things, I could not look after the day-to-day affairs of the company. In 1967, it appeared that there were certain irregularities committed by some of the directors who were removed and who have been going to Mr. Basu and giving him all the news as a result of which . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Why did they search the premises?

SHRI A. K. SEN: One of the allegations made was this. We have a circulation, let us say, of one lakh; the newsprint allocated was only for about 40,000; wherefrom was the other 60,000 got? That was the allegation and not that the newsprint given was sold in black-market. He does not know; he has not seen it. The hon. Minister is here and he will enlighten us. The charge was: 'The quota given is only for 40,000; wherefrom are they getting the remaining 60,000?' I do not know; I was in Delhi; whoever was in charge was getting in the market the printing paper. According to

[Shri A. K. Sen]

the hon. Member and various others, the information was lodged with the Department and they referred to the CBI. They say that the purchase of white print has not been proved. That is their allegation. Whether it has been proved or not is a different matter. (Interruptions) Stop it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We object to it. (Interruption). What right have you to say this. . . (Interruption). He should withdraw that. Unless he withdraws that, we cannot proceed. He said, 'Shut up'.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I agree, I should not have said. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Behave yourself in future. . .

SHRI A. K. SEN: I agree, I should not have lost by temper. I usually don't; I should not have lost my temper.

Now, Sir, what happened? An inquiry is going on. In the meantime these two Directors were removed and they found a champion in Mr. Basu. (Interruptions) There is no allegation against me. The allegations were against those people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU. On a point of order, Sir. This detailed report came in the month of March. Why has nothing been done?

SHRI A. K. SEN: It may be the bible of the hon Member. It is not my bible. The hon Member says that the shareholders and the donors are fake people. It is easy for anyone to verify and it is not for me. In this country charges are judged by courts of law and not by Members of Parliament. After it goes to the court of law, it will be proved whether the charges are correct or not. Now the point is they never said inside the House to enjoy the immunity of the House. They would not wait for the inquiry. They will come here and start putting questions.

Now I am saying that the Lokpal would be there. I shall be very happy

if any allegation against me is put before the Lokpal. I am making this offer to Mr. Ahmed. Every one knows what is happening. The hon. Member says everybody is a fake shareholder. Very well. He says that the Government has been favouring because of this allegation. The Income-tax Department Inspectors have been going to every share-holder's house and every donor's house, verifying. Is this a favour? Respectable people have told me "What is this? We paid you the money. Then what is happening? Why should we be subjected to this?" They are making the inquiry. I wonder if there is any other paper which has been subjected to this. Many other parties have started papers with donations received. Nobody has been subjected to this. We have not levelled charges. Names of 'Patriot' and others have been mentioned here by Mr. Basu. I have not mentioned them. I am not in the habit of making charges which I have not verified. If the inquiry proceedings are concluded, I have no doubt that none of the allegations made here will be proved.

The Company Law Department was served with this question as to where from the shareholders got the money. The Company Law Department has nothing to do with this. If anybody is concerned with this, I suppose it is the Income-tax Department and I have no doubt that they are going into it and they will be perfectly satisfied about it. Unfortunately for Mr. Basu this would be decided not by Mr. Basu but by the court and tribunals as to whether there is any liability for income-tax or not. It is no use saying that thousands of people have contributed their small savings.

I told Mr. K. K. Shah 'If you want any facts, send for me.' I have been the Chairman from 1st September, 1967. My grievance against the Department is that they never asked for any information from me. Mr. Basu told the Basumati reporter a few days ago that we shall soon have to pack up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: That is an absolute, unmixed lie. I have never told any reporter. I am asking him to produce that reporter before me.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Sir, in this country a man's guilt is judged by the court and a person can only be convicted by the court and not by individual members by threat. I challenge the hon. Members here and the hon. Minister here to prove a single irregularity during my management. I have been the Chairman since 1st September, 1967. Not a single charge has been brought to my notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: May I lay this on the Table of the House; Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: You have quoted from it already. That is there.

18 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Mr. Speaker, Sir,

This discussion has arisen out of certain replies which were given to questions tabled by the hon. Member and I had been able to study the questions and the replies given by us and I can say that whatever information was sought by the hon. Member was supplied by us to him and I do not know why this discussion has been raised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: To make you move.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Many things have been raised about certain matters which are not the subjects of discussion here and I would also not like to deal with extraneous matters which have been raised in the course of this discussion. What I would like to point out is this, that on the basis of certain

allegations, the matter is under investigation by the Income-tax Department, with the assistance of the C.B.I. First of all, it concerns a different Ministry altogether.

But, apart from this, when the matter is under investigation and all that is possible is being done, it would not be proper for me to say one thing or the other either in favour of one argument or the other argument and I think I should not like to say something which is likely to prejudice this Inquiry or Investigation.

We have also, under the Company Law, started taking action and conducting investigation under Section 209. But unfortunately some of the books are with the Income-tax Department. It is not possible for us to complete that investigation and it is very difficult for me to say at this stage how the matter lies, when the matter is being investigated. I think the hon. Member would have no reasons whatsoever to become so agitated and make all kinds of statements which are not relevant to the issue regarding this question. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: When do you propose to complete the inquiry?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: This matter is with the Finance Ministry. Under the Finance Ministry, the Income-tax Department with the assistance of the C.B.I. is making the inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.3 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 21, 1969/Sravana 30, 1891 (Saka).]